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*V. L.*

# HISPANIC

## NOTES & MONOGRAPHS

ESSAYS, STUDIES, AND BRIEF  
BIOGRAPHIES ISSUED BY THE  
HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

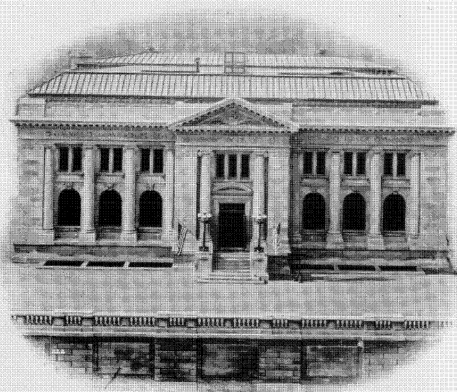
*Some American Authors*

I









The Hispanic Society of America

NEW YORK  
1904

# CUBANS OF TO-DAY

EDITED BY

WILLIAM BELMONT PARKER

Corres. Memb. of the Hispanic Society of America



G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS  
NEW YORK AND LONDON

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<p>FOREWORD</p> <p>THE purpose of this book falls well within the scope of The Hispanic Society of America which embraces among its objects the "advancement of the study of the countries wherein Spanish and Portuguese are or have been spoken languages." It aims to present to English readers some account of the living Cubans who have won distinction, and to make them better known and appreciated in English-speaking countries.</p> <p>Those whose careers are here recorded may fairly be taken as representative of Cuba. They are drawn from every important field of the national life, as from every profession and calling; they include Artists, Authors, Churchmen, Diplomats, Journalists, Lawyers, Merchants, Officials, Orators, Poets, Soldiers, and Teachers. They are likewise drawn from every part</p>	
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	<p>of the Island; all six of the provinces and almost every town in the Republic will find their sons here, and if Havana seems to have a disproportioned quota in the list, this is due to the traditional disposition in Latin countries to make the capital city the focus of the national life.</p> <p>The biographies of the elder men reflect the tremendous part which the struggle for Independence played in their time and show how military prestige overshadowed for a time other kinds of distinction just as the lives of the younger men disclose the increasing value being attached to scientific, commercial, literary, and scholastic attainments.</p> <p>Under the severe limitations of space which the large number of studies inevitably imposed, the aim has been kept steadily in mind to write genuine "lives"; and while avoiding bald summary and mere eulogium alike, to produce miniature but none the less veritable and, it may be hoped, readable biographies.</p> <p>The obligations which the editor has incurred while preparing this book are too</p>
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<p>many to be recounted, but it is impossible to omit paying his grateful acknowledgments for invaluable aid and counsel to his many friends; to Dr. Carlos de la Torre, Señor Carlos Trelles, Dr. Thomas Barbour, and Señor Luis M. Pérez for sound advice and suggestion; to Dr. Salvador Massip and Dr. Ernesto Dihigo for loyal and skillful assistance and to the whole company of the subjects of the biographies for their polite and friendly coöperation. He takes pleasure also in recording his sense of obligation to the members of the press of Havana and to the Library of Congress of Cuba for unwearied and gracious assistance, in accord with the best traditions of Hispanic courtesy.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">W. B. P.</p> <p>Westfield, N. J., May 20, 1919.</p>	
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*W. G. Marshall*

M E N O C A L	I
<p>MARIO G. MENOCAL</p> <p><i>Engineer, soldier, man of affairs, third President of the Republic of Cuba.</i></p> <p>LIKE many of his compatriots of recent times President Menocal has spent much of his life away from his own country. His boyhood was passed largely in Mexico and his youth in the United States where he was educated.</p> <p>Menocal was born in Hanábana, Province of Matanzas, on the seventeenth of December, 1866, the son of Don Gabriel G. Menocal, an experienced and skillful sugar planter who, when his son Mario was about two years old, had to flee from Cuba in consequence of his revolutionary activities. He went first to the United States and thence to Mexico where he settled down as a sugar planter at San</p>	
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2	CUBANS OF TO-DAY
	<p>Juan Bautista, State of Tabasco. Here the future President of Cuba spent his boyhood, but when he was thirteen he was sent to school in the United States, first at the Institute of Chappaqua, New York, and later at the Maryland College of Agriculture whence he passed in 1884 to Cornell University where he was graduated in the Engineering School in 1888.</p> <p>On finishing his University course Menocal returned to Latin-America but not yet to Cuba. He first associated himself with his uncle Aniceto Menocal on the commission for the study and construction of the Nicaragua canal route, a task which occupied the greater part of three years. Then in 1891 he returned to his native land, which as yet he hardly knew. He was employed for a time as Engineer for a French Company owning salt works and banana plantations on the Island of Cayo Romano and later entered upon railway construction work, having been employed to carry the survey and location of the proposed railway line from Camagüey to Santa Cruz del Sur.</p>
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<p>Here he soon found himself in the thick of revolutionary activities and when in 1895 the War of Independence broke out he joined the forces under General Máximo Gómez, continuing to serve in the field until the final victory following the intervention of the United States in 1898.</p> <p>As a soldier Menocal exhibited talent for military affairs, and definite aptitude for strategy. He served under three famous chieftains, Generals Máximo Gómez, Mayía Rodríguez, and Calixto García, all of whom recognized his ability, and he won distinction in the battles of Yerba de Guinea, La Piedra, La Aguada, and also in the capture of the Fort Loma de Hierro.</p> <p>In the capture of this fort he was mentioned as performing "gallant feats of valor" and given the rank of Colonel. Soon afterwards he took a very active part in the siege and capture of the town of Guáimaro in Camagüey for which he was made Brigadier General, but it was the battle of Victoria de las Tunas that marked the climax of his martial career. Here his engineering training stood him in good</p>	
A N D M O N O G R A P H S	I

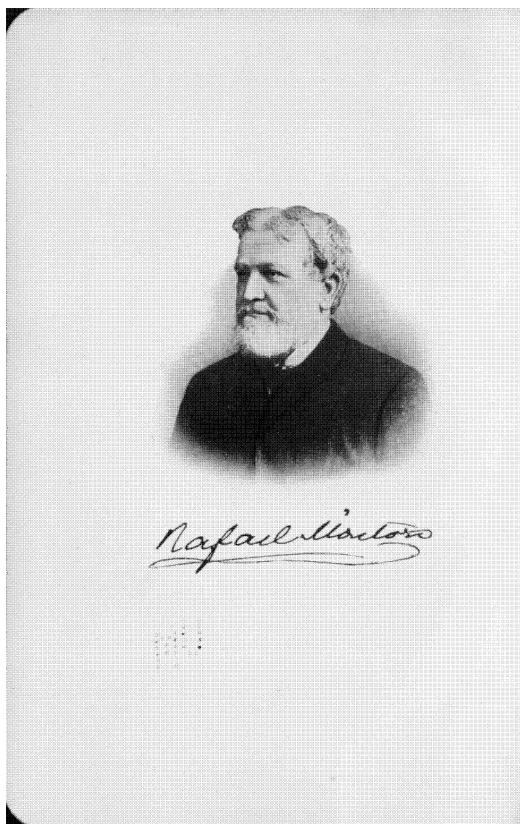
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	<p>stead. He made such skillful disposition of men and guns that competent witnesses have said that the conduct of this battle stands out in the entire record of the Revolution as the one combat in which the Cuban forces were disposed and directed in accordance with the principles of military science. Not only did General Menocal direct the operations in pursuance of a well-considered plan but he is said to have led his soldiers in the assault with intrepid courage. Victoria de las Tunas was the crowning achievement of his military career and gave him the rank of General in the Cuban Army, but when war was declared by the United States on Spain, Menocal was appointed Commander of the 5th Army Corps, comprising the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas, where it was expected that American action would be more concentrated. This appointment carried his promotion to the rank of Major General.</p> <p>On the return of peace General Ludlow of the American Army of Intervention made General Menocal Chief of Police of Havana and in the same year he was ap-</p>
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<p>pointed to organize the Lighthouse Service, a post which he held for a short time, but gave up to undertake an engineering commission of considerable importance and extent, namely, constructing for the Cuban American Sugar Company the factory at Chaparra, then said to be the largest sugar factory in the world. This task General Menocal fulfilled with credit and distinction.</p> <p>Meantime the growth of his reputation had brought him within the field of politics. In 1908 he was nominated for the Presidency by the Conservative party but failed of election; in 1912 he was again a candidate and was elected President of the Republic on the ticket of the same party. President Menocal's first term was characterized by a constructive policy including the following practical proposals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Administrative and financial reforms.</li> <li>(2) Strengthening the relations with the United States.</li> <li>(3) Strict regulation of the Public Treasury, liquidation and adjustment of all outstanding indebtedness, and reor-</li> </ol>	
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	<p>ganization of taxation, in order to equalize, as far as possible, its incidence.</p> <p>(4) Support of agriculture and development of immigration.</p> <p>(5) Reorganization of the Army and Navy, in order to obtain efficiency.</p> <p>Again in 1916 he received the nomination and was declared reelected, but after a contest so close and so much disputed that the unsuccessful party fomented an armed uprising which for a time threatened to overturn the government and was only subdued after bloodshed and some destruction of property. During General Menocal's presidency the European War presented many problems of the utmost difficulty, some of which were solved and the quality of President Menocal's statesmanship shown, when, following the example of the United States, Cuba espoused the cause of the Allies and declared a state of war with Germany within twenty-four hours after the United States had done so.</p> <p>In 1918 President Menocal was elected an Honorary Associate of the Hispanic Society of America.</p>
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M O N T O R O	7
<p data-bbox="468 411 709 435">RAFAEL MONTORO</p> <p data-bbox="544 452 799 529"><i>Orator; publicist; diplomat; Secretary of the Presidency of Cuba.</i></p> <p data-bbox="355 554 805 753">RAFAEL MONTORO was born in the city of Havana on the twenty-fourth of October, 1852, scion of an old family, whose ample means and close affiliations with Spain enabled him to pursue most of his studies in Madrid. There at the age of fifteen he began to study law, literature, and philosophy.</p> <p data-bbox="355 760 805 1047">He began his literary career as editorialist and contributor to the <i>Revista Europea</i> and other publications including the <i>Revista Contemporánea</i> of which he was Chief Editor, taking an active part in the proceedings of the Atheneum of Madrid, having been elected Vice-president of its Political and Moral Sciences Section in 1877; also Second Secretary of the Association of Spanish Writers and Artists.</p>	
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	<p>He returned to Cuba in 1878 just prior to the termination of the Ten Years' War, which ended with the Peace of Zanjón.</p> <p>Shortly after his arrival he joined a party of friends in founding <i>El Triunfo</i> of which he became one of the editors; he also joined the Liberal Autonomist party, devoted to the cause of Cuban autonomy. The following year he was chosen as member of the Central Committee of the party, and likewise elected Deputy to the Spanish <i>Cortes</i> representing the Province of Havana. To this difficult post for which his sentimental regard for Spain and his familiarity with Cuban affairs particularly fitted him, Dr. Montoro was twice afterwards elected, in 1886 and again in 1893 to represent the Province of Puerto Principe.</p> <p>From 1883 he practiced his profession as a lawyer, having appeared in that capacity before all the Courts:</p> <p>- A firm believer in political agitation and discussion, a partisan of evolution rather than revolution, Dr. Montoro took no part in the bloody struggle of 1895-98. He had</p>
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<p>remained in Spain until 1895, laboring to bring about autonomy for Cuba rather than final separation. When in 1897 in the midst of the final struggle for independence Spain granted autonomy and a new government was formed, Dr. Montoro accepted the post of Secretary of the Treasury. The solution came too late; the new government found no support and was lost in the intervention of the United States in 1898. Thereupon Dr. Montoro retired from public office and also declined to continue filling the position of Professor of Philosophy and History of Philosophy, to which he had been appointed in the University of Havana and withdrew to complete obscurity. Notwithstanding, in 1902 he was appointed a member of the Tariff Commission, under the Presidency of the now General, Tasker H. Bliss. During the same year, 1902, his talents and character were again requisitioned for the public service and he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, to which office was added in 1904 that of Minister to Germany, and he held both</p>	
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	<p>posts, residing alternately in London and in Berlin.</p> <p>In 1906 he was appointed Delegate to the Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro. The following year he took part in the reorganization of the National Conservative party and was its first candidate for the Vice-presidency in 1908. Notwithstanding his defeat in the elections he resumed his position as Minister to London and Berlin, at the request of the new government, and remained in that position until 1910, when he was again elected to represent Cuba at the Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires. On the success of his party in the elections of 1912 he was made Secretary of the Presidency, which position he still holds.</p> <p>The place which Dr. Montoro has held in the esteem and admiration of his fellow countrymen, has been due in great measure to that gift of oratory which is so brilliant a part of the Spanish heritage and which he was enabled to cultivate to so much advantage as member of the <i>Cortes</i> of Spain.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

MONTORO	II
<p>Dr. Montoro is a member and Director of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, a member of the Academy of History and various other literary corporations. He was also appointed a member of the Advisory Law Commission in 1906 by Governor Magoon.</p> <p>Dr. Montoro's publications include: <i>Discursos politicos y parlamentarios, informes y disertaciones</i>, Philadelphia, 1894; <i>Principios de Moral e Instrucción Cívica</i>, Habana, 1903; <i>Nociones de Instrucción Moral y Cívica</i>, Habana, 1908.</p>	
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B E N A R D	13
<p>ALFREDO GONZALEZ BENARD</p> <p><i>Lawyer; public man.</i></p> <p>ALFREDO GONZALES BENARD was born on the twenty-sixth of October, 1871, in the city of Santiago de Cuba and received his early education in his native city. His more advanced studies he pursued in the University of Havana which he entered in 1888 and in which he obtained the degree of Licentiate in Law in 1893 and in 1897 that of Doctor of Laws.</p> <p>Dr. Benard took up his residence in Cárdenas and entered upon the practice of his profession, becoming in due course Member of the Board of Education, Member of the Board of Patrons of the "Santa Isabel" Hospital, and legal representative of his party.</p> <p>In November, 1910, he was elected Representative in Congress for Matanzas, re-</p>	
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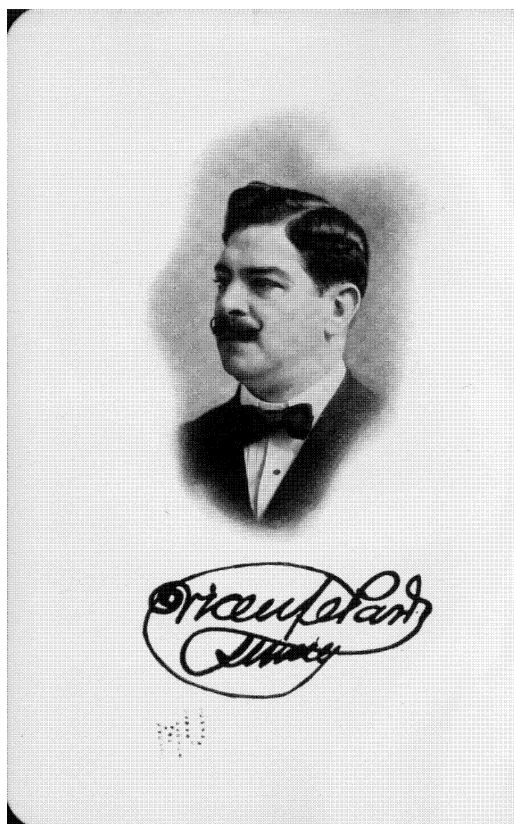


maintaining in office until April, 1915, where he served as Vice Chairman and later Chairman of the Committee on Municipal and Provincial Affairs and Vice Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In 1917 he returned to Congress to represent the same district. He is an active and strenuous member of the Conservative party.

Dr. Benard has contributed occasional articles to various professional magazines and published in the *Revista del Foro* his doctor's thesis: *Principios fundamentales de Derecho Internacional Privados consignados en nuestro Código Civil.*







P A R D O   S U Á R E Z	15
<p>VICENTE PARDO SUÁREZ</p> <p><i>Editor; official.</i></p> <p>VICENTE PARDO SUÁREZ was born on the twenty-fifth of December, 1870, in the city of Havana where he obtained his early education and completed the courses for the Bachelor's degree in the <i>Colegio</i> of San Francisco de Paula. At the age of fifteen he began to write in the Republican newspaper <i>La Libertad</i> which was published in Havana by Don Niceto Solá y Freixas. He wrote much also for the theater. In 1888 he founded <i>La Republica</i>, a newspaper in which he vigorously opposed the colonial administration and the unjust course of the Spanish authorities toward the legitimate aspirations of the Cubans; in consequence of which he underwent much persecution and many interruptions of his paper. In 1895, after the begin-</p>	
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	<p>ning of the war of Independence, General Valeriano Weyler suppressed the paper on the ground that its title and ideals were incompatible with the tranquillity of the country and the sovereignty of Spain, subsequently deporting its editor to Spain where he was imprisoned in the castle of Monjuitch in Barcelona and afterwards in the prisons of Santander and Bilboa until the thirteenth of August, 1898, the day after the Peace Protocol between Spain and the United States was signed in Washington.</p> <p>On his return to Cuba and on the organization of the first Board of Aldermen of Havana, Pardo Suárez was appointed, jointly with Colonel Saturnino Lastra, to a position of trust in the Administration of the Municipal taxes. When those who had suffered imprisonment, penalties, and deportation formed an association for patriotic purposes, he was elected Secretary; he also became an honorary Member of the Patriotic Committee of Havana of which Don Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, who had been President of the Republic in arms, was Chairman.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

When the Republic was constituted in 1902, Pardo Suárez was appointed Editor of the daily record of the House of Representatives (*Diario de sesiones*) a post which he resigned in 1904 on his election as Chief Clerk of the House. He has traveled widely, visiting the Parliaments of Washington, Toronto, Madrid, Paris, and Rome to study their methods of administration and to adopt such as seemed suitable and advantageous to the Cuban House.

By the law of the seventeenth of August, 1912, he was made Secretary of the Committee of the Cuban Congress to attend the Centenary of the Constitution of Cadiz, Spain, and in the same year he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Hispano-American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Cadiz.

He was Secretary of the Anti-Germanic League, founded in Havana to lend aid to the Allies and to conduct propaganda in opposition to the German pretensions.

He has issued eight volumes of Records of the House of Representatives and three volumes of the Legislative Index; he is the



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author of *Prácticas Parlamentarias* (tres tomos publicados y el cuarto en prensa), and of *Ladrones de Tierras*, Havana, 1918, a book on the war which has been widely used in both continents in propaganda.

I

HISPANIC NOTES





CORTINA	19
<p>JOSÉ MANUEL CORTINA</p> <p><i>Lawyer; legislator.</i></p> <p>JOSÉ MANUEL CORTINA Y GARCÍA was born on the third of February, 1880, in San Diego de Nuñez, Province of Pinar del Rio. He was educated in Havana, completing the courses for the Bachelor's degree in the Jesuits' <i>Colegio</i> of Belén and obtaining his degree of Doctor of Laws at the University in 1903.</p> <p>While he was an undergraduate he was elected President of the Federation of University Students, organized at the close of the Spanish sovereignty, and then gave signs of promise as an orator in the speech he made in salutation to General Máximo Gómez when he entered Havana at the head of the Army of Liberation in 1899. He was still a student when he took an important part in the organization of the</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	I

National Cuban Party, which had for one of its chief aims to put an end to the American Intervention which followed upon the withdrawal of Spain in 1899.

Dr. Cortina has been active in journalism. For two years he edited the newspaper *Democracia* and was at one time or another a member of the staffs of *El Mundo*, *La Lucha*, and *La Revista de derecho*, besides being a contributor to *La Nación* and other papers.

After the "Revolution of August" (1906) which overthrew President Estrada Palma, a division arose among the Liberals who had made the revolution and Dr. Cortina was chosen to bring about a reconciliation. His negotiations were successful and resulted in the Liberal party coming into power with the election of General José Miguel Gómez as President. Again at a later time when a fresh division occurred between the two wings of the party, under the leadership of Dr. Alfredo Zayas and General Gómez respectively, Dr. Cortina once more acted as mediator and the party presented a united front in the elections of 1916.

C O R T I N A	21
<p>He was elected Representative for Havana in 1908 and reelected in 1913 and 1917. He has been the leader of the Liberals in the House and has been influential in legislation. He is the author of the Workmen's Accident Law now in force, and of Bills to regulate strikes, to establish a Court of Arbitration for labor disputes, to make compulsory the provision of hygienic dwellings for rural workers, to provide secretaries for the House of Representatives, etc., etc. He is Chairman of the Committee on Public Works.</p> <p>Among the public offices with which Dr. Cortina has been honored are: Counsel to the Secretary of Public Instruction, and to the Board of Aldermen of Havana; member of the Board of Inspectors of the University, and member of the Special Committee of Congress to revise all the legislation in accord with the economic and social changes brought about by the World War.</p>	
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FIGUEREDO	23
<p>FERNANDO FIGUEREDO Y SOCARRAS</p> <p><i>Soldier; engineer; official.</i></p> <p>FERNANDO FIGUEREDO Y SOCARRAS was born in Camagüey in the year 1847 and received his early education in Bayamo at the excellent training school "San José" then under the direction of Don José Maria Izaguirre. At the age of fifteen he passed on to Havana where he entered the preparatory school for special careers maintained by Colonel Eduardo Martín Pérez. In 1863, he proceeded to the United States and attended the Charlier French Institute. This was for a brief period, however, and in 1864 he entered the School of Engineers of Troy, New York, where he completed the course in Civil Engineering. Then he returned to Cuba to join the revolutionary forces organized by Carlos Manuel de</p>	
HISPANIC NOTES	I

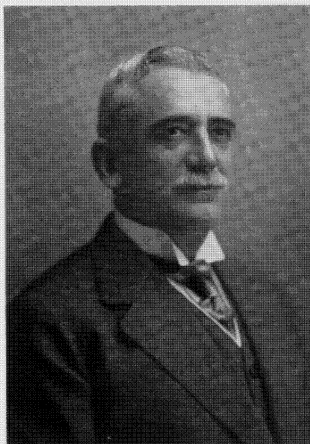


24	CUBANS OF TO-DAY
	<p>Céspedes after the call to arms (<i>grito</i>) of Yara and the capture of Bayamo on the eighteenth of October, 1868, which began the Ten Years' War. Figueredo fought throughout the war, serving as soldier, engineer, legislator, Chief of Staff, chief of the revolutionary forces, and ended the conflict as member of the Revolutionary Government, being one of those who protested against signing the pact of peace of Zanjón. During this historic period he fought side by side with Maceo, and it was not until the end of May, 1878, that they gave up fighting, and Figueredo left Cuba with his wife and child.</p> <p>He went first to Santo Domingo and later to Florida where he held several offices of trust under the American Government, including Member of the Legislature of Florida, Superintendent of Schools, and Mayor of West Tampa. Throughout this period he never ceased to serve the cause of Cuba by every means in his power and when the Revolution of 1895 broke out he was appointed by Delegate José Martí head of the movement for that district, and</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

FIGUEREDO	25
<p>it is said that the group which lent the most valuable services to the cause was that under his direction.</p> <p>After twenty years of exile he returned to Cuba in 1898 when the American flag was floating over the Island and soon afterwards was appointed by the American authorities Second Customs Officer at Cienfuegos. Later, in 1900, he came to Havana to take the post of Sub-Secretary of State—a position which he occupied until the twentieth of May, 1902, when President Tomás Estrada Palma appointed him Director General of Communications.</p> <p>In 1906, he was made Interventor of State and in 1908, on the death of General Roloff, he was appointed by Mr. Magoon (American Governor during Intervention) to succeed him as Treasurer General of the Republic—an office which he still holds.</p>	
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*Chas. F. Anderson*

HERNÁNDEZ	27
<p>CHARLES HERNÁNDEZ</p> <p><i>Soldier; official.</i></p> <p>CHARLES HERNÁNDEZ Y SANDRINO was born on the sixth of May, 1867, in Pinar del Rio and spent his youth partly in Cuba, partly in Santo Domingo, and partly in the United States where he obtained his education. Here also he gained his first military training, in the Massachusetts National Guard which he joined in 1887. Later he went to Florida where he studied agriculture in general and especially tobacco culture.</p> <p>Hernández enjoyed the confidence of José Martí, "the apostle of Cuban freedom," who commissioned him in 1894 to make preparations for the Revolution. He brought to Cuba the first orders of General Máximo Gómez, calling upon all the leaders of 1868-78 (the Ten Years'</p>	
HISPANIC NOTES	I

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	<p>War) to place themselves at the command of Hernández and Martí for the rising of the twenty-fourth of February, 1895. At the outbreak of the war he was the first to leave the coast of Florida in command of an expedition with arms and supplies. Three months later he returned with another expedition, running all manner of risks and disembarking under the fire of the Spanish guard in the harbor of <i>Varadero de Cárdenas</i>.</p> <p>His knowledge of the topography, geology, and botany of the country served him in good stead and was of great value to the army. He placed the mines in the River Cauto, entrance to the Bay of Puerto Padre, and in various other places of special peril and observed, hidden along the shore, the Spanish gun-boats escorting troops and supplies.</p> <p>He won the rank of Major by gallantry in the face of the enemy in the attack of Guáimaro and that of Lieutenant Colonel in the famous battle of Jiguani, and General Funston said of him that he was one of the bravest and most skillful of the Cuban officers.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

H E R N Á N D E Z	29
<p>Early in May, 1898, he was commissioned by General Calixto García to accompany Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Rown of the American Army to Washington and to set forth to the Secretary of War the situation of the Cuban Army in the eastern end of the island; after which he returned, at the request of General García, to assist in taking the city of Santiago de Cuba. At the siege of this city he won the rank of Colonel.</p> <p>At the close of the war he turned enthusiastically to the task of organizing the Republic, laboring first in developing the national police, and later in the postal service where he continues to serve as Director General of Communications.</p>	
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VALDÉS ANCIANO	31
<p>JOSÉ A. VALDÉS ANCIANO</p> <p><i>Physician; teacher.</i></p> <p>JOSÉ A. VALDÉS ANCIANO was born on the twenty-first of March, 1869, in the city of Matanzas and there obtained his early education, completing the courses for the Bachelor's degree. Thereafter he entered the University of Havana where he devoted himself to the study of Medicine and gained the degree of Licentiate and later that of Doctor.</p> <p>He entered upon the practice of his profession in Havana and in 1906 obtained by competitive examination the Chair of Nervous and Mental Ailments in the School of Medicine in the University.</p> <p>He has filled various positions related to his profession and has contributed articles, dealing with medical subjects, to various reviews and journals, Cuban and foreign.</p>	
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	<p>He is a Member of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Society for Clinical Studies of Havana; Corresponding Member of the Philadelphia Neurological Society; Honorary Member of the Society of Mental Medicine of Belgium; Foreign Associate Member of the Clinical Society of Mental Medicine of Paris; Corresponding Member of the Medical Psychology Society of Paris, etc.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

P I N O	33
<p>GUSTAVO PINO</p> <p><i>Lawyer; magistrate; legislator.</i></p> <p>GUSTAVO PINO was born in Havana on the twenty-fifth of June, 1877. After completing the courses required for the Bachelor's degree in the <i>Colegio</i> of Belén he went to New York to continue his studies at Fordham University, but returned to Cuba to fulfill the requirements of the legal profession in the University of Havana where he obtained the degree of the Doctor of Laws in 1898.</p> <p>In 1902, he was appointed Judge of the primary Court of Cienfuegos; in 1904 he was transferred to a corresponding post at Cárdenas; in 1906, he was made Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of the lower courts of Matanzas, and in 1908 Counsel to the Prosecuting Attorney of the lower courts of Havana.</p>	
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	<p>In the latter year Dr. Pino gave up the judicial career to enter politics and was elected on the Conservative ticket Member of the City Council (Ayuntamiento) of Havana. Two years later he was elected Representative for the Province of Havana and reelected in 1914 and 1918. In the Chamber he has been a member of the important Committees of Public Instruction and of Municipal and Provincial Affairs.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

T A M A Y O	35
<p>DIEGO TAMAYO Y FIGUEREDO</p> <p><i>Soldier; physician; teacher.</i></p> <p>DIEGO TAMAYO Y FIGUEREDO was born in Bayamo on the twelfth of October, 1853, and was educated in the <i>Colegio</i> of Belén in Havana where he obtained the Bachelor's degree in 1868. A few months later the Ten Years' War broke out and Tamayo was one of those who joined the Cuban colors at Demajagua on the tenth of October of that year, being then fifteen years old, the youngest in the ranks. He took an active part in the war, being on the Staff of General Carlos M. de Céspedes until 1872, when, incapacitated by malaria, he was taken prisoner and expatriated.</p> <p>Transported to Spain he there entered the University of Barcelona and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1878. Soon after this the Peace of Zanjón was</p>	
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signed and he returned to Cuba to enter upon his profession, which he practiced, first at Manzanillo and later at Havana where he set up an academy to prepare medical students for their examinations.

On the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in 1895 he took part in the propaganda and expeditionary activities carried on from New York where he was President of the Revolutionary Council. He was also Vice-president of the Assembly of Santa Cruz and member of the Constituent Assembly. Under the American Intervention he was *Secretary of Gobernación* and held the same office under President Estrada Palma. In 1905, he was elected Senator for the Province of Havana. He has been deeply engaged in politics, first in the Autonomist party, in which he was a member of the Central Committee until 1895; then in the National party of which he was one of the founders, and later in the Conservative party which he aided in founding.

His professional activities have been numerous and varied. He was the Presi-

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<p>dent of the first Medical Congress of the Island of Cuba in 1890; joint founder with Dr. Juan Santos Fernández of the first bacteriological laboratory in Cuba; he was the first to teach Bacteriology in Cuba and in union with Dr. Vildósola to use the Pasteur treatment. For a number of years he has been Editorial Secretary of the <i>Crónica Médico Quirúrgica</i> of Havana and is the publisher of <i>Vida Nueva</i>, a magazine of Hygiene and Social Science. He is also the founder and director of the "Tamayo Dispensary" which is a school for specialists. He has held office as Secretary of the Municipal Board of Health and Secretary <i>pro tem</i> of the General Board of Health.</p> <p>He is President of all the Medical Corporations and has been four times President of the Mutual Aid Society of the Physicians of Cuba. He is also President of the National Health Commission, Professor of Medical Pathology, and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy in the University.</p> <p>He was Delegate from Cuba to the Anti-tuberculosis Congress held in Washington</p>	
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in 1908, as well as to that held in Barcelona in 1910 of which he was Vice-president; he was President and founder of the Cuban Red Cross; he is a member of the *Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País*.

MARTÍNEZ	39
<p>EMILIO MARTÍNEZ</p> <p><i>Physician; laryngologist.</i></p> <p>EMILIO MARTÍNEZ was born in Havana on the thirteenth of April, 1864. His father, a political refugee, went to Baltimore during the Ten Years' War and for this reason he took his preliminary education at the public schools of that city; after the war he returned to his native city and entered the University of Havana where he graduated as Doctor in Medicine in 1888. From 1889 to 1890 he was engaged by General (then Major) George M. Sternberg as laboratory assistant of his commission for the investigation of yellow fever, finishing this work in the Laboratories of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. This visit to Johns Hopkins, where he studied pathology and laryngology (post-graduate course) determined his</p>	
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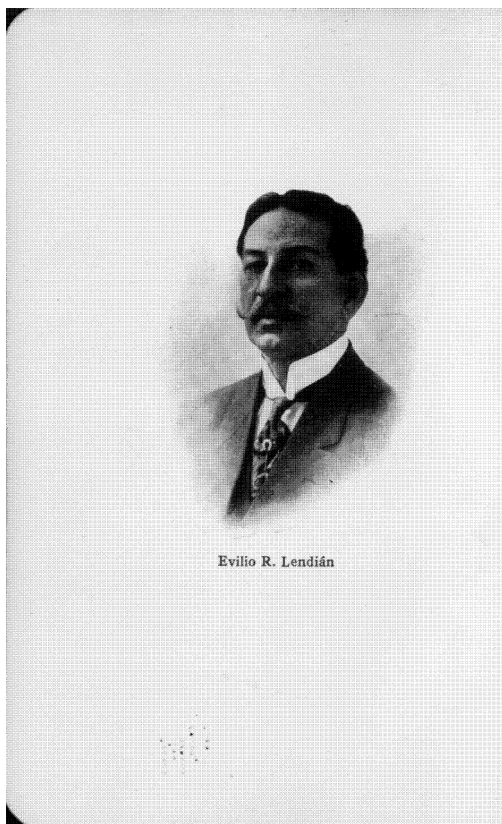
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	<p>future career as laryngologist and sanitarian.</p> <p>As a laryngologist he established his practice in Havana and organized the Throat department in the Tamayo Dispensary and <i>La Policlínica</i>. He cultivated this specialty thoroughly in various visits to the New York Polyclinic and the Post-graduate School, New York, and later on in Vienna, at the <i>Poliklinik Generale</i>. His experience of six years as general surgeon to the Havana emergency stations (Casas de Socorro) helped him greatly in the specialty. In 1906 he was appointed, by competition, Professor of Clinical Microscopy in the University of Havana, a chair which he resigned later to occupy that of Laryngologist. He is at present Senior Professor of Laryngology, Rhinology, and Otolology in the University and is also in charge of this Department at the General Calixto García Hospital. He is a Member of the American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Society; and passed the examinations at the University of New York admitting him to practice medicine in that State.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

MARTÍNEZ	41
<p>As a sanitarian Dr. Martínez was appointed a Member of the Commission for Infectious Diseases by President Palma and is now President of this Commission and ex-officio a Member of the National Board of Health and Charities. He attended the Pan-American Medical Congress at Panama, being sent by President Palma, at the request of General Gorgas, to expound to the medical men of Panama in their own language the new methods employed in the sanitation of Cuba. One of the principal works of Dr. Martínez was the active part he took trying to continue the work of the Intervention Government in the Department of Charities. Being a member of the National Board of Charities and Correction he attended, with other Directors of Hospitals of Cuba, the 28th National Conference of Charities and Correction at Washington and learned there the modern principles of Charities and Correction with Mr. Homer Folks and Mr. Devine. On his return to Havana he organized <i>Las Conferencias Nacionales de Beneficencia y Corrección</i> with such success</p>	
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that they were held regularly for seven years in different cities of Cuba. The purpose of these Conferences was to develop modern charities under the control of the people. The political machine gradually invaded this Department of Charities and made useless all future work in this line.

Dr. Martínez has taken an active part in the medical press. He has been Co-editor of *La Revista de Ciencias Médicas*, of *Los Archivos de la Policlínica*, of *La Revista de Medicina Tropical*, and has published over one hundred articles on Laryngology and Sanitary matters. He is the author of *Manual de Microscopía y Química Clínica* and an active member of *La Sociedad de Estudios Clínicos*.





Evilio R. Lendíán

L E N D I Á N	43
<p data-bbox="345 411 741 442">EVELIO RODRÍGUEZ LENDIÁN</p> <p data-bbox="507 463 741 487"><i>Scholar; teacher; author.</i></p> <p data-bbox="319 512 768 887">EVELIO RODRÍGUEZ LENDIÁN was born on the eighteenth of November, 1860, in Guanabacoa and there obtained his early education. He was enabled to pursue his studies and obtain the Bachelor's degree by means of a scholarship which carried the condition that he should obtain the highest rank in his classes. By fulfilling a similar condition he was able to continue his course into the University where in 1883 he gained the degree of Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters, winning at the same time the prize for distinction.</p> <p data-bbox="319 894 768 1037">The same year he was appointed Auxiliary Professor in the Institute of Matanzas. In 1884 he obtained the degree of Licentiate in Civil and Canon Law, once more winning the prize for special distinction.</p>	
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	<p>In this year also he gained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters and was appointed Auxiliary Professor in the University of which he served as Secretary for a time.</p> <p>In 1889 he went as a member of a Commission of professors to examine the students of the College <i>El Ateneo</i> of Porto Rico. In 1893 he won in competitive examination the chair of Universal History and in 1898 he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters. He formed part of the Commission appointed in 1899 for the reform and reorganization of the University Professorships.</p> <p>When General Weyler became Governor General, Professor Lendián found himself obliged, on account of his opinions, to leave Cuba and coöperated with the Revolutionary Committee in New York in active propaganda against the Spanish régime. At the close of the war he joined the Patriotic Committee which was organized in Havana, contributed to the formation of the first political party—the National party—and drew up the Manifesto which</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

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<p>the party addressed to the country in 1899.</p> <p>In 1910 he went to Mexico as one of the Envoys Extraordinary to attend the Centenary of Mexican independence and to bear the greetings of the University of Havana to the University of Mexico. Dr. Lendián has served as Magistrate of the Provincial Courts of Havana, Secretary of the College of Advocates, Director of the Society of Conferences, President of the Association of Doctors in Philosophy and Letters, Dean of the Faculty of Letters and Sciences, Editor of the Magazine published by the Faculty, Member of the <i>Sociedad Económica</i>, Member of the Anthropological Society and temporary Rector of the University.</p> <p>He is professor of the History of America and of Modern History for the rest of the world; Honorary President of the Society <i>Teatro Cubano</i>; President of the <i>Ateneo</i> of Havana and also of the Academy of History; Member of the Cuban Society of International Law and Charter Member of the Cuban Red Cross.</p>	
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	<p>He is the author of: <i>Consideraciones generales sobre la poesia épica. ¿A qué causa es debida la no existencia en España de un verdadero poema épico?</i> (Tesis para le Doctorado en Filosofía y Letras, Habana, 1884); <i>La Independencia absoluta como el ideal cubano</i> (Discurso leído en la apertura del curso academico de 1899 a 1900 en la Universidad, Habana, 1899); <i>Consideraciones generales sobre Rusia a propósito de su guerra con el Japón</i> (Conferencia, Habana, 1905); <i>José Manuel Mestre</i> (Discurso leído con motivo de la colocación de su retrato en la Universidad, Habana, 1901); <i>Los Estados Unidos, Cuba, y el Canal de Panamá</i> (Conferencia, Habana, 1909); <i>El Congreso de Panamá y la Independencia de Cuba</i> (Conferencia, Habana, 1911); <i>Discurso con motivo de la visita del Dr. Rafael Altamira</i> (Habana, 1912); <i>Transformación política de Rusia</i> (Discurso, Habana, 1913); <i>La Isla de Pinos según el tratado de París</i> (Conferencia, Habana, 1913); <i>La expulsión de los diputados cubanos del Parlamento Español en 1837</i> (Conferencia, Habana, 1914); <i>José</i></p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

L E N D I Á N	47
<p><i>Antonio Saco</i> (Conferencia, Habana, 1914); <i>Elogio del Dr. Ramón Meza y Suárez Inclán</i> (Discurso leído en la Academia de la Historia, Habana, 1915); <i>La Interpretación de la Enmienda Platt</i> (Discurso pronunciado en el congreso de Derecho Internacional, Habana, 1917).</p>	
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PLASENCIA	49
<p>LEONEL PLASENCIA</p> <p><i>Physician.</i></p> <p>LEONEL PLASENCIA Y MONTES was born in Madruga, Province of Havana, in the year 1877. His early studies were taken at the church school at Guanabacoa. Later he went abroad and studied at the Central University of Madrid, whence he returned to continue his studies at the University of Havana and there obtained the degree of Doctor in Medicine and Surgery.</p> <p>He has served as Honorary Physician of the Hospital of Our Lady of Mercy and in 1906 became Anciliary Professor of the School of Medicine in the University. He is a member of the Academy of Sciences and Director of the Clinical Laboratory which bears his name.</p> <p>Besides numerous monographs of a</p>	
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	<p>scientific character he is the author of a work entitled: <i>Ensayo etiológico de la Tuberculosis en la Habana</i> (Habana, 1897), and <i>Trabajos de Laboratorio y su utilidad Clínica</i>.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES







FIGUEROA	51
<p data-bbox="329 438 744 466">LEOPOLDO FIGUEROA Y MARTÍ</p> <p data-bbox="525 487 739 512"><i>Physician; public man.</i></p> <p data-bbox="315 536 763 883">LEOPOLDO FIGUEROA Y MARTÍ was born on the ninth of October, 1858, in Santa Isabel de las Lajas, Province of Santa Clara. He was educated in Spain whither his father had been deported for political reasons and where, after completing the courses leading to the Bachelor's degree, he pursued the studies in the Faculty of Medicine for the degree of Doctor in Pharmacy which was granted him in 1881. He then returned to Cuba and established himself first in Cárdenas and later at Cienfuegos.</p> <p data-bbox="315 887 763 1058">Early in 1896 he joined the Revolution, taking part in the expedition of Colonel Arteaga and thereafter serving until the end of the war under the command of General José Miguel Gómez where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. During</p>	
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	<p>the First American Intervention General Wood appointed Figueroa Alcalde of Cienfuegos, an appointment which was ratified by the public in the first elections held under the Republic and by his reelection in 1908. In November of the same year he was elected Senator for the Province of Santa Clara to which office he has been reelected and which he now holds. He has served on the following Committees of the Senate: Health and Charities; Tariff; Local Government, and Public Works of which last he is the Chairman. Among the principal laws proposed by Senator Figueroa are: An Act to regulate the practice of Pharmacy; An Act to remit the payment by the city of Cienfuegos of a million pesos besides the two fifths from which it was released by Decree No. 813 of Governor Magoon for the Aqueduct of Cienfuegos; An Act revising the studies of the Faculty of Pharmacy and of the School of Agronomical Engineers.</p> <p>Senator Figueroa is a member of the Liberal party and President of the party in the Province of Las Villas.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES



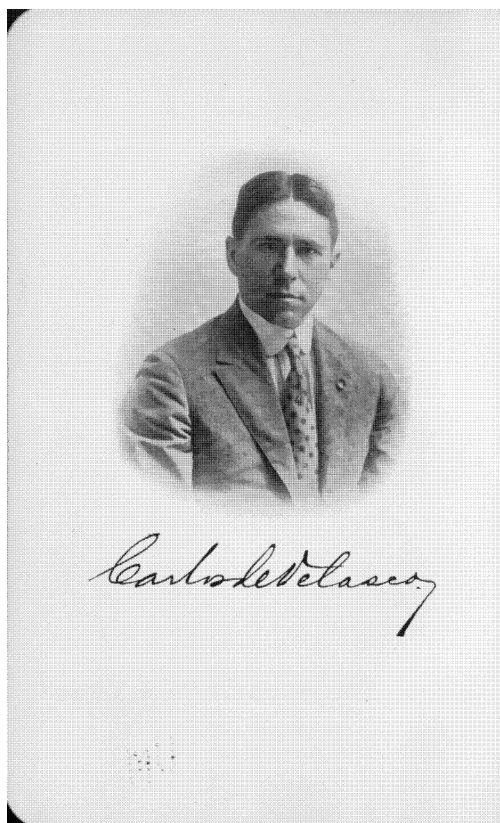


V I L L O L D O	53
<p>JULIO VILLOLDO</p> <p><i>Author; editor.</i></p> <p>JULIO VILLOLDO Y BERTRÁN was born in Havana on the eleventh of October, 1881, and obtained his early education partly in Cuba, and partly in the United States where he spent a portion of his youth. On returning to Cuba he entered the University of Havana to pursue the career of the law and won the degree of Doctor of Civil Law in 1907. But the call of journalism was stronger than that of the law and he devoted himself to writing. He became one of the editors of <i>La Discusión</i>, in which he established and, with the collaboration of associates, maintained for several years a special section called <i>Ornato Público</i> dedicated to the embellishment and adornment of the city.</p> <p>In 1912 he was made a member of the</p>	
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	<p>National Academy of Arts and Letters; he has occupied the post of Secretary as also that of Librarian of the <i>Ateneo</i> of Havana, as well as of the Academy.</p> <p>Dr. Villoldo is a frequent contributor to the review <i>Cuba Contemporánea</i>, of which he is one of the founders and in which he has written many articles on national affairs. He is also Vice-president of the publishing company which bears the same name, and he is President of the Civic Association of Cuba.</p> <p>Among the articles which Dr. Villoldo has published in <i>Cuba Contemporánea</i> are: <i>Necesidad de Colegios Cubanos</i>, <i>La inviolabilidad y la inmunidad parlamentarias al través de las constituciones españolas</i>; and <i>Rusia y la democracia</i>.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES







V E L A S C O	55
<p data-bbox="336 407 735 435">CARLOS DE VELASCO Y PÉREZ</p> <p data-bbox="593 456 735 484"><i>Author; editor.</i></p> <p data-bbox="316 505 761 911">CARLOS DE VELASCO Y PÉREZ was born on the fourteenth of August, 1884, in the city of Santa Clara and there, in the <i>Colegio</i> of "Santa Ana," he received his early instruction, but in 1900 his family removed to Havana where he completed his formal education in the Institute. At an early age he became associated with public men and affairs; first, while he was still a boy, with President Estrada Palma, and later with President Menocal, in both of whose administrations he served as Private Secretary to the Secretary of <i>Gobernación</i> with the title of Chief of Administration.</p> <p data-bbox="316 918 761 1030">Having chosen literature as his field of work, he became one of the founders and first editors of the newspaper <i>La Prensa</i>, later a member of the staff of <i>La Discusión</i>,</p>	
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and in 1913, with the coöperation of a group of writers—Dr. José S. De Sola, Dr. Julio Villoldo, Dr. Ricardo Sarabasa, Dr. Max H. Ureña, and Sr. Mario Guiral—he founded the monthly review *Cuba Contemporánea*, which he has since edited and which has made for itself a place in the front rank of journals issued in Spanish on this continent, numbering among its contributors the most notable authors of Latin-America.

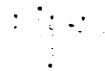
Sr. Velasco has filled a number of posts of a public character: in 1911 he was Secretary of the *Ateneo* of Havana; he served as Secretary of the National Popular Commission to erect a monument in honor of General Máximo Gómez, Commander of the Army of Liberation, and of the committee to celebrate the centenary of the Cuban poetess G. G. de Avellaneda, which has prepared a definitive edition of her works. He is a Member of the Academy of History, Member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, Honorary Member of the Royal Hispano-American Academy of Science and Art of Cadiz (Spain), and he

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<p>holds the Order of the Liberator granted him by the Government of Venezuela. In 1915 the Municipal Council of his native city—Santa Clara—by a unanimous vote honored him with the title of “Distinguished Son.”</p> <p>He has written much and widely, being a contributor to the leading periodicals and magazines of Cuba and other Latin-American countries. He is the author of: <i>Honrando al caído: Palabras de Estrada Palma</i> (1910); <i>La Academia de la Historia de Cuba: Los Académicos de número</i> (1910); <i>Estrada Palma: Contribución histórica</i> (1911); <i>Aspectos nacionales</i> (1915); <i>José Sixto de Sola</i> (1917). He has published also, with Introduction and Notes, the following books: <i>Cartas Amatorias de la Avellaneda</i> (1911); <i>Pensando en Cuba</i> (1917), a posthumous work of Dr. José S. de Sola; <i>Desde el Castillo de Figueras</i> (1918), letters of Estrada Palma. He is now preparing a study on the Cuban historian Pedro José Guiteras, and a translation from the Portuguese, <i>Cartas Familiares y Billetes de Paris</i>, de Eça de Queiroz. Finally,</p>	
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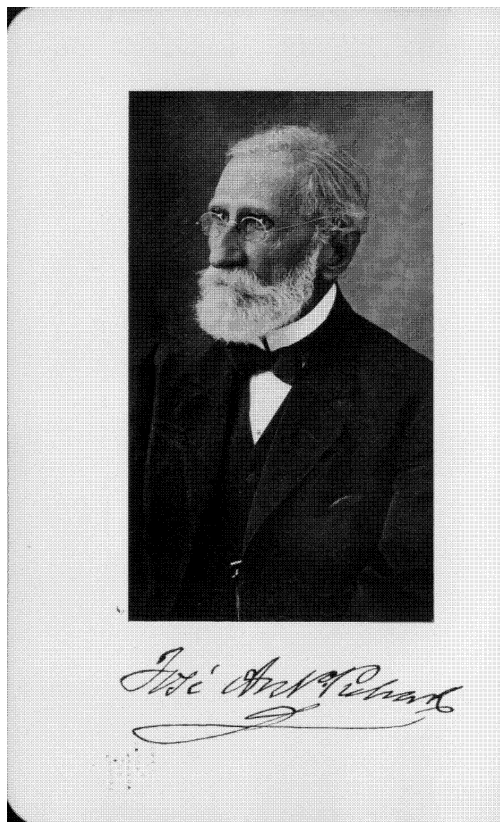
58	CUBANS OF TO-DAY
	<p>1919, he has published in pamphlet form a translation from the French entitled: <i>La "Resolución" de su Santidad el Papa Benedicto.</i></p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

I G L E S I A	59
<p data-bbox="319 439 739 467">ALVARO DE LA IGLESIA Y SANTOS</p> <p data-bbox="551 487 726 515"><i>Journalist; author.</i></p> <p data-bbox="306 537 752 739">ALVARO DE LA IGLESIA Y SANTOS was born in la Coruña, Spain, on the fifth of April, 1859, and came to Cuba in 1874, where for thirty-eight years he has lived the life of an active journalist, having served as editor or contributor on all the leading papers in Havana.</p> <p data-bbox="306 744 752 1033">He founded <i>El Mundo</i>, one of the most influential of Cuban newspapers, and is the dean of its editorial staff: he is also one of the editors of <i>La Discusión</i> on which he has served since before the War of Independence. He was editor-in-chief of <i>La Época</i> of Havana and of <i>La Región</i> of Matanzas. He was also the founder of <i>La Familia Cristiana</i> of Havana which he published for two years.</p> <p data-bbox="332 1038 662 1066">He has never held public office.</p>	
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	<p>In addition to his innumerable contributions to magazines and the daily press, Iglesia is the author of: <i>Adoración</i>. Novela original. Matanzas, 1894; <i>Manuel García</i>, Biografía. Habana, 1897; <i>La Alondra</i>. Novela original. Habana, 1897; <i>Cuba para los cubanos</i>. Folleto político. Habana, 1898; <i>Amalia Batista o el último danzón</i>. Novela cubana. Habana, 1900; <i>De Navidad</i>. Historia de un billete premiado. Habana, 1900; <i>Una boda sangrienta ó el fantasma de San Lazaro</i>. Novela cubana. Habana, 1900; <i>Cuentos</i>, Habana, 1901; <i>La Bruja de Atarés o los Bandidos de la Habana</i>. Novela cubana. Habana, 1901; <i>Episodios cubanos</i>. I. <i>Pepe Antonio</i> (1762). Habana, 1903; <i>Episodios cubanos</i>. II. <i>La factoria y la trata</i>. Habana, 1906; <i>Algo de Historia</i>. Habana, 1911; <i>Tradiciones cubanas</i>. Habana, 1911; <i>Cuadros viejos</i>. Segunda serie de las <i>Tradiciones Cubanas</i>. Habana, 1915.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES







P I C H A R D O	61
<p>JOSÉ ANTONIO PICHARDO</p> <p><i>Jurist; magistrale.</i></p> <p>JOSÉ ANTONIO PICHARDO was born in Camagüey in the year 1840 and pursued his studies in Havana where in 1863 he gained his degree in the law. Thereupon he returned to his native city and became Professor in the Institute there, meantime entering upon the practice of his profession which he pursued for over thirty years during which time he was three times elected Dean of the College of Advocates.</p> <p>Under the Spanish rule Dr. Pichardo was honored on two separate occasions by being made President of the Provincial Deputies, and at the end of his term of service was awarded the Grand Cross of Military Merit (<i>la gran cruz del Mérito Militar</i>) with special distinction. Notwithstanding which, when the sovereignty</p>	
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	<p>of Spain ceased in Cuba he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Provincial Courts of the Republic.</p> <p>Although he had taken no part in any of the revolutionary movements, the unswerving rectitude and strict judicial integrity of Dr. Pichardo were never questioned by his countrymen who recognized his attainments by making him a member of the Supreme Court, in 1900, a year later selecting him as Presiding Judge of the Criminal Section, in 1904 Presiding Judge of the Civil Division, and in 1913 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES





Jorge C. Milanés Figueredo

M I L A N É S	63
<p>JORGE C. MILANÉS</p> <p><i>Lawyer; public man.</i></p> <p>JORGE C. MILANÉS Y FIGUEREDO was born in the year 1859 in the town of Bayamo and there began his education. In 1868 his father took him to the revolutionary camp and in 1871 he was taken prisoner with all his family, except only his father, and obliged to leave Cuba. He went to Jamaica and later to Costa Rica where he completed his studies with the degree of Doctor of Laws granted by the University of St. Thomas.</p> <p>In 1881 he returned to Santiago de Cuba and in the following year, having obtained the validation of his degree at the University of Havana, entered upon the practice of his profession, first at Santiago de Cuba and later at Manzanillo.</p> <p>When the War of Independence broke</p>	
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64	CUBANS OF TO-DAY
	<p>out in 1895 he again withdrew to Costa Rica, of which he had become a citizen, and there for three years fulfilled the duties of the office of Prosecuting Attorney of the Provincial Court, meanwhile practicing his profession. In November, 1898, the war being over, he returned again to Santiago de Cuba, renounced his Costa Rican citizenship to secure that of a Cuban and was appointed Magistrate of the Provincial Court in that city.</p> <p>In January, 1900, he was transferred to Camagüey where he held the same office and later he fulfilled similar duties in Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara, finally being returned to Santiago de Cuba. In 1905 he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Provincial Court of Santiago de Cuba. In March, 1918, he was appointed Presiding Judge of the Civil Section of the Provincial Court of Havana in which post he continues.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

W E I S S	65
<p data-bbox="454 428 698 452" style="text-align: center;">MARCELINO WEISS</p> <p data-bbox="546 474 771 498" style="text-align: center;"><i>Dentist; soldier; teacher.</i></p> <p data-bbox="350 522 802 782">MARCELINO WEISS was born in the ancient town of Sancti Spiritus on the ninth of June, 1877. After receiving his early education in his native place and fulfilling the requirements for the Bachelor's degree in the Institute of Santa Clara, he went on in 1892 to the University of Havana where he won the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in the year 1895.</p> <p data-bbox="350 786 802 1047">On the outbreak of the war (1895) he emigrated to the United States, there placing himself under the command of General Emilio Nuñez with whose forces he disembarked at Palo Alto. Later he was enrolled under the flag of José Miguel Gómez where his brothers were fighting and served as Secretary of the Army Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant.</p>	
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	<p>At the end of the war in 1898 he entered the lists and took the competitive examinations under which University Professorships are awarded, and thus gained the Chair of Pathology of the Mouth at an age which made him the youngest member of the faculty.</p> <p>Professor Weiss has been one of the men who have done most in Cuba for the progress of Dental Surgery and for the dignity of the profession of Dentistry; he is the inventor of an appliance for aiding articulation which bears his name, and is one of the founders of the Dental Society of Cuba.</p> <p>In 1909 he was Delegate from Cuba to the Fifth International Dental Congress at Berlin and to the Fifth Spanish Dental Congress at Seville.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES





José Angel Malberti y Delgado

MALBERTI	67
<p>JOSÉ A. MALBERTI</p> <p><i>Physician; patriot; alienist.</i></p> <p>JOSÉ A. MALBERTI was born on the fourth of July, 1854, in Baracoa where he began his studies which he afterwards continued in Spain at the University of Barcelona and there, in 1875, obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After further studies in Paris, Dr. Malberti returned to Cuba and entered on the practice of his profession in his native town of Baracoa. There, however, he became involved in the revolutionary movement of 1879 and was obliged to take refuge in an American schooner bound for New York.</p> <p>In 1880 he again returned to Cuba and settled in Havana where he was appointed physician to the Asylum for the Insane (<i>Casa de Enajenados</i>). Here he devoted all his time and energy to the study of</p>	
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mental ailments and became a skillful alienist, rising step by step in the Asylum staff until he became Director, a position which he filled for sixteen years.

He became involved again in the revolutionary movement—that of 1895—and was forced to flee to Mexico where he continued the practice of medicine and became a member of the faculty of the University of Mexico, meantime conspiring actively and at much cost to himself against the Spanish rule by establishing political clubs which maintained a constant propaganda in support of Cuban liberty and of the Revolution as a means thereto.

At the end of the war (1898) Malberti came back to Cuba to accept the post of President of the Board of Managers of the Hospital for the Insane. In 1902 he was elected Representative on the Liberal ticket and chosen Vice-president in two Congresses and President in one. During his period of service in the Legislature he was author of no fewer than eighteen bills affecting the public health and the organization of sanitary service.

M A L B E R T I .	69
<p>In 1906 Dr. Malberti founded a private hospital for mental ailments. He is editor of the <i>Archivos de Medicina Mental</i> and author of <i>Tratamiento sugestivo de la locura</i>, 1896.</p>	
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## LUIS A. BARALT, JR.

*Lawyer; teacher.*

LUIS A. BARALT, JR., was born on the twelfth of April, 1892, in New York, where he lived until 1900. At that time his parents established themselves in Havana, Cuba, and there he has resided ever since. His father (*q.v.*) is a distinguished educator, lecturer, and diplomat. His mother, Blanche Z. de Baralt (*q.v.*), is well known in Cuba and in the United States as a lecturer and writer.

Dr. Baralt received his college education at the University of Havana, where he obtained the degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Philosophy and Letters. For his scholarship in the Faculty of Letters and Sciences, he was awarded the high distinction of "alumno eminente de la Universidad," which honor he won in competition.



He was also awarded a traveling fellowship which allowed him to study at Harvard and Columbia Universities for two years. At Harvard he studied Experimental Psychology under Münsterberg and conducted original investigations. There he took the degree of A.M.

He is now engaged in the practice of law at Havana and, besides, is Professor of English at the Institute of Havana.

He has published his doctorate thesis on "The Relations between Ethics and Religion" and a number of essays on philosophical and literary subjects which have not been collected.

He is a member of the Sociedad Cubana de Derecho Internacional, in whose work he has taken an active part since its foundation. At its annual meeting, 1919, he read a paper on "The International Significance of the Russian Revolution."

## LEONARDO SORZANO-JORRÍN

*Teacher; writer.*

LEONARDO SORZANO-JORRÍN was born in Paris, during the voluntary exile of his grandfather, José Silverio Jorrín, and his family, at the time of the Ten Years' War. Educated in the United States, he received his A.B. degree at Georgetown University in 1899 and thence proceeded to Havana, where he studied law at the University of Havana and was admitted to the bar in 1911, being now a practicing lawyer and notary public.

In 1900 he won, through competitive examination, a life professorship of the English Language in the Institute of Havana where he is still lecturing. He has written two elementary school books for the teaching of English, which have run into many editions, entitled *Libro Pri-*

*mero de Inglés* and *Libro Segundo de Inglés* and an *Elementary Phonetics* now in the press, and is an enthusiastic student of phonetics, being a member of long standing of the International Phonetic Association and of the Société de Dialectologie Romaine.

Mr. Sorzano-Jorrín was one of the founders and for many years a member of the Board of Directors of the Vedado Tennis Club, and materially helped to introduce and popularize the games of lawn-tennis and squash and the sport of rowing in Cuba.

He is the head of the Knights of Columbus in Cuba.





*Nicolas Pevsner*

R I V E R O	75
<p data-bbox="439 396 667 421">NICOLÁS RIVERO</p> <p data-bbox="510 445 775 494"><i>Journalist; author; publicist.</i></p> <p data-bbox="331 519 780 1047">NICOLÁS RIVERO was born on the twenty-third<sup>d</sup> of September, 1849, in Villaviciosa de Asturias in Spain, and there received his early education, but in 1858 entered the Seminary of Oviedo to be prepared for a career in the Church. In 1872, at the age of twenty-three, when he was about to be ordained, he fled the Seminary to go and fight on the side of Don Carlos of Bourbon, the Pretender to the Spanish Crown. In this struggle he was taken prisoner and imprisoned first in one Spanish jail and then in another and finally exiled to the Canary Islands. There he plotted an uprising to seize a warship but the plan was discovered, and Rivero was transported to Cuba with four hundred other political prisoners to fill the ranks of</p>	
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	<p>the Spanish regiments fighting to suppress the Cuban insurgents.</p> <p>After three months Rivero escaped to Spain on the steamer <i>Castilla</i> and rejoined the Carlist forces. With them he took part in the battle of Montejura and continued steadily fighting from 1873 to 1875, during which period he rose by his service in the field to the rank of Major. At the end of the war he took refuge in France, but in 1876 an armistice permitted him to return to Spain where he settled in Oviedo and took up the practice of a notary.</p> <p>In 1880 he returned to Cuba and devoted himself completely to journalism as a strenuous defender of the sovereignty of Spain. Settling in Havana he edited <i>El Relámpago</i> until, in consequence of its severe attacks upon the Spanish Captain General, it was suppressed. Then he published <i>El Rayo</i> and, later, <i>La Centella</i>, both of which came under the ban. His attacks upon the Spanish authorities led General Blanco to deport him to Spain, but in two months the unyielding journalist was on his way back to Cuba. In 1883 he founded</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

R I V E R O	77
<p>the newspaper called <i>El General Tacón</i>; it was suspended. He founded <i>El Español</i>; it met the same fate: then <i>El Pensamiento Español</i> which was likewise suppressed.</p> <p>In 1893 Rivero joined the staff of the <i>Diario de la Marina</i> and, in 1895, when the War of Independence was raging, became its editor. The period was a very difficult one for the paper because it stood for the Spanish cause, and the triumph of the Revolution left it in an unfortunate position. But Rivero had maintained strong relations with the Autonomist party which now stood him in good stead and enabled him to make headway under the new conditions.</p> <p>The war over, he adopted a discreet political course, urging reconciliation between Spaniards and Cubans and forgetfulness of past differences in a joint effort to make Cuba prosperous. His services in this direction were recognized by the Spanish Government which honored him in 1902 with the Cross of Alfonso XII, and he has continued to uphold the interests of the Spaniards in Cuba, supporting a political course of moderation and security.</p>	
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	<p>At the beginning of the World War, Rivero, as editor of the <i>Diario de la Marina</i>, did not conceal his pro-German sympathies but, from the time when the United States and Cuba threw in their lot with the Allies, he corrected his course and became a partisan of the Allied cause, making his paper one of the strongest organs of propaganda in Cuba.</p> <p>Besides being a journalist, Señor Rivero is an author and has published: <i>Recuerdos de un viaje por España</i>; <i>El Colorado</i>; <i>Recuerdos de Méjico</i>; <i>Veinte días en automovil</i>.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES





## COSME DE LA TORRIENTE

*Soldier; diplomat; lawyer;  
statesman.*

COSME DE LA TORRIENTE Y PERAZA (son of Leandro and Maria Ignacia) was born on the estate of his father, "La Isabel," near Jovellanos in the Province of Matanzas on the twenty-seventh of June, 1872. He was educated in the Institute of Matanzas where he completed the course for the Bachelor's degree and at the University of Havana, where he pursued the studies for the law until 1895 when he joined the Revolution which broke out on the twenty-fourth of February of that year. He had obtained the degree of Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters in 1892, for he had pursued this course simultaneously with that of law, and he obtained the degree of Licentiate in Law on his return from the battlefield at the close of 1898.

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	<p>When the Revolution began in 1895 Torriente was active in the revolutionary clubs of Matanzas, and in March of that year he embarked for the United States to take part in the filibustering expeditions there being organized. He was a participant in several of those which were captured and in consequence was imprisoned at different times, at Washington, Delaware, at Nassau in the Bahamas, and at New York. Finally he joined the famous expedition in the steamer <i>Bermuda</i> under the command of General Calixto García which landed successfully in Baracoa, and he served throughout the rest of the war under Generals Máximo Gómez, Calixto García, José Maria Rodríguez, Francisco Carrillo, and José Manuel Capote. He served as Representative for Pinar del Rio in the Constituent Assembly of Yaya, Camagüey, returning to the field on its dissolution. When the war closed he had gained the rank of Colonel on the General Staff, having taken part in the attack and siege of Santiago de Cuba as Chief of Staff in the Division commanded by Major</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

TORRIENTE	81
<p>General José Manuel Capote. He took part also in the fighting along the Gibara-Holguin line between the forces of General Calixto García and the Spanish General Luque, which continued until August seventeenth because the opposing forces were not aware that the Peace Protocol had been signed in Washington on the twelfth.</p> <p>When the Spanish sovereignty ceased General Ludlow, the Military Governor of Havana, appointed Torriente Secretary of the Civil Government and later Acting Governor of the Province. In August, 1899, he was appointed Magistrate of the Provincial Courts (Court of Appeals) of Santa Clara and in 1900 he assumed similar duties in Matanzas, his native Province. There he remained until 1903 when President Estrada Palma appointed him Secretary of Legation at Madrid, where he served as Chargé d'Affaires until some time later when he was appointed Minister, and also Envoy Extraordinary, to represent the Republic of Cuba at the wedding of King Alfonso who conferred upon him on that</p>	
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82	CUBANS OF TO-DAY
	<p>occasion the Grand Cross of Isabel the Catholic. When the anarchist attempt then made upon the lives of King Alfonso and his bride occurred, the Cuban envoy and his wife were among those nearest to the royal pair and like them escaped unhurt although about a hundred people were killed or wounded.</p> <p>In 1906 when the revolution broke out against President Estrada Palma, and an American Interventional government took charge of the country, Torriente resigned his charge although he was the only Cuban diplomat who did so, preferring not to act as foreign representative of the provisional government. The first and only Treaty ever made between Cuba and Spain—that is to say between the former Colony and her former sovereign—the Treaty of Extradition now in force, was negotiated by Torriente and bears his signature.</p> <p>Since 1906 he has devoted himself to the practice of the legal profession and to public affairs. During the administration of President Gómez he held for a time the office of Civil Service Commissioner, the</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

TORRIENTE	83
<p>Commission consisting then of three members, two of the places being held by Liberals and one by a Conservative, Torriente, until the beginning of 1912 when he resigned. On his return from Spain he was one of those who founded and organized the National Conservative party which he served for some years as General Secretary, later as Vice-president, and finally as President which honor he laid down at the end of 1914, but still continues to be Honorary President of the party.</p> <p>In 1908 he was candidate for Senator from his native province and in 1910 for Representative and was later elected Senator for the term of eight years beginning in April, 1918. He was the first Secretary of State in President Menocal's administration. Among matters of international importance which came under his charge, and were determined in accordance with his opinion and counsel, was the question of claims made by England, France, and Germany for damages suffered by their subjects during the War of Independence</p>	
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	<p>and known as the "Tripartite Claims," and the case, no less famous, of the Ports Company of Cuba, known as the "Compañía del Dragado." In regard to the latter question it was the judgment of the Cuban Government, sanctioned without dissent by the Supreme Court of Cuba, that it was the most important case of its kind that had arisen in Cuba and possibly in any country in America and offered more difficulties than any other in its study and solution.</p> <p>Señor Torriente is the first Vice-president of the Association and also of the National Council of Veterans of the War of Independence; Vice-president of the Cuban Society of International Law, and one of the four members for Cuba in The Hague Tribunal of Arbitration; he is a member also of the High International Commission for Uniform Legislation which holds its sessions in Washington. He is the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate of Cuba.</p> <p>On the declaration of war by Cuba upon the Imperial Governments of Germany and</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

TORRIENTE	85
<p>Austria, Senator Torriente took an active part in presenting and urging the principal laws dealing with the war, among them the act for Aid to the Allies which was due to his initiative and became law on the fifteenth of May, 1918. By this there was granted a credit of \$2,400,000 annually, to support the civil populations in the war zones of Europe and to succor the soldiers who were victims of the war, and their families. He was President of the Cuban National Committee created by the law of Propaganda for the war and of Aid to its Victims. In recognition of his labors and efforts the French Republic has conferred upon him the decoration of an Officer of the Legion of Honor and he has received the thanks of the Government of Great Britain.</p> <p>Senator Torriente is a Member by Merit as also Corresponding Member of the Royal Hispanic-American Academy of Science and Art of Madrid: Honorary Member of the Faculty of Political and Administrative Science of the University of St. Mark of Lima, Honorary Corresponding Member</p>	
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	<p>of the Royal Geographical Society of Spain, and he was elected in April, 1919, Corresponding Member of the Hispanic Society of America.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

B E T A N C O U R T	87
<p>ARTURO BETANCOURT MANDULEY</p> <p><i>Lawyer; public man.</i></p> <p>ARTURO BETANCOURT MANDULEY was born in the town of Holguin, Province of Oriente, Cuba, on the third of August, 1870. His formal education was interrupted in his youth and was not resumed until much later.</p> <p>When the War of Independence broke out in 1895 he was deported from the city of Santiago and withdrew to the state of Yucatan, Mexico, where he continued active in the cause of the Revolution until opportunity offered to return and join the Cuban forces in the field. Disembarking in the Province of Santa Clara he served with the rank of Lieutenant under the command of Major General Máximo Gómez.</p> <p>Some years later he returned to his</p>	
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	<p>studies; he completed the courses for the Bachelor's degree at the Institute of Santiago de Cuba in 1909; in 1911 he took the Civil Service Examinations for administrative service; in 1912 he took the examinations for Procurator before the provincial court of Oriente and in 1914 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws in the University. In 1916 he was appointed Notary Public for the Municipal district of Cobre, Oriente, and practices the profession of law in Santiago de Cuba and Havana.</p> <p>He has taken an active part in politics. For three and a half years he served as Private Secretary to the Governor of Oriente. In the general elections of 1912 he was elected Representative from the Province of Oriente on the Liberal ticket and was reelected in 1916. In the House of Representatives he has been Secretary of the House; Vice-president of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Member of the Committee on Justice and Codes, and President of the Committee on Petitions and Concessions.</p>
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B E T A N C O U R T	89
<p>From the year 1910 he has been General Secretary of the Liberal party in the Province of Oriente.</p> <p>He took an active part in the Revolution of 1917 and was appointed Legal Adviser to the Provincial Government of Oriente, President of the Committee on Banks, and Colonel in the Legal Staff of the Revolutionary army.</p> <p>He is the author of many laws to improve the condition of labor and of public roads.</p>	
A N D M O N O G R A P H S	I

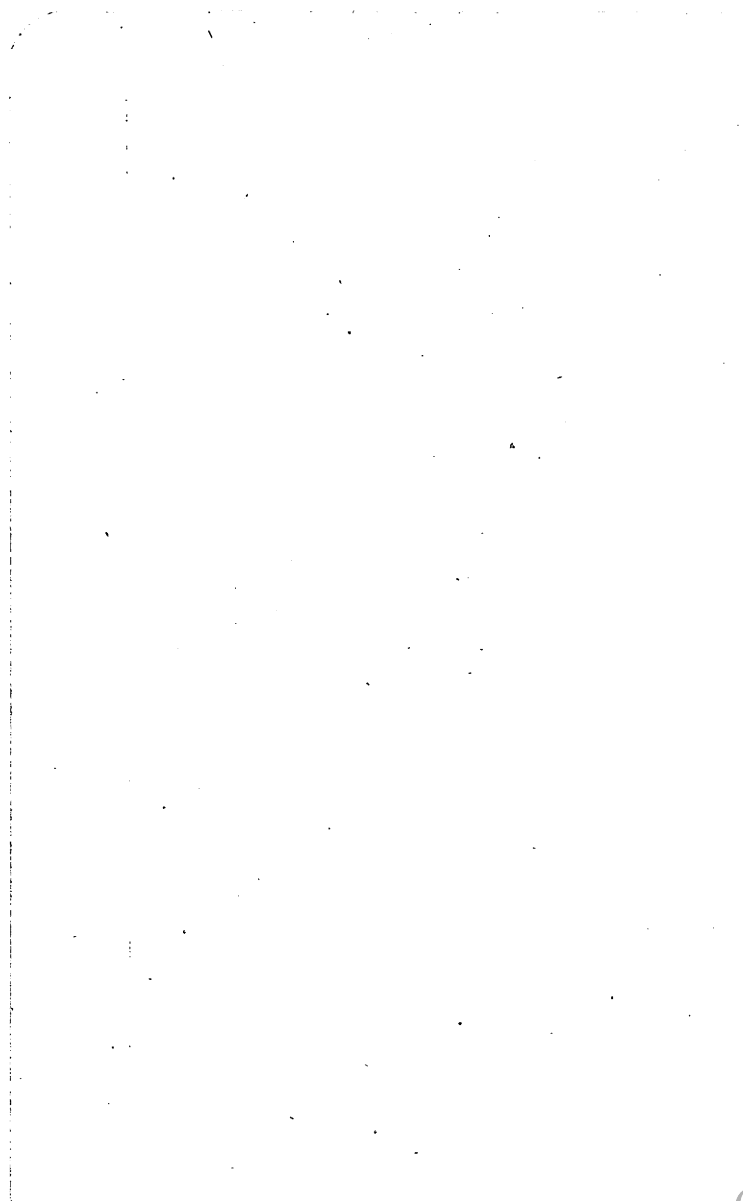


FIGAROLA	91
<p data-bbox="345 431 731 453">DOMINGO FIGAROLA-CANEDA</p> <p data-bbox="499 477 744 499"><i>Librarian; editor; author.</i></p> <p data-bbox="319 527 770 757">DOMINGO FIGAROLA-CANEDA was born in Havana on the seventeenth of January, 1852. He completed the courses leading to the Bachelor's degree and at an early age entered upon a literary career, working as a journalist-contributor, editor, and correspondent—on various newspapers among them <i>El Triunfo</i>, <i>El País</i>, and <i>La Lucha</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="319 761 770 1051">In 1876 he founded, in Havana, <i>El Mercurio</i> which he published until the following year. In 1883 he founded <i>El Argumento</i> which had a brief career in Havana. In 1885 he founded <i>La Ilustración Cubana</i> in Barcelona and directed it until 1887. In Paris he founded and published <i>La República Cubana</i>, 1896–1897. Finally he founded <i>La Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional</i> in Havana.</p>	
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	<p>Señor Figarola is a member and one of the founders of the Academy of History and is keeper of its Annals. He is also a consulting member of the Permanent Council of the American Congress of Bibliography and History of Buenos Aires.</p> <p>He is the author of the following works: <i>Biografía de don Saturnino Valverde</i> (Habana, 1880); <i>Guia Oficial de la Exposición de Matanzas</i> (Matanzas, 1881); <i>Bibliografía de Rafael Merchán</i> (Habana, 1905); <i>El Dr. Ramón Meza y Suárez Inclán</i>, noticia bibliográfica (Habana, 1909), and <i>Cartografía cubana del British Museum</i>, a chronological catalogue of charts, plans, and maps from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. He collaborated upon the <i>Diccionario Biográfico cubano</i>, de Calcano (New York-Habana, 1878-86); he arranged the materials of the <i>Obras de Rosa Kruger</i> (T. I. Habana, 1883), and as part of the <i>Biblioteca de La Ilustración cubana</i> published the <i>Poesias de Julia Pérez de Montes de Oca</i> (Barcelona [1887]); <i>Los negros</i>, de Antonio Bachiller y Morales (Barcelona [1887]); <i>Seis conferencias</i>, de</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

FIGAROLA	93
<p>Enrique José Varona (Barcelona [1887]) and <i>Dos Amores</i>, de Cirilo Villaverde (Barcelona, 1887).</p> <p>In addition to these books, Figarola has published the following of which also he is the author:</p> <p><i>Escudos primitivos de Cuba</i> (Habana, 1913); <i>Memorias inéditas de la Avellaneda</i> (anotadas, Habana, 1914); <i>Milanés y Plácido</i> (Habana, 1914); <i>Bibliografía de Luz y Caballero</i> (Habana, 1915).</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	I







## FRANCISCO DE ARANGO

*Official; man of affairs.*

FRANCISCO DE ARANGO Y MANTILLA is a scion of one of the most distinguished Cuban families, grandson of the eminent don Francisco de Arango y Parreño whose services to his country were so numerous and so conspicuous that on the petition of the Ayuntamiento of Havana the Spanish Government granted him the title of "Marques de la Gratiitud." Arango was born at Guanabacoa, and entered the University of Havana where in the years 1884-1885 he gained the degrees of Doctor of Civil and Canon Laws and Doctor of Philosophy and Letters.

In 1885 Dr. Arango was made Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and in the same year began the practice of his profession, but the death of his parents in 1889 compelled him to aban-

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	<p>don his hopes of a professional and academic career and to devote himself to the care of his properties. In consequence of the Revolutionary War and the destruction of his properties, he was obliged in 1897 to go to Europe and later to Puerto Rico where he was appointed Judge of the Lower Courts. With the end of the war in 1898 Arango was able to return to his country and give his attention to restoring what had been destroyed in the war. He took no part in politics until his friend General José Miguel Gómez was nominated for the Presidency when he entered the lists in his behalf. On the election of General Gómez in 1908, Dr. Arango was appointed Assistant Secretary of Government (Gobernación), in 1910 he was made Assistant Secretary of Justice, and in 1911 Inspector General of Agricultural Schools.</p> <p>In 1912, at the end of General Gómez's term of office, Señor Arango resigned and turned his attention to practical affairs—particularly to developing new resources and new agricultural products, for which the fields of Cuba offer special opportunities.</p>
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HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA	97
<p>MAX HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA</p> <p><i>Author; musician; critic; teacher.</i></p> <p>MAX HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA was born in Santo Domingo on the sixteenth of November, 1885. He was educated in his native place and at an early age entered upon the literary career, being dramatic critic of <i>La Lucha</i> of Santo Domingo when he was fifteen. In 1901 he was granted a pension by the Dominican Government to enable him to go abroad to study music and he began to develop his aptitude for this art in the New York College of Music. Very soon, however, he abandoned his musical studies and though, to be sure, he produced some few compositions, he found his real vocation in literature to which he devoted himself. In 1903 he settled in Cuba and there in Santiago de Cuba founded, and during two years published, the magazine</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	I



*Cuba Literaria*. Later in Havana he served as editor of *La Discusión*, *El Fígaro*, and *La Lucha*.

In 1907 Henríquez removed to Mexico where he remained a year, living an active editorial life as editor of *El Diario* in Mexico City, of *La Gaceta* in Guadalajara and of *The Monterrey News* of Monterrey. During this year he also founded *La Sociedad de Conferencias de México*.

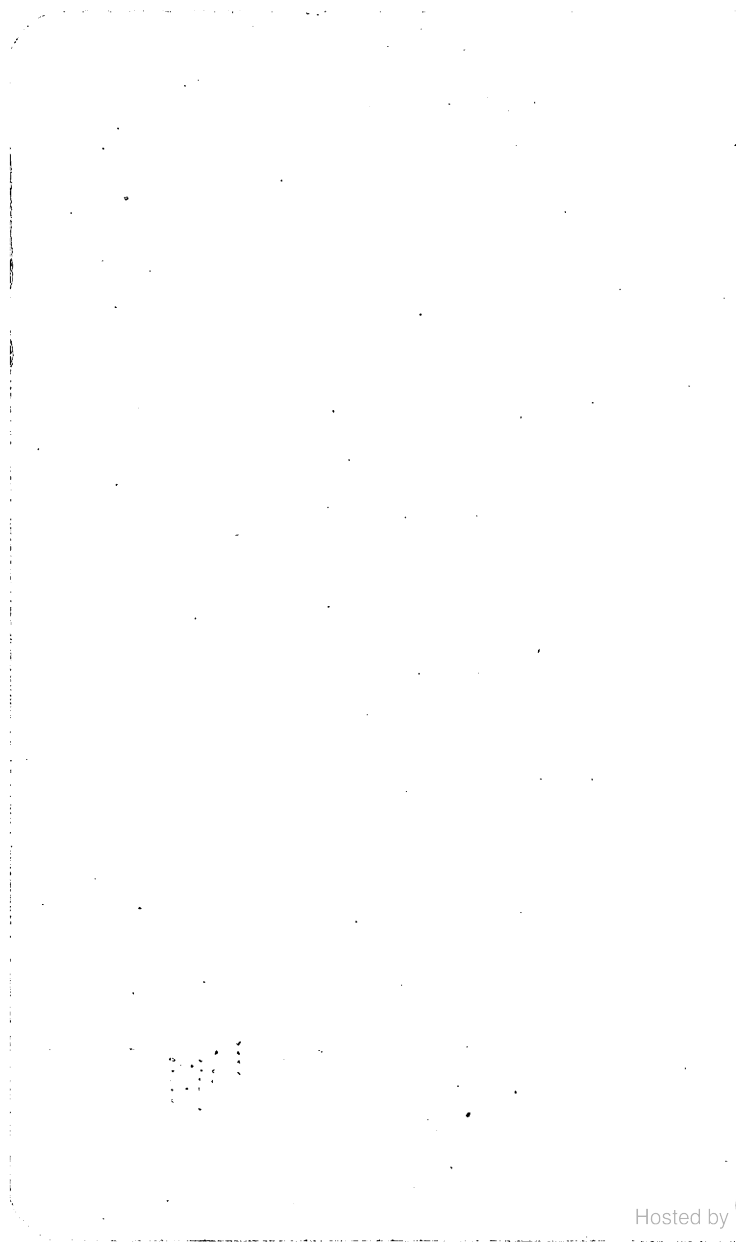
In 1908 he returned to Havana and there continued his literary labors. In association with Jesús Castellanos he founded *La Sociedad de Conferencias de la Habana* in which he delivered a number of addresses including: *Grieg y la música del Norte*, *Georges Rodenbach*, *Tolstoi y la novela realista*, *Jesús Castellanos; su vida y su obra* and *Martí en Santo Domingo*.

Henríquez also delivered notable addresses in the *Ateneo* of Havana, as *Ibsen y el teatro contemporáneo*, *Heredia y la poesía parnasiana*, and *Los fundamentos del bien y del mal*. In the *Academia Nacional* of Arts and Letters he has spoken on Hauptmann.

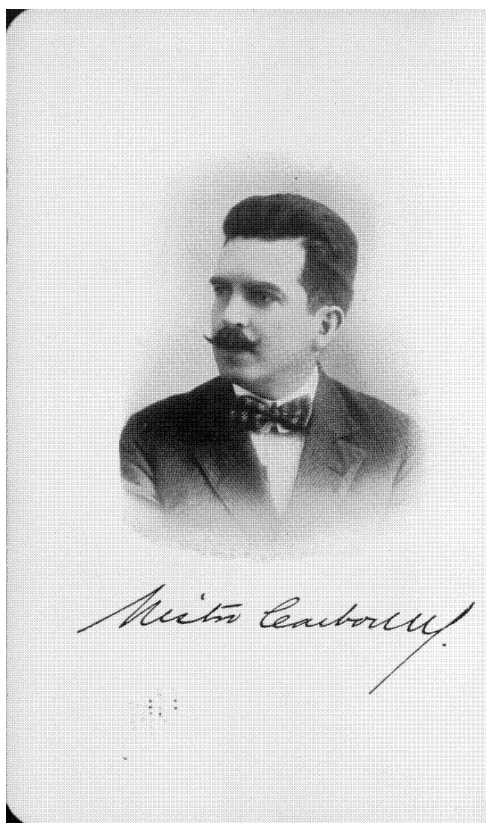
In 1912 he received the title of Doctor of Civil Laws in the University and in 1916 that of Doctor in Philosophy and Letters. In 1917 he gained in competitive examination the Chair of Grammar and Literature in the Normal School of Santiago de Cuba and in 1918 he was appointed Director of the School.

He was Director of the *Ateneo* of Havana. In 1914 he founded the *Ateneo* of Santiago de Cuba in which he has given lectures on Schumann, José Enrique Rodó, and others. In 1915 he founded an Academy for higher studies in language and literature under the title "Academia Domingo Delmonte" in which he has given courses in Spanish and Cuban literature.

He has published: *Whistler y Rodin*, conferencia (1906); *Anforas*, poesías (1914); *Tres poetas de la música* (1915); *La Combinación diplomática, juguete cómico* (1916); *Rodó y Rubén Darío* (1918) and *El ocaso del dogmatismo literario* (1919). He has in preparation a study on the Teatro contemporáneo (1850-1918). He has translated into Spanish *Los Trofeos* de José María Heredia.







C A R B O N E L L	101
<p>NÉSTOR CARBONELL</p> <p><i>Journalist.</i></p> <p>NÉSTOR CARBONELL Y RIVERO was born on the fourth of May, 1883, in the town of Alquizar, Province of Havana. When he was four years old his family emigrated and for this and other causes his father was his sole instructor until he was sixteen. Although his family returned to Cuba in 1889 he was not able to follow the usual course of education on account of the necessity to assist in the family support. He obtained somewhat later than usual the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the Institute of Pinar del Rio.</p> <p>He took part in the Revolution of 1906, directed against the government of President Tomás Estrada Palma, and held the rank of Colonel.</p> <p>Carbonell has been an active journalist</p>	
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	<p>and has founded the following magazines: <i>Letras</i> in 1906, <i>Biblioteca Cuba</i> in 1914, <i>Don Pepe</i> (devoted to boys and girls) in 1917.</p> <p>In 1909 he was made Special Inspector in the Department of Public Instruction and, in the same year, Chief Secretary to the Police Force of Havana.</p> <p>Carbonell is the author of many articles in the press and in various magazines and has given special study to Cuban biography, a field in which he has written much and in which he has a volume in preparation: <i>Los Próceres; ensayos biográficos de cubanos ilustres</i>. In particular he has made a special study of the career of Martí whose works are now appearing under his direction in <i>La Prensa</i>, and whose personality has formed the subject of various addresses by Carbonell, particularly that given on his election in 1914 to membership in the <i>Academia Nacional de Artes y Letras</i>.</p>
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SANTOVENIA	103
<p>EMETERIO S. SANTOVENIA</p> <p><i>Journalist; author; historian.</i></p> <p>EMETERIO S. SANTOVENIA Y ECHAIDE was born on the twenty-third of May, 1889, in the village of Mantua, Pinar del Rio, and there pursued his early studies, afterward continuing in the Institute of Pinar del Rio, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Letters and Sciences, and at the University of Havana where he pursued the courses for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He was made Professor of Public Instruction but pursued the vocation only one year, devoting himself to literary pursuits, both as journalist and as author. As journalist he has contributed extensively to most of the leading papers and magazines of Havana including <i>Diario de la Marina, El Comercio, El Triunfo, La Prensa, Herald de Cuba, La Nación,</i></p>	
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	<p><i>Gráfico, El Figaro, Bohemia, Letras, Don Pepe, etc.</i></p> <p>As author Santovenia has labored chiefly in the field of History. He is a corresponding member of the Academy of History of Cuba and presented upon his election a History of Mantua. He has been a competitor in literary contests in the historical field and his works have been crowned by the National Academy of Arts and Letters and by the well-known journal of Havana, <i>Heraldo de Cuba</i>.</p> <p>His published works are: <i>Tranquilino Sandalio de noda</i> (1910); <i>Cirilo Villaverde</i> (1911); <i>José Victoriano Belancourt</i>, Estudio biográfico (1912); <i>El Ferrocarril a los Remates de Guane</i> (1913); <i>Ramón Lazo</i>, Contribución à la Historia de Vuelta Abajo (1914); <i>El Municipio de Ramón Lazo</i> (1914); <i>Gonzalo de Quesada</i>, Contribución biográfica (1915); <i>Los Arroyos de Mantua, puerto habilitado para el tráfico marítimo</i> (1915); <i>Próceres Occidentales</i> (1915); <i>Una Heroína Cubana</i> (1918); <i>Ensayo Histórico de Pinar del Rio</i> (1919); <i>Historia de Mantua</i>, in press.</p>
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F A I L L A C Q	105
<p data-bbox="354 424 717 452">JORGE NAVARRO FAILLACQ</p> <p data-bbox="521 470 732 494"><i>Teacher; bacteriologist.</i></p> <p data-bbox="314 519 761 781">           JORGE NAVARRO FAILLACQ was born on the twelfth of May, 1888, in the city of Cienfuegos and there in the <i>Colegio</i> of the Jesuit Fathers gained his early education. Having obtained the Bachelor's degree in 1905 he continued his studies at the University of Havana where he won the degree of Engineer of Agronomy in 1910 and that of Civil Engineer in 1911.         </p> <p data-bbox="314 785 761 1047">           From 1908 until 1911 he occupied the position of Assistant in the School of Sciences in the University. From 1911 to 1912 he was Chief Engineer in the office of Plans and Projects of the Department of Agriculture. In 1912 he won, in competitive examination, Chair "H" in the Agricultural School of Matanzas and was the first Director until 1914. In 1915 he ob-         </p>	
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	<p>           tained again by competitive examination the Chair designated as that of Group III in the Normal School for Teachers in Havana. In 1917 he gained, also by competitive examination, the position of Auxiliary Professor of the School of Agronomy and Sugar Production in the University of Havana, a post which he still occupies; besides this he has given courses in the University on "Agricultural Bacteriology and Vegetable Pathology."         </p> <p>           Señor Faillacq is a member of the Sociedad Felipe Poey and the Sociedad Cubana de Ingenieros. He has contributed scientific articles from time to time to papers and magazines and published in 1918, <i>Resumen de Técnica General Microbiológica</i>.         </p>
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SARRAIN	107
<p data-bbox="370 389 729 417">FELIPE GONZÁLEZ SARRAIN</p> <p data-bbox="499 439 767 489"><i>Lawyer; legislator; parliamentarian.</i></p> <p data-bbox="319 515 767 747">FELIPE GONZÁLEZ SARRAIN was born in Havana on the first of May, 1868. He was educated at the <i>Colegio</i> of Belén where, in 1883, he completed the courses leading to the Bachelor's degree, passing thence to the University where he pursued the study of law, obtaining the degree of Licentiate in 1887 and that of Doctor in 1893.</p> <p data-bbox="319 750 767 1041">During the first American Intervention he was a member of the City Council of Havana and later was Counsel to that body. He was one of the founders of the Liberal party under which he was elected Representative for the Province of Havana in 1902 and reelected in 1904. During the second American Intervention he was a member of the Consultative Commission organized by Governor Magoon and had a</p>	
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	<p>share in drafting the laws put into effect at that time.</p> <p>In 1908 Sarrain was again elected Representative for the Province of Havana and reelected in 1910 and 1914. During his career in the Chamber he has exhibited marked talent both as a speaker and as a parliamentarian.</p>
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B R U L L	109
<p data-bbox="480 427 699 449" style="text-align: center;">MARIANO BRULL</p> <p data-bbox="645 473 786 495" style="text-align: right;"><i>Poet; diplomat.</i></p> <p data-bbox="368 522 812 928">MARIANO BRULL was born in the city of Camagüey, Cuba, on the twenty-fourth of February, 1891. At the age of two his parents took him to Spain, where he lived in Andalucía for about nine years, then returning to Cuba. He received his degree of Bachelor of Science and Arts in the city of Camagüey in 1908, and graduated as Doctor of Law at the University of Havana in 1913. He practiced as Attorney at Law in that city almost four years, leaving that profession to enter the Diplomatic Career as Second Secretary of the Cuban Legation at Washington, D. C., in 1917.</p> <p data-bbox="368 935 812 1047">During his several years as student in Camagüey, Brull made his first essays as prose and poetry writer. Together with other schoolmates he founded and edited</p>	
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	<p>a small student's magazine, which lasted but a few months. Later, while a resident of Havana, he contributed to the leading Cuban magazine, <i>El Figaro</i>.</p> <p>In 1916 he published his first volume of poems entitled <i>La Casa del Silencio</i>, and is preparing a new volume of poems, <i>En el Peñón del Vuelo</i>, for publication in the near future. He is also working on translations of English poetry into Spanish.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

DE ARAGÓN	III
<p>ADOLFO DE ARAGÓN</p> <p><i>Scholar; teacher; author.</i></p> <p>ADOLFO DE ARAGÓN was born on the twenty-fourth of March, 1864, in Havana and has lived almost all his life in his native city. There he obtained his education, gaining his degree as Bachelor of Arts in the Institute in 1878; that of Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters at the University in 1882; and likewise that of Licentiate in Civil and Canon Law in 1883. There also he has taught, with the exception of a brief period at the Institute of the neighboring Province of Pinar del Rio where he was Professor of Latin and Spanish in 1883-84. In the latter year he received the investiture of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters and was made Auxiliary Professor, occupying temporarily the chairs of Greek and Latin Literature and Metaphysics.</p>	
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	<p>In 1896 Dr. Aragón was obliged to leave Havana and Cuba on account of his political opinions which were emphatically Separatist, and he removed to the United States where he joined himself to the revolutionists acting with them in the political clubs "Oscar Primelles" and "Patria" of New York and "Tunas de Calixto" of Jacksonville.</p> <p>In 1897 his Chair at the University was declared vacant for the reason that General Weyler had commanded him to return and he had not done so, but on the contrary had continued his revolutionary activities abroad.</p> <p>In 1898 when the War of Independence was won, Dr. Aragón was reinstated in his position as Auxiliary Professor by the Government. On May first, 1900, he was appointed to the Chair of History of Classical Literature and in September of that year he gained, in competitive examination, the post of Professor of Latin Language and Literature which he has continued to occupy.</p> <p>In 1900 Professor Aragón was elected a</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

DE ARAGÓN	113
<p>member of the Board of Education of Havana which office he filled until 1916 and was President of the Board from 1914 to 1916 during a period of important changes in the educational system. In 1916 he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Letters and Science for the period 1916 to 1919.</p> <p>Dr. Aragón has published <i>Los Dramas de Esquilo</i> (Conferencia, 1916); <i>Aristofanes y la antigua comedia griega</i>, Conferencia, 1914.</p>	
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DE BLANCK	115
<p>HUBERT DE BLANCK</p> <p><i>Musician; composer.</i></p> <p>HUBERT DE BLANCK was born on the eleventh of July, 1856, in Utrecht, Holland. He received his first instruction from his father and continued his studies in the Conservatory at Liège under Professors Dupuy and Le Dent, where he won the second prize for proficiency at the piano and gained a subvention from the government. In 1873 when he was only sixteen he made a tour of the cities of Russia, and in 1875, being then director of the orchestra at the theater "El Dorado" in Warsaw, he made a joint tour with the violinist Dangremont through Germany and Denmark which was attended with marked success. Following this tour the two musicians sailed for South America where they gave several concerts at the court of Don</p>	
HISPANIC NOTES	I

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	<p>Pedro II. In the same year Blanck returned to Europe and took part in a musical festival at the palace of the King of Saxony. Later he embarked for the United States where he was appointed Professor of the Piano in the College of Music in New York.</p> <p>In 1882 Blanck visited Cuba and gave several concerts which were crowned with success, and in the following year returned to Havana where he settled and in 1885 established a Conservatory of Music.</p> <p>In 1896 he was imprisoned for belonging to the Revolutionary Committee of Havana, and soon afterwards, on the order of General Weyler, expelled from the country. On his return after the defeat of Spain, he reopened the Conservatory of Music, which he had founded in 1885, giving it the title <i>Conservatorio Nacional</i> to signify that it was the center of musical education in Cuba.</p> <p>Hubert de Blanck is not only a pianist but also a composer, and has had an influence in both fields upon the development of music in Cuba.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

## ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ MOREY

*Painter; director, and  
teacher of Art.*

ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ MOREY was born on the fourth of March, 1874, in Havana and there in his native city he gained his first instruction in the art of painting to which he has devoted himself. His early studies in design were made in the Academy of San Alejandro de la Habana, and those in painting under the Cuban painters: Juan Ruiz and Miguel Arias. For further instruction he sailed in 1891 to Italy and continued his work in scenic painting and perspective under the celebrated painter Giovanni Lessi. In 1892, with the advice of Lessi, he entered the Scuola Professionale delli Arti Decorative where he won several prizes and the title *Pintor escenógrafo*. In 1895 Morey passed on to Rome where he entered the examinations and won one of

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	<p>the free posts in the Academy of Painting for the study of anatomy and the nude. At the same time he worked in the studio of the famous Spanish painter Salvador Viniegra and collaborated with the painters Serra and Carrodi. He became Professor of Design and Painting in the <i>Colegio</i> of Santa del Monti and later, after a tour through the principal art centers of Europe, returned to Cuba.</p> <p>On his return he was appointed Professor of Anatomy, Perspective, and the History of Art in the Academy of Painting and Sculpture of Havana. He has been awarded medals and diplomas in many expositions both in Europe and America. He is a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters and Art Director of the magazine <i>Bohemia</i>.</p> <p>Among Morey's most notable works are: <i>Demasiado tarde</i>, <i>Triste jornada</i>, and <i>El otoño en la montaña</i>.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

## JORGE LE ROY CASSÁ

*Physician; scientist; statistician; author.*

JORGE LE ROY CASSÁ was born on the thirtieth of September, 1867, in the city of Havana and there he received his education—the early stages in the *Colegio* of San Carlos, the secondary courses in that of *La Gran Antilla* where he gained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1882, and the later stages in the University where he won the degree of Licentiate in Medicine in 1888, and of Doctor in 1890. He went on then to Paris where in her University he studied with distinguished masters—A. Pinard (Obstetrics), Latteux (Histology, Pathology, Bacteriology), and Pozzi (Gynecology). In 1893 he was a member of the staff of the Necker Hospital in Paris, working with Dr. Joaquin Albarran as Assistant in the Gynecology ward.

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	<p>On his return to Cuba Dr. Le Roy taught in the University where, in the absence of their holders, he filled various chairs including those of Anatomy, Pathology, Histology, Diseases of Infancy, and Clinical Obstetrics. In 1897 he was appointed Professor <i>pro tempore</i> of Legal Medicine and Toxicology.</p> <p>In 1901, Dr. Le Roy was appointed by General Wood, Secretary of the Yellow Fever Commission; in 1903 he was appointed Chief Statistician of Cuba and from this date he entered upon a new phase in his career which has been marked by notable success. In 1907 he was made Chief Statistician of Health and Demography in the Department of Health and Charity. In 1909 he was designated to prepare a statistical report upon the moral condition of Cuba (crime, suicide, insanity, alcoholism, prostitution, illiteracy, etc., etc.). In 1910 he was appointed, together with three other distinguished physicians, to collect, edit, select, and publish the works of Dr. Carlos T. Finlay.</p> <p>Dr. Le Roy is a member of the Com-</p>
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<p>mission appointed to issue the National Pharmacopia and of the Academy of Medical, Physical, and Natural Sciences whose Annals he has had charge of since 1902, and of which he has been Secretary since 1907. He was a member of the delegation which represented Cuba in the Second Latin-American Congress held in Buenos Aires in 1904; he was Vice-president of the Section of Vital Statistics of the American Public Health Association in 1911, and was a delegate of the Association to the Twentieth Congress of Hygiene and Demography held in Washington in 1912.</p> <p>Dr. Le Roy is the author of numerous scientific works among which are:</p> <p><i>Apuntes para la Historia de la Obstetricia en Cuba</i>, 1903; <i>Historia de la Academia de Ciencias de la Habana</i>; <i>Consideraciones sobre la Prensa Médica de Cuba</i>, 1913; <i>La Prensa y la Bibliografía Médicas cubanas</i>, 1914; <i>La Historia y la Prensa Médica de Cuba</i>, 1917; <i>La Prensa Médica y la Estadística</i>; <i>Sobre las funciones sexuales en la mujer cubana</i>; <i>Nota de ginecomastia</i>, 1913; <i>Higiene Pública</i>, 1888; <i>Progreso</i></p>	
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	<p> <i>sanitario de Cuba</i>, 1912; <i>La Sanidad en Cuba</i>, 1913; <i>Estadística de fiebre amarilla; La Mortalidad en la Habana</i>, 1913; <i>La Mortalidad infantil en Cuba</i>, 1914; <i>¿Suicidio ó asesinato?</i>, 1907; <i>¿Quo tendimus?</i>, 1907; <i>El suicidio por el fuego</i>, 1907; <i>Sobre el raquitismo en Cuba</i>, 1900; <i>Vómitos incoercibles en las mujeres embarazadas</i>, 1892; <i>Estadística de venticinco años de fiebre amarilla</i>, 1905; <i>Informe sobre destructores de basuras</i>, 1912; <i>Fiebre infecciosa</i>, 1904; <i>Presentación de tronco</i>, 1900; <i>Clinica obstetrica</i>, 1894; <i>Bibliografía de Dr. Enrique Acosta</i>, 1913; <i>Bibliografía de la Estadística en Cuba</i>, 1916. </p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

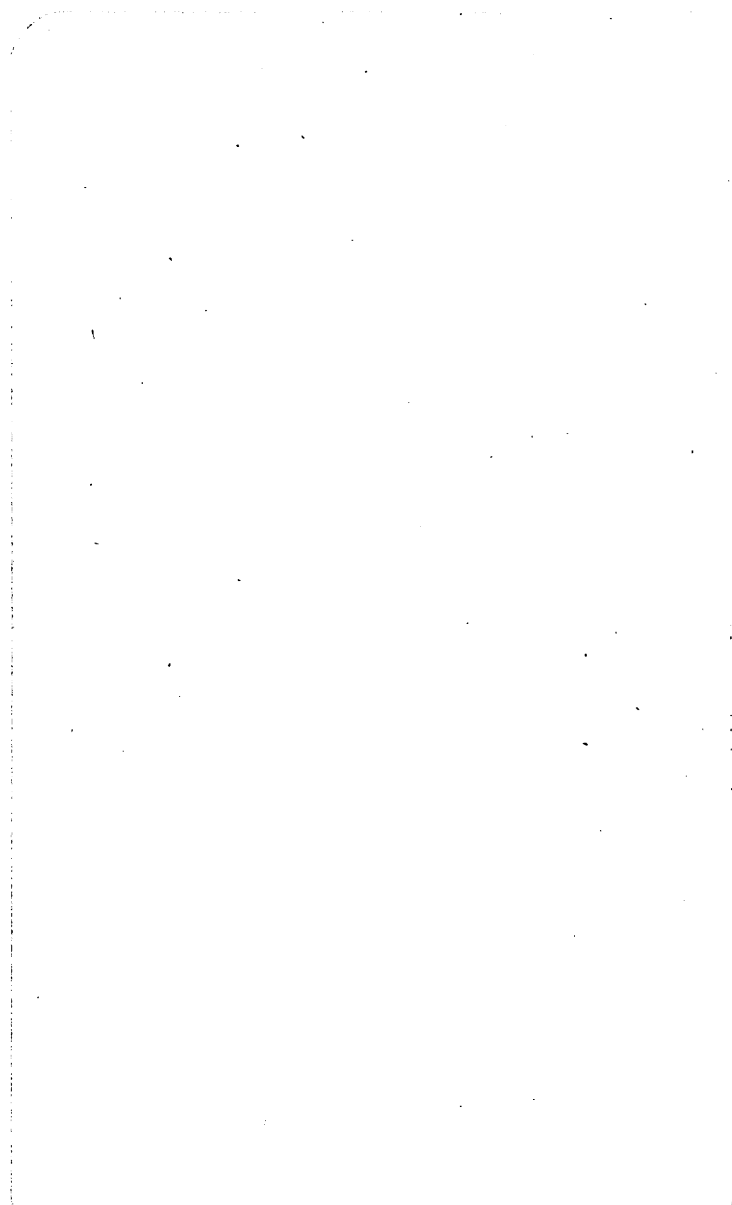
DE CASTRO	123
<p>RAIMUNDO DE CASTRO</p> <p><i>Physician; teacher; author.</i></p> <p>RAIMUNDO DE CASTRO Y BACHILLER was born on the sixth of March, 1878, in the city of New York where his parents were sojourning, and where he gained his early education under the private tutelage of Dr. Valdés Ragues. When his parents returned to Cuba he continued his studies in the Institute of Havana and there obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1894. He began the study of Medicine in the University of Havana, but after two years went to New York where he completed the course and gained his degree at Columbia University in 1901. In the same year the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the University of Havana.</p> <p>He became Assistant in the Laboratory</p>	
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of Medical Hygiene in the University in 1902 and retained the post until 1917 when he became Assistant Professor of Legal Medicine and Toxicology. He is a Member of the *Liga contra la Tuberculosis de Cuba*, Medical Advisor of the *Compañía Nacional de Seguros*, the "Confederation Life Insurance Co.," and of the "Pan-American Co."; Medical Inspector of the "Peninsular and Occidental S. S. Co." and of the "Southern Pacific S. S. Co."

Dr. de Castro is also Titular Associate of Clinical Studies; Charter member of the *Sociedad de Medicina Tropical de Cuba*; Honorary Physician of the Hospital de San Francisco de Paula; *Socio Protector del Colegio Médico de Cuba*; *Miembro de los cuatro Congresos Nacionales de Cuba*, *Miembro de la Asociación de Salud Pública Americana*, *Delegado al Congreso Internacional de Higiene y Demografía* in Washington, Associate Fellow of the American Medical Association, Member of the Columbia University Alumni Association in Cuba.

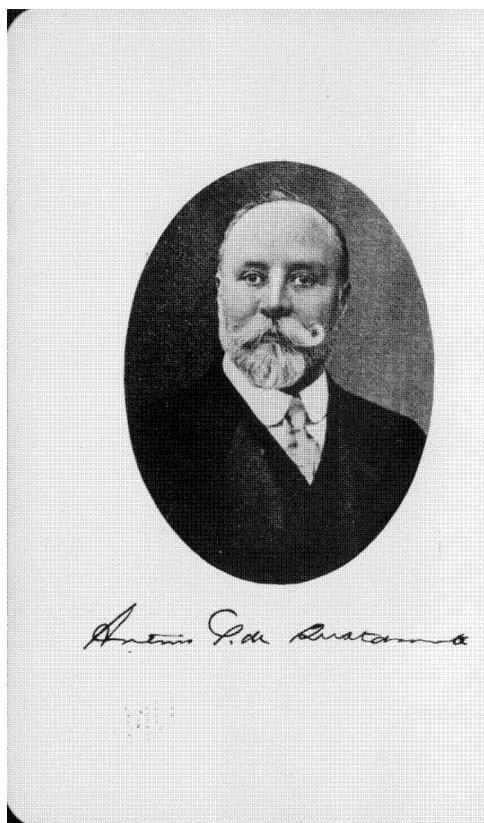
Author of: *Cuadros sinópticos del trata-*

DE CASTRO	125
<p>miento de las intoxicaciones y envenenamientos; <i>Análisis Hidrotimétrico en el Laboratorio de Higiene de la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad de la Habana</i>; <i>Estado del Sueño y sus funciones anti-tóxicas</i>, <i>Contribución al estudio del envenenamiento agudo por el colodion</i>; <i>Negando la teoría de Koch</i> (translation from the English), <i>La Criminología ante la Medicina Legal</i>, <i>Intoxicaciones industriales debida a las fabricaciones de los explosivos</i>, <i>Una observación clínica curiosa</i>; <i>Elogio del Dr. Miguel Sánchez Toledo</i>.</p>	
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BUSTAMANTE	127
<p>ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ DE BUSTAMANTE</p> <p><i>Lawyer; professor; publicist; statesman; orator.</i></p> <p>DR. BUSTAMANTE'S life possesses that unity and continuity which belongs peculiarly to one whose days are spent in the city of his birth, and where his family has lived before him. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante was born in Havana on the thirteenth of April, 1865, son of another Dr. Bustamante, who was Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Havana. The boy began his studies in the famous <i>Colegio</i> of Belén where he completed the course for the Bachelor's degree, going thence to Spain, as was long the custom with Cuban youth, to begin his legal studies at the Central University of Madrid, but returning to the University of Havana to complete his</p>	
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	<p>course and obtain his title of Advocate (Abogado).</p> <p>In 1884, before he was yet twenty, he began the profession of the law and gained by the customary contest of public competitive examination the chair of International Law in the University which he has occupied from that date.</p> <p>In 1902, when the Republic of Cuba was constituted, he was elected Senator for the Province of Pinar del Rio and was reelected in 1909 to represent Havana.</p> <p>In 1895 he was made Member of the Institute of International Law, the only Cuban who has gained that distinction, and in 1907 he was selected as Delegate Plenipotentiary of Cuba to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague. He is Dean of the Faculty of Law at Havana University, President of the Academy of Arts and Letters; President of the Proprietors' Club (Centro de Propietarios) of Havana, over which he has presided for twenty years; Dean of the Havana Bar; Member of the Permanent Arbitration Tribunal of The</p>
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<p>Hague; Custodian of Alien Enemy Property, 1918; Delegate from Cuba to the Peace Conference, 1918; Corresponding Member of the Hispanic Society of America, 1918.</p> <p>Dr. Bustamante is a contributor to reviews and magazines, chiefly on subjects connected with International Law, and is the author of: <i>Tratado de Derecho Internacional Privado</i>, Havana, 1896. Printed by the University. <i>Informe relativo a la Segunda Conferencia Internacional de la Paz</i>, Havana, 1908. <i>Programa de las Asignaturas de Derecho Internacional Público y Derecho Internacional Privado</i>. Madrid, 1891. <i>El Orden Público. Estudio de Derecho Internacional Privado</i>, Habana, 1893. <i>Le Canal de Panama et le Droit International</i>. Bruxelles, 1895. <i>La Segunda Conferencia de la Paz</i>. Madrid, 1908. <i>La Seconde Conférence de la Paix</i>. Translated into French by George Seelle. Paris, 1909. <i>La Autarquía Personal</i>. A study of International Private Law. Havana, 1914. <i>Discursos</i>. 3 vols. published and two in press.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	I







*Jaimez*

G Ó M E Z	131
<p data-bbox="435 389 708 417">JOSÉ MIGUEL GÓMEZ</p> <p data-bbox="525 438 792 515"><i>Soldier; man of affairs; statesman; ex-President of the Republic of Cuba.</i></p> <p data-bbox="345 543 792 949">JOSÉ MIGUEL GÓMEZ was born in the year 1858 in the ancient town of Sancti Spiritus and here, in a <i>Colegio</i> maintained by the Society of Jesus, he obtained his early education. After some years he proceeded to Havana and entered the Institute there. Meantime the Ten Years' War which disturbed the country from 1868 to 1878 was raging and at last the call to arms became too urgent for young Gómez to resist and, in 1876, only a short time before his graduation from the Institute, he joined the forces in the field and fought to the end of the war in Sancti Spiritus.</p> <p data-bbox="345 956 792 1040">From this time on he has taken part in nearly every political movement in Cuba. He had a prominent and not inglorious</p>	
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share in the War of Independence, joining the forces of General Serafin Sánchez in the early conflict and continuing in arms until the close. He was made Lieutenant Colonel in command of the "Máximo Gómez" regiment and rose from rank to rank by valor in the field, becoming Colonel by reason of the battle of Palo Prieto—one of the most important battles of the war, becoming Brigadier General by the battle of Santa Teresa—where he was wounded—and finally winning the rank of Major General by valor in the field at Gíbaro and Arroyo Blanco.

General Gómez enjoyed the special confidence and regard of the Commander-in-Chief Máximo Gómez, to such a degree that when Maceo was killed, he was selected to take Maceo's place in command of the forces in the West. For this duty Gómez began to organize a force of volunteers, but so numerous were these that the mandate was recalled, the Commander-in-Chief fearing that his army would be weakened and he himself be deprived of an indispensable associate. During these

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<p>strenuous times Gómez lived a life of incessant toil and combat—at one period, during General Weyler's campaign in the Sancti Spiritus region, fighting no fewer than seventeen minor engagements in one day.</p> <p>It was General Gómez' good fortune in all these combats, great and small, never to have been defeated, though often engaged with much superior forces of the enemy and on one occasion, when the force at his command amounted only to seventy men, taking captive no fewer than two hundred Spanish cavalry, men, horses, and equipment.</p> <p>At the close of the war, General Gómez was elected Representative to the famous Last Assembly of the Revolution which met first in Santa Cruz del Sur and later in the Cerro at Havana. He was also a member of the commission which was sent to Washington to obtain a settlement of the soldiers' claims for back pay, his associates being Generals Calixto García, González Lanuza, Villalón and Sanguily. In 1898 he was appointed Governor of Las</p>	
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	<p>Villas, under the American Intervention, and was continued in the same office by the votes of his fellow-citizens at the election of 1901. In 1905 he was the candidate of the Liberal party for the Presidency of the Republic but failed of election. Whereupon, after a visit to the United States, he devoted himself for a time to business interests, acting as head of the Silveira Sugar Co.</p> <p>When the Revolution of 1906 occurred Gómez was arrested and placed under indictment, but was released at the order of the American Commissioners, Taft and Bacon. General Gómez now devoted himself to politics; he was again nominated for the Presidency by the Liberal-Historical party which fused with the old Liberal party and elected its candidate in 1908.</p> <p>The administration of General Gómez (1909-1913) was marked by many achievements, among which was the reorganization of the army, the increase of the national marine, the improvement of the ports, roads, and bridges, the construction of railways, the improvement of the condition of</p>
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<p>the workingmen, and the enlargement of the public schools.</p> <p>Following the election in 1912 of General Menocal, candidate of the Conservative party, General Gómez made an extended visit to Europe, and on his return abstained from politics until the Presidential election of 1916 when he gave his utmost efforts to secure the election of Alfredo Zayas. On the defeat of Zayas in a disputed election, there were various disorders which grew to the proportions of a revolution in which General Gómez became involved and in February, 1917, he was seized and imprisoned for a brief period after which he retired to the United States.</p>	
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L L E S	137
<p data-bbox="448 421 668 445">FERNANDO LLES</p> <p data-bbox="568 467 759 491"><i>Writer; editor; poet.</i></p> <p data-bbox="336 515 785 893">FERNANDO LLES was born in Ceiba Mocha, Province of Matanzas, on the thirty-first of August, 1882, but received his early education in Spain where he was taken by his parents when he was only four years old. When he was twelve he returned to Cuba and set to work to gain an education which should be broad and sound in spite of its irregularity of method. Resolving to remedy the casual nature of his educational training by sustained methodical study, Lles obtained in 1918 the Bachelor's degree in the Institute of Matanzas.</p> <p data-bbox="336 897 785 1041">From a very early age Lles felt drawn to letters and particularly to poetry. He founded and edited two magazines, <i>Alma Latina</i> and <i>Matanzas</i>, both of which had an interesting though brief career. In 1909</p>	
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	<p>and 1910 he was the editor of the daily paper <i>Heraldo de Matanzas</i>; from 1910 to 1917 he was editor of <i>El Imparcial</i> and in 1918 took charge of <i>El Jején</i>, all published in Matanzas.</p> <p>Lles has gained a very creditable reputation as an editor and journalist, but he has won greater distinction in the higher field of poetry in which he has produced a considerable body of work characterized by faultless form and a genuine lyric note. In association with his brother Francisco he has issued three volumes of verse: <i>Crepusculos</i>, in 1909; <i>Sol de invierno</i>, in 1910, and <i>Limoneros en flor</i>, in 1911, in addition to which he has collected a volume of his fugitive poems entitled <i>A orillas del Pireo</i>, inspired by aspects of ancient Greece.</p>
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<p data-bbox="378 417 677 449">JOSÉ AUGUSTO ESCOTO</p> <p data-bbox="507 467 744 491"><i>Librarian; writer; editor.</i></p> <p data-bbox="323 515 770 921">           JOSÉ AUGUSTO ESCOTO was born on the twenty-fourth of January, 1864, in Matanzas, and gained his early education in his native town where he pursued the studies leading to the Bachelor's degree, but failed to obtain it there, because the Institute of Matanzas like others throughout the Island had been suppressed by the Spanish authorities; but he received the degree in 1880 from the Institute of Havana. In the same year he entered upon the study of Medicine but soon abandoned it to follow the stronger interest in literature and criticism.         </p> <p data-bbox="323 928 770 1040">           The twenty years between 1880 and 1900 Escoto devoted to research—investigating and accumulating material on the history and literature of Cuba, cooperating         </p>	
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	<p>in his labors with the distinguished Cuban scholars, José Silverio Jorrín, Vidal Morales, and Manuel Villanueva.</p> <p>In 1900 he succeeded Carlos M. Trelles as Librarian of the Public Library of Matanzas and has continued in that post until to-day. During this period, the second epoch of his life, Escoto has brought to fruition the results of his research in the earlier years and has published numerous articles and pamphlets in the field of Cuban history. In 1911 he produced an extensive biography of the famous Cuban poetess, de Avellaneda—entitled <i>Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda: cartas inéditas y documentos, 1859 a 1864</i>.</p> <p>In 1916 Escoto began to issue his magazine <i>Revista histórica, crítica y bibliográfica de la literatura cubana</i>, which, though only four numbers appeared, constituted a positive contribution to Cuban history and letters.</p> <p>In 1917 Escoto was awarded the prize offered by the Franciscan Order in Cuba in a literary contest with his essay entitled <i>Contribución al estudio de la Primera Orden</i></p>
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<p><i>Franciscana en Cuba.</i> And he is at present bringing to completion the critical edition of the works of the poet José Jacinto Milanés which is being published in accordance with the vote of the Congress of Cuba.</p>	
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Juan Santos Fernández

## JUAN SANTOS FERNÁNDEZ

*Physician; ophthalmologist; publicist.*

JUAN SANTOS FERNÁNDEZ was born on the twenty-second of June, 1847, at "Atrevido" the estate of his maternal grandfather in the town of Alacranes, Province of Matanzas.

He began his studies at the *Colegio* of Belén in Havana where he gained the Bachelor's degree and entered the University of Havana. He remained there, however, only two years, passing to Madrid where, in June, 1872, he received the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and two years later at Barcelona that of Doctor.

His devotion to Ophthalmology was apparent during his university days and has remained the central interest in his life. From Spain he went to Paris where he gave special study to his chosen subject

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	<p>until 1875 in Dr. Xavier Galezowski's clinic for diseases of the eye. In 1875 he established himself in Havana and founded the <i>Crónica Médico-Quirúrgica de la Habana</i> which is the oldest magazine of the city. In 1887 with the aid of colleagues he founded the <i>Laboratorio Histo-Bacteriológico y de Vacunación Antirrabica</i> which has rendered important scientific service and has passed its twenty-fifth year, which was celebrated in a special number of the <i>Crónica Médico-Quirúrgica de la Habana</i>.</p> <p>Dr. Fernández has devoted his energies to the medical Press and the Academies. His publications have been very numerous. More than sixteen hundred contributions, containing many annotations and descriptions, constitute the record and these contain details of no fewer than sixty thousand cases, <i>i. e.</i>, clinical histories of individuals. So that it might be said that no physician has published more cases in Spanish.</p> <p>In October, 1909, Dr. Fernández was invited by the American Academy of Ophthalmology to read a paper on his specialty and to receive the title of Honor-</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

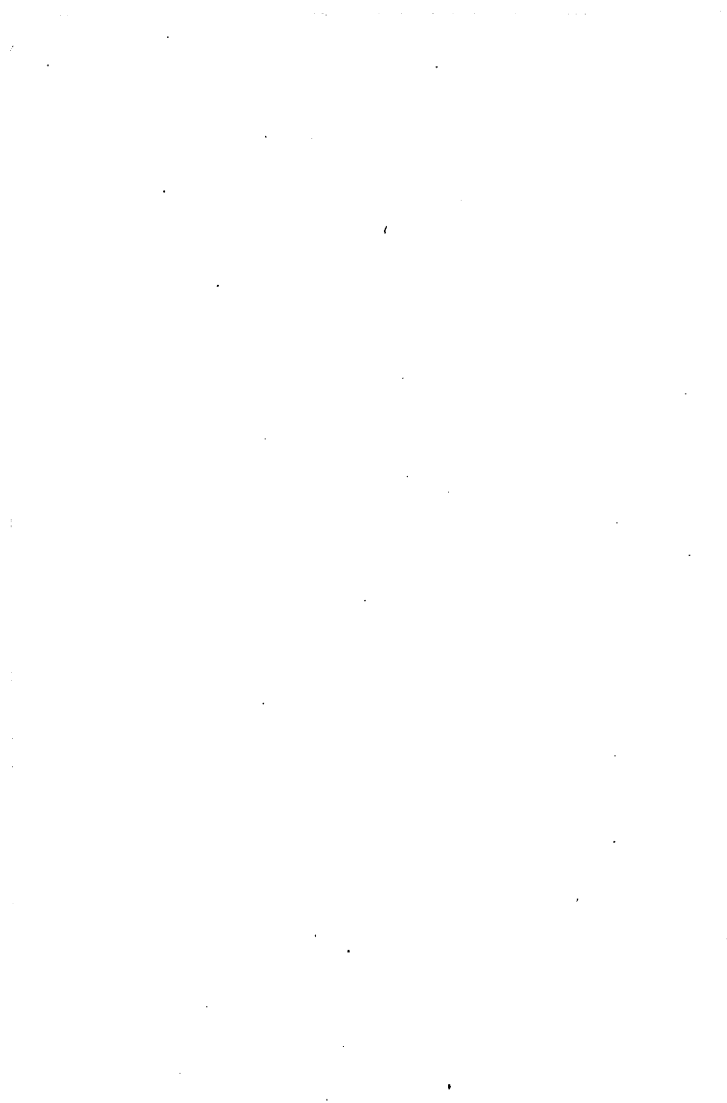
ary Member. On his return to Cuba the Academy of Sciences of Havana, as a sign of its admiration and esteem, devoted a special session to his honor and placed his portrait in its halls.

In 1912 he was chosen to preside at the Pan-American Congress held at Havana; he is President of the Academy of Sciences and also of the *Ateneo y Circulo* of Havana.





V E N T O	147
<p data-bbox="338 431 718 452">RAFAEL PEREZ VENTO Y NIN</p> <p data-bbox="483 477 729 498"><i>Physician; teacher; writer.</i></p> <p data-bbox="307 523 754 697">RAFAEL PÉREZ VENTO Y NIN was born on the twenty-first of October, 1875, in the town of Guanabacoa. His education was gained partly in Havana, partly in Madrid, and partly in Paris, and he holds the degree of Doctor in Medicine and Surgery.</p> <p data-bbox="307 701 754 1019">He served for a time as Physician of the Hospital of Mercedes and Number One. He won in competitive examination the post of Professor of Physiology, etc., in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Havana and has continued to occupy it. Meantime he has contributed many articles on his special subject to professional journals and has published: <i>Hojas Fisiológicas</i>, 1914; <i>Hojas Neurológicas y Mentales</i>, 1916.</p>	
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BARRERAS	149
<p>ALBERTO BARRERAS FERNÁNDEZ</p> <p><i>Soldier; educator; administrator.</i></p> <p>ALBERTO BARRERAS FERNÁNDEZ was born on the twenty-seventh of February, 1870, in Havana and there obtained his education, pursuing the courses leading to the Bachelor's degree in the Jesuit <i>Colegio</i> of Belén and continuing the study of law, though not completing the course, in the University.</p> <p>During the War of Independence he was imprisoned for conspiring against the Spanish rule and in favor of Cuban liberty, and was later expelled from Cuba. Whereupon he gave himself to organizing revolutionary clubs in the United States and Mexico, devoting his energy particularly to providing resources for the Cuban army and to the propaganda of emancipation.</p> <p>In 1897 he joined a military expedition</p>	
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	<p>which reached the coast of Cuba on the ship <i>Dauntless</i> and disembarked there under the command of Major Luis Rodolfo Miranda. His services in the war gained him the rank of Major.</p> <p>At the close of the war he continued in government service and on the third of January, 1899, was appointed Secretary of the Board of Education for Havana. His duties began with the organization of education in Cuba, and he had a share in all the early stages, being entrusted with special duties of importance. This post he held until the eighth of October, 1908, when he was appointed Secretary of the Government of the Province of Havana under Governor Asbert, and filled the duties of this office until the sixth of April, 1913. Meantime in the elections of the first of November, 1912, he had been chosen Representative from the Province of Havana and he entered upon the duties of his new office on the seventh of April, 1913. In the House of Representatives he was elected Secretary of the House and held this position until the twenty-ninth of July, 1914,</p>
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<p>continuing as Representative until the first of April, 1917.</p> <p>In November, 1916, he was the Liberal Candidate for Governor of the Province of Havana, and is said to have been elected by a great majority. Under the law the successful candidate should have taken possession of his office on the twenty-fourth of February, 1917, but the government then in power, belonging to the party to which Barreras had been opposed in the elections, prevented him from doing so and imprisoned him until the thirtieth of June, and then, on setting him at liberty, under a fine of \$10,000, charged that he had in effect resigned his office by not taking possession of it at the time designated—at which time he was in jail, imprisoned in the cells of the Cabaña. In the spring of 1919, under authorization of the Courts, he entered into his office of Governor.</p>	
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DE JÚSTIZ	153
<p data-bbox="323 425 770 480">TOMÁS JUAN DE JÚSTIZ Y DEL VALLE</p> <p data-bbox="593 502 748 526"><i>Teacher; writer.</i></p> <p data-bbox="323 547 770 631">TOMÁS JUAN DE JÚSTIZ Y DEL VALLE was born in Santiago de Cuba on the twelfth of July, 1871.</p> <p data-bbox="323 635 770 925">He gained his degree of Doctor in Philosophy and Letters and the secondary degree of Licentiate in Law at the University of Havana where he taught for a time as auxiliary Professor of Universal History. He is now Professor of Geography and Universal History in the Institute of Havana. In the Summer Sessions he has been Lecturer on the History of Cuba, and General Geography.</p> <p data-bbox="323 929 770 1041">He has been active as a journalist as well as a teacher, serving as editor and contributor to various papers, and is now one of the editors of <i>La Noche</i>.</p>	
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For a time he served as Secretary and Director of the *Ateneo y Circulo* of Havana and is the author of: *¿Existe una Literatura Cubana?* —Thesis for the Doctor's degree, Havana, 1900; *Carcajadas y sollozos*, a novel, Havana, 1906; *Ultima esperanza*, a comedy, Havana, 1910; *La Victima*, a comedy, Havana, 1911; *El Suicida*, a novel, Havana, 1912; *Terrible Sanidad*, a comedy, Havana, 1915; *Historia Universal*, Havana, 1916.

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<p data-bbox="381 375 719 400">JULIO BLANCO HERRERA</p> <p data-bbox="597 421 750 446"><i>Man of affairs.</i></p> <p data-bbox="329 470 777 641">JULIO BLANCO HERRERA was born on the twentieth of December, 1881, in Havana. His early education he gained at the church schools of Guanabacoa, and later went to France where he entered the School of Commerce of Paris.</p> <p data-bbox="329 648 777 875">On returning to Cuba he entered the commercial field, joining the staff of the firm of ship-owners <i>Empresa Naviera de Sobrinos de Herrera</i>, of which his father was the manager. In 1903 he became head of the firm, and remained in charge until 1914 when he became head of the <i>Nueva Fábrica de Hielo</i>, S. A.</p> <p data-bbox="329 882 777 935">Señor Herrera has traveled widely and in 1911 made a tour of the world.</p> <p data-bbox="329 942 777 1054">He is prominent in Havana Society, being a member of many clubs, and is one of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation.</p>	
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*Mario Ming Bustamante*

BUSTAMANTE	157
<p>MARIO MUÑOZ BUSTAMANTE</p> <p><i>Writer; official.</i></p> <p>MARIO MUÑOZ BUSTAMANTE Y MEDINA was born in Havana on the third of July, 1881. He gained his education by his personal efforts without attending college or university.</p> <p>He has an official position as Chief Clerk of the Republic of Cuba. But his active career has been that of a writer, first in journalism where he has served as editor or contributor to nearly all the papers and periodicals of Havana, and later in more sustained efforts in biography and fiction.</p> <p>He is the author of: <i>Crónicas Humanas</i>, Habana, 1905; <i>El Pantano</i>, Satire. Habana, 1905; <i>Ideas y Colores</i>, Habana, 1907; <i>El General Mario G. Menocal, tercer Presidente de la República de Cuba</i>, Habana, 1913; <i>Rimas de Gozo</i>, Habana, 1915.</p>	
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In preparation: *Oro Viejo*, a history of the Spanish conquerors of America.

At the foundation of the Academy of Arts and Letters he was made one of the original members.

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*Rodolfo Rodríguez de Armáiz*

DE ARMAS	159
<p>RODOLFO RODRÍGUEZ DE ARMAS</p> <p><i>Scholar; teacher; publicist.</i></p> <p>RODOLFO RODRÍGUEZ DE ARMAS was born on the fourth of February, 1874, in Havana, and gained part of his education in the city of his birth. In the year 1891 he became editor of the <i>Revista Universitaria</i>, and in the following year edited also <i>El Centenario en la Habana</i>. He served for a time as Professor of Latin Grammar and of Spanish Grammar and Literature in the Institute of Pinar del Rio, and won the following degrees—Doctor in Philosophy and Letters and Licentiate in Law.</p> <p>In 1898 he went as Deputy for Havana to the Spanish Cortes where he urged that a sweeping autonomy be granted to Cuba, and later besought the Spanish government to authorize the execution of the Treaty of Paris with the United States, maintaining that it was the duty of Spain to assure the recognition of Cuba as an independent nation.</p>	
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	<p>In 1900 he edited <i>La Unión Democrática</i> in Pinar del Rio.</p> <p>In 1909 he was official Delegate of Cuba in the Third International Conference on Maritime Law at Brussels where he contributed to the discussion of the rules upon Boarding, Salvage, and Responsibility, the application of which might be of great benefit by preventing much litigation.</p> <p>He is Professor of Geography and Universal History in the Institute of Havana; President of the Section of History in the <i>Sociedad Económica de Amigos del Pais</i>; Member of the Academy of History of Cuba and also Librarian.</p> <p>Hé has published: <i>Las hermanas Rossell</i>, novela, Habana, 1908; <i>La revolución religiosa del siglo XVI</i>, Habana, 1909; <i>La Tercera Conferencia Internacional de Derecho Marítimo</i>, Habana, 1910; <i>Maria Juana</i>, drama, Habana, 1910; <i>Curso de Historia Universal</i>. 3 vols. Habana, 1915; <i>Salvada del abismo</i>, drama, Habana, 1916.</p> <p>In preparation: <i>Crítica literaria</i>; <i>Estudios históricos</i>; <i>Discursos y conferencias</i>.</p>
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CARBONELL	161
<p>LUIS GARCIA CARBONELL</p> <p><i>Meteorologist.</i></p> <p>LUIS GARCIA CARBONELL was born in <i>Los Palos</i>, Province of Havana, on the tenth of October, 1840. He took his early studies in the <i>Colégio</i> of Don Joaquin Andrés de Dueñas in Havana, but while still very young went to Spain to fit himself for a naval career. There he entered the Naval School of San Fernando in Cadiz where he graduated in 1857 as a Marine guard.</p> <p>He sailed until 1875 on various ships and on many seas, being in charge of navigation or actually navigating officer of several vessels. From 1875 until 1893, when he requested and obtained his discharge from the service, he was employed in the Captaincy of the Port of Havana and in the Naval Station.</p> <p>In the year 1899 he established for the</p>	
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	<p>Spanish Marine the meteorological service of the Antilles by which he gained the rank of Frigate Captain with which he retired.</p> <p>When the Spanish rule in Cuba ceased, Carbonell was appointed by the U. S. Government, Assistant in the Weather Bureau of the Antilles, with headquarters at Havana. On the establishment of the Republic in 1902, he was called upon by the Secretary of Agriculture to take charge of the service of climatology and crops which the Intervention government handed over to Cuba.</p> <p>In 1905 he was placed in charge of the Meteorological Service by which he became Director of the National Observatory, and this he inaugurated on the spot which it now occupies in the Loma de Casa Blanca, of which the exact geographical position is: Latitude 20°, 9' N. Y.; Longitude 5 h. 29 m 23.4 sec. W. of the Meridian of Greenwich.</p>
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Armando André Alvarado

## ARMANDO ANDRÉ ALVARADO

*Soldier; official; Director of Subsistence.*

ARMANDO ANDRÉ ALVARADO was born in Key West, Florida, on the first of May, 1872. In 1892, when he was twenty years old, he joined the Cuban revolution in the Province of Matanzas, attaching himself to the staff of General Antonio Maceo. Under the orders of General Maceo he came to Havana and carried out daring projects including a visitation on General Valeriano Weyler in the very palace in the *Plaza de Armas* which is now occupied by the President of the Republic. He operated later in the Province of Havana with Generals Delgado and Castillo.

In 1892 he was sent to the United States under orders from General Castillo to conduct an expedition and obtain materials of war. This commission he fulfilled within a



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	<p>month, landing at the mouth of the River Mosquito (near Mariel) with all the members of the expedition, twenty in number, and the materials safe. At the end of the war his services had won for him the rank of Major.</p> <p>He became an officer of Police in Havana and was entrusted with confidential duties in the administration of President Palma. He fought during the Revolution of August, 1906, at the head of a mobile force.</p> <p>In 1911 he was elected Representative on the Conservative ticket, for the term ending in 1915. He has twice been candidate for Governor of the Province of Havana and has been President of the Conservative party in the Province and Political Editor of <i>El Dia</i>.</p> <p>In April, 1913, he was elected President of the Commission for the examination of the National Accounts and the verification and inspection of the National Debt.</p> <p>On the entrance of Cuba into the War in 1917 Señor André was appointed <i>Director de Subsistencias</i>.</p>
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CARRICARTE	165
<p>ARTURO R. DE CARRICARTE Y DE ARMAS</p> <p><i>Editor; author; official.</i></p> <p>ARTURO R. DE CARRICARTE Y DE ARMAS was born on the sixth of November, 1880, in Havana and received his early education at home under the instruction of a noted teacher and writer, Doctor Esteban Borrero Echevarría. In 1894 he gained the degree of Bachelor of Science and Letters and thereafter pursued for three years the Medical course. In 1900 he won the rank of Professor in competitive examination, being one of eleven successful out of a total number of a hundred and five competitors.</p> <p>In 1902 he resigned his professorship and went to Mexico where he engaged in literary work which occupied him either in Cuba or in Mexico until 1909 when he</p>	
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	<p>entered the Consular service and was stationed at Montevideo, Uruguay.</p> <p>In 1911 he resigned his consulship at Montevideo and was appointed Chief Clerk to the Secretary of <i>Gobernación</i> from which post he resigned in 1913. In 1916 he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Senate where he continues.</p> <p>Señor Carricarte's life has been chiefly lived in his literary work which he began at an early age, having founded when he was sixteen the <i>Revista Habanera</i> a students' magazine. In 1904 he founded the weekly journal <i>Helios</i> at Marianao and in 1906 in Vera Cruz, Mexico, the <i>Revista Crítica</i>.</p> <p>In 1907 he served as city Editor of the Spanish edition of the <i>Havana Post</i> and also edited the art journal <i>El Mundo Artístico</i>. He has been a member of the staff of <i>Azul y Rojo</i>, <i>El Figaro</i>, and <i>El Triunfo</i> of which last he has been editorial writer for eight years. He has also contributed to the principal magazines of Cuba and written reviews for the <i>Diario de la Marina</i>.</p> <p>In 1906 he founded the <i>Asociación</i></p>
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<p><i>Literaria Internacional Americana</i> which he served as President and which included among its members, Jesús Castellanos, Miguel de Carrión, Max Henriquez Ureña, etc. In 1908 he was crowned in the <i>Ateneo</i> of Havana for his critical study on the <i>Caracteres predominantes de la actual lirica Castellana</i>. He is an Honorary Member of the <i>Ateneo</i> of Salvador, and a Corresponding Member of the <i>Academias de Ciencia, Letras y Artes</i> of Salvador, of the <i>Academia Emilio Castelar</i> of Mexico, of the <i>Sociedad de Escritores y Artistas</i> of Porto Rico, etc.</p> <p>He is the author of: <i>Siluetas Pedagogicas</i>, Habana, 1903; <i>Noche Trágica</i>, novela, Habana, 1903; <i>La Novela en Cuba</i>, artículo, Febrero, 1907; <i>El nacionalismo en América</i>, artículo, Montevideo, 1909; <i>Un Centenario</i>, Habana, 1914; <i>Historia de un vencido</i>, novela, Habana, 1914; <i>La Novela en Cuba</i>, two vols.; <i>Balance Literario de Cuba en 1915</i>, 1916.</p>	
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<p>BLANCHE ZACHARIE DE BARALT</p> <p><i>Lecturer; writer.</i></p> <p>BLANCHE ZACHARIE was born in New York on the seventeenth of March, 1866, but spent most of her childhood in Paris where she obtained her early education. On returning to the United States, she entered the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn where she graduated and afterwards continued her studies, particularly in music, which she pursued under the best masters for several years.</p> <p>After her marriage to Dr. Baralt (q. v.) she continued to live in New York, occupied chiefly in literary work, until 1900 when her husband fixed his residence in Havana and where husband and wife have had an active literary career. In 1902 she obtained the degree of Doctora in Philosophy and Letters.</p>	
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She has lectured widely, both in Cuba, France, and the United States, having spoken at the *École des Hautes Etudes Sociales de Paris*, Columbia University, and Wellesley, Vassar, and Wells Colleges in the United States, besides the *Ateneo* in Havana. She has contributed to many newspapers and periodicals, particularly the *Diario de la Marina* and *El Figaro* of Havana.

When the war broke out Doctora Baralt associated herself with Señora Mariana Seva de Menocal in organizing the Cuban Red Cross of which she was Vice-President.

She is the author of: *Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda* (article in *Werner's Magazine*, N. Y., 1898); *Conferencia en el Ateneo de la Habana*, 1909; *Estudios de Arte y de Vida*, Paris, 1914.

M O R A L E S	171
<p data-bbox="378 459 716 484">MODESTO MORALES DÍAZ</p> <p data-bbox="654 505 754 526"><i>Journalist.</i></p> <p data-bbox="332 554 777 960">MODESTO MORALES DÍAZ was born in the city of Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara, on the twentieth of April, 1871, while the Ten Years' War was still raging. He obtained his education in his native place, which at that time possessed excellent primary and secondary schools, and entered at an early age upon the journalistic profession to which he has devoted himself. His first work was done on the staff of <i>El Fenix</i>, the oldest newspaper of the province, which he served first as reporter and later as editor and to which he has continued to contribute.</p> <p data-bbox="332 967 777 1051">In his youth he took an active part in the Autonomist party and was zealous in organizing the Young Liberals. When the</p>	
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<p data-bbox="385 438 689 461">LEOPOLDO ROMANACH</p> <p data-bbox="658 487 735 508"><i>Painter.</i></p> <p data-bbox="310 533 761 676">LEOPOLDO ROMANACH was born in 1869 in Sierra Morena, Province of Santa Clara, but was educated in Spain, whence he returned as a youth, resolved to be a painter, and began to paint without instruction.</p> <p data-bbox="310 680 761 879">Sometime later the Provincial Assembly of Santa Clara granted him a pension to enable him to go to Italy to study. There he remained five years and received much instruction from the distinguished master, Professor Filippi Prosperi, Director of the Institute of Fine Arts of Rome.</p> <p data-bbox="310 883 761 1058">At the outbreak of the War of Independence in 1895 he lost his pension and went then to the United States where he lived by his brush until 1900 in which year he returned to Havana. His return was signalized by an exhibition of his paintings</p>	
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	<p>and his appointment as Professor of Color in the Academy of Havana, a post which he still holds.</p> <p>Sr. Romanach has exhibited at the World's Fairs of Paris in 1902, of Buffalo in 1903, of Charleston in the same year, of St. Louis in 1904, of Havana in 1911, and of San Francisco in 1916. In the Havana Exposition he was awarded the First Prize (Gran Premio) and in that of San Francisco a Medal of Honor. In the earlier Expositions he was awarded two gold medals, one of silver, and one of bronze.</p> <p>Among Sr. Romanach's works are: <i>Convaleciente, Abandonada, Un nido de miseria, La promesa, Cumpliendo el voto, Juventud, Mis modelos, Rincón de estudios, Segoviana, Viejo rezando, Segadora, Vendedora de naranjas, Luisete, Viejo fumando, Gitana, Madrileña, Soñadora, Contraste.</i></p> <p>In addition to these he has produced various decorative panels, a triptich representing Agriculture, and a historical painting <i>El Toso de los Laureles y la Ultima Prenda</i> which obtained the Medal of Honor at the San Francisco Exposition.</p>
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*Dr. Hugo Roberts.*

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<p data-bbox="448 417 656 441">HUGO ROBERTS</p> <p data-bbox="512 459 775 501"><i>Doctor; soldier; scientist; administrator.</i></p> <p data-bbox="328 525 775 753">HUGO ROBERTS was born in Trinidad on the twentieth of July, 1868. He received his early education in Madrid but later came to Havana where he completed the studies for the Bachelor's degree in the Institute and, proceeding to the University, obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891.</p> <p data-bbox="328 758 775 1047">He was occupied in the practice of his profession and as Medical Advisor of the Compañía Transatlántica Española until the year 1895 when, on the outbreak of the War of Independence, he threw himself into the struggle and joined the forces of General Antonio Maceo under whom he served and who made him Surgeon at his Headquarters. When Generals Gómez and Maceo organized the column of invasion in</p>	
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	<p>the Eastern provinces to carry the war into the western part of the Island, Dr. Roberts was made Surgeon General of the invading forces, a difficult and dangerous post which put to the test at once his personal valor, his patriotism, his energy, and his quality as a man of science. In the course of duty he was severely wounded in the battle of San Gabriel de Lombillo; nevertheless he finished the campaign, gaining promotion from rank to rank solely by his personal merits and ended the war with the rank of Brigadier General.</p> <p>In 1898 he was delegated from the Sixth Corps of the Army to the Assembly of Santa Cruz del Sur, and in 1901 he served as Alternate in the Constitutional Convention which drew up the fundamental code of the Republic.</p> <p>During the first American Intervention Dr. Roberts was appointed Surgeon to the Havana Police force; later he was made first surgeon of the Port of Havana and on September 1, 1902, he was named Chief of the Quarantine service—a post which he still occupies.</p>
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<p>Along with Doctors Guiteras, Agramonte, Barnet, and López del Valle, Doctor Roberts was one of the most effective co-laborers in the work initiated under the American Intervention for the public health of Cuba, as he has been one of the ablest of those who have maintained the sanitary policy then adopted.</p> <p>Dr. Roberts was Delegate of the Cuban Government to the Exposition in St. Louis (1904) and to the Pan-American Health Conventions in Mexico (1907), Costa Rica (1909), and Santiago de Chile (1911).</p> <p>He was also Acting President of the National Red Cross Society of Cuba; and at present is a Member of the National Board of Health; Member of Special Commission of Infectious Diseases and also Member of the Bureau of American Republics in Washington.</p> <p>He is author of several scientific works on Medical and Sanitary matters and also inventor of an apparatus for generating and injecting hydrocyanic acid gas, which is employed to advantage by the Sanitary Department for the destruction of all kinds</p>	
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	<p>of vermin. This apparatus was awarded a Gold Medal in the International Exposition of San Francisco, California, in 1915, and was also awarded a prize by the Third National Medical Congress held in Havana in December, 1914.</p>
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Fernando Freyre de Andrade

## FERNANDO FREYRE DE ANDRADE

*Lawyer; soldier; magistrate; administrator.*

SEÑOR FREYRE DE ANDRADE was born in the city of Havana on the tenth of September, 1863. His early studies were pursued in Havana in the *Colegios* of Carcasés and of Don José Alonso Delgado, where he completed the courses leading to the Bachelor's degree, going thence to the Universities of Havana and Madrid to continue his studies in the Law in which he graduated from Havana in 1885.

In 1890 he was made substitute Prosecuting Attorney of the Audiencia of Havana, in 1894 he was made substitute Magistrate, and during the same period he acted as Secretary and Counsel of the *Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad*.

When the War of Independence broke

out Señor Freyre de Andrade left Cuba and went to the United States where in due course he placed himself under the direction of Tomás Estrada Palma who was guiding the Revolutionary forces in New York. He embarked on the third expedition of the *Dauntless* landing in Rio Hondo de San Juan on the thirteenth of October, 1896. He then served under General Máximo Gómez who placed him in command of his Cavalry. In the same year the Council of Government named him Auditor General of the Army Legal Staff attached to General Headquarters. In September, 1897, he was elected Representative of the Fifth Army Corps in the Second Legislative Assembly of the Revolution which met at Yaya, Camagüey. At the close of the Assembly the Council appointed him chief of the Military Legal Staff with the rank of Brigadier General, and at the end of the war he was elected to represent the Fifth Army Corps in the last Assembly of the Revolution which met, first in Santa Cruz del Sur and later in Cerro in Havana—of which Assembly

he was elected alternate President with General Capote.

When the legal division of the Government was organized under the American Intervention, Freyre de Andrade was made Magistrate of the Audiencia of Havana. Later General Wood appointed him Prosecuting Attorney (Fiscal) of the Audiencia, and when the Republic was constituted President Palma appointed him Fiscal of the Supreme Court. This office he resigned to become Secretary of Gobernación in 1905. In the same year he was elected Representative and was also chosen President of the House of Representatives where he continued until Governor Magoon, at the second American Intervention, suspended the functions of Congress.

General Freyre de Andrade was one of the founders of the Republican party. For a period he abstained from politics on account of his duties as Magistrate, but after becoming Secretary of Gobernación he took part in the activities of the Moderate party as long as it survived, whereupon he shared in organizing the

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	<p>Conservative party with which he remains allied.</p> <p>In 1912 he was elected Mayor (alcalde Municipal) of Havana and occupied the office until 1916 when he retired before the end of his term on account of illness.</p>
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<p data-bbox="361 439 709 467">SERGIO CUEVAS ZEQUEIRA</p> <p data-bbox="503 487 748 515"><i>Teacher; orator; publicist.</i></p> <p data-bbox="316 534 761 1061">SERGIO CUEVAS ZEQUEIRA was born on the thirty-first of January, 1863, in the city of San Juan de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico), and there, in the <i>Colegio</i> of the Society of Jesus, he obtained his early education and received the Bachelor's degree. He then devoted himself to the teaching profession and by competitive examination gained a position in the city schools of Ponce (Puerto Rico). In 1887 the Spanish Governor General, D. Romualdo Palacios, threatened him with deprivation of office unless he would renounce his Autonomist opinions. Thereupon Cuevas Zequeira resigned his post, left Ponce and went to Mayagüez where the Society for the Propagation of the Faith entrusted him with the charge of <i>El Liceo</i>, a school of primary and second-</p>	
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	<p>ary education where he continued for three years.</p> <p>Stirred by the spirit of enterprise he left his native country and set off to make a career in Cuba. Going to Havana he entered the University and there, having gained the degree of Doctor in Philosophy and Letters, he obtained the position of acting-Professor of the History of Spain. At the close of the Spanish-American War he returned to Puerto Rico to accept the post of Professor of Philosophy, Logic, and Ethics in the Provincial Institute there.</p> <p>In 1900 he returned to Cuba, seeking an ampler field for his energies than he could find in his native island, and entering the competitive examination, he won, by the unanimous vote of the committee of judges, an Auxiliary Professorship in the school of Philosophy and Letters in the University. In fulfillment of this appointment he acted as substitute for Dr. Enrique José Varona in the chair of Psychology, Morals, and Sociology while this distinguished scholar was occupying the post of Secretary of Public Instruction in the</p>
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<p>Cabinet. Later he had the chair of History of Philosophy and has now been promoted to act definitively as Substitute Professor in the chair of Dr. Varona.</p> <p>Dr. Cuevas Zequeira has won distinction in other fields—those of oratory and journalism. As an orator he became widely known in Puerto Rico, not only for political addresses but as a speaker in support of various good causes affecting patriotism and education. In Cuba he is President of the Society for advancing the Cuban Theater and is sought as a public speaker.</p> <p>Both in Puerto Rico and in Cuba Dr. Cuevas Zequeira has had an active journalistic career. In Puerto Rico he founded and edited <i>El Liceo</i> and served on the editorial staffs of <i>El Liberal</i>, <i>El Territorio</i> and <i>El Diario de Puerto Rico</i>; in Cuba he has been an editor of <i>El Mundo</i>, <i>La Republica Cubana</i>, <i>La Opinión Nacional</i> and <i>La Instrucción Primaria</i>. He has served also as a member of the Provincial Council of Havana.</p> <p>Besides being a frequent contributor to periodicals, Dr. Cuevas Zequeira is the</p>	
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	<p>author of: <i>En la Contienda</i>, a collection of political articles, Havana, 1901; <i>El Padre Varela</i>, Habana, 1906; <i>Pláticas Agrícolas</i>, satires, political and literary, Habana, 1906; <i>William James y pragmatismo</i>, a lecture, 1914; <i>La Revolución de Yara</i>, a lecture, 1915.</p>
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## LUIS A. BARALT Y PEOLI

*Educator; writer; lecturer;  
physician; diplomat.*

LUIS A. BARALT Y PEOLI was born in Santiago de Cuba, on the first of October, 1849. Having received his early education there, he soon went to Matanzas where he continued his studies at "La Empresa," Antonio Guiteras's famous school. Having returned to Santiago de Cuba, he studied at the Institute of that City.

During his five years at this institution, from which he graduated a Bachelor, he earned his tuition by scholarships awarded for excellence in his work. In his eighteenth year he set sail from Santiago de Cuba to New York where he studied at Bellevue Hospital, and became a Doctor in Medicine. He practiced this profession for several years with success, but for

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	<p>vocational reasons discontinued his practice and devoted his attention to journalism, art, and education. He was for several years special dramatic critic for <i>The World</i> of New York. In the eighties Doctor Baralt became the center of an artistic and literary movement, which took concrete form in the "Society for Harmonious Culture," of which he was founder and President.</p> <p>At the time of the Cuban War of Independence Doctor Baralt collaborated successfully with the Revolutionary Junta of New York in the work of raising funds for the cause of Cuban freedom.</p> <p>He was for some time Professor of Spanish at Columbia University and for fifteen years Special Instructor in the same subject at the College of the City of New York.</p> <p>When the Spanish domination ceased, he immediately returned to his native land where he soon after won by competition a chair at the Institute of Havana as Professor of English.</p> <p>Since returning to Cuba, Doctor Baralt has devoted most of his time and efforts to the study of Education; has been the</p>
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<p>leader or inspirer of several movements for the betterment of public instruction in Cuba, and on two occasions has been sent to Europe to study educational methods there. The first time, in 1907, he traveled extensively through Europe and submitted to the government, on his return, an important report on his investigations. The second time, in 1912, he was a delegate of Cuba at the Pedological Congress held at Brussels.</p> <p>Besides innumerable articles, lectures, reports, etc., which Dr. Baralt has published in various periodicals, he is the author of two textbooks for the study of English and one for the study of Spanish, and also of a translation into Spanish verse and prose of Shakespeare's <i>Hamlet</i>.</p> <p>At present Dr. Baralt is Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Cuba at Lima, Peru.</p> <p>Publication: <i>The Harmonic Method for Learning Spanish</i>, New York, 1896.</p>	
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*Handwritten signature*

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<p>RAIMUNDO CABRERA</p> <p><i>Lawyer; editor; author.</i></p> <p>RAIMUNDO CABRERA was born in Havana on the ninth of March, 1852, and received his early education in the schools for the poor in the town of Güines whence he passed, as a gratuitous pupil, to the <i>Colegio</i> of San Francisco of Asis completing there his course for the Bachelor's degree.</p> <p>From his boyhood he was involved in revolutionary activities against the Spanish rule and in 1869 he was indicted, condemned, and confined upon the Isle of Pines. In 1872 he obtained permission from the Spanish authorities to be transferred to Seville where he was permitted to resume his studies at the University and obtained the degree of Licentiate and was admitted to practice in 1873. In the same year he returned to Cuba and entered upon the</p>	
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	<p>practice of the law in Havana where he won early and notable success.</p> <p>When the Ten Years' War closed in 1878 and the Autonomist party was formed Cabrera was one of its founders, organizing the local section in Güines. In 1879 the party elected him Provincial Deputy and at the same time made him Secretary of the Provincial Deputation of Havana, to both of which offices he was reelected in 1883.</p> <p>In Güines he founded the newspaper <i>La Unión</i> which always maintained a high reputation and under the inspiration of Cabrera kept alive the fires of enthusiasm for liberal ideas.</p> <p>In 1890 the Central Board of the Autonomist party presented him as a candidate for the office of Deputy in the Spanish Cortes and although he gained the majority of votes he was defeated through the high-handed procedures of the Spanish party. He never again sought public office. He had already lost confidence in any peaceful development of Cuba under the sovereignty of Spain and when the Autonomist</p>
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<p>party ceased to be the genuine representative of the movement of protest against the oppression, Cabrera abandoned its ranks and withdrew from political life in 1893.</p> <p>A few years earlier, in 1887, he had written, as a result of a controversy, a book which embodied the history and aspirations of the Cuban people of that time. <i>Cuba y sus Jueces</i> was the title of the work which ran through nine editions in a short time and was translated into English where it appeared as <i>Cuba and the Cubans</i>.</p> <p>At the beginning of the War of Independence in 1895, Cabrera emigrated to New York and founded the illustrated magazine <i>Cuba and America</i>.</p> <p>This magazine, which is still alive, soon gained a wide circulation and was the channel of a fearless campaign in support of the independence of Cuba. When peace was made Cabrera returned to Havana where, instead of seeking political office, to which both his deserts and his talents gave him high claims, he immersed himself in the practice of his profession as advocate.</p>	
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	<p>On his return from New York he had continued publishing his magazine <i>Cuba and America</i> which has always been his pulpit from which he has made his influence felt in the intellectual and political life of Cuba.</p> <p>The only public offices which Cabrera has held have been honorary. He has been: Member of the Local Board of Health; Member of the Provincial Board of Agricultural Industry and Commerce of Havana; Vice-president of the Patrons of the Home for Relief and Maternity (<i>Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad</i>).</p> <p>A great part of his life Cabrera is bound up with the Economic Society of the Friends of the Country (<i>Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País</i>) which he served as President of the Section of Education from 1898 to 1910 and of which he has been President since 1910.</p> <p>In addition to <i>Cuba y sus Jueces</i> published in 1896 he is the author of a number of books among which are: <i>Cuentos míos</i>, Havana, 1904; <i>Cartas a Estevez</i>, Havana, 1906; <i>La Casa de Beneficencia y la Sociedad</i></p>
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<p><i>Económica</i>, Havana, 1914; <i>Los Partidos Coloniales</i>, Havana, 1914; <i>Desde mi Sitio</i>, 1911; <i>Episodios de la Guerra</i>, Phila., 1898; <i>Los Estados Unidos</i>, 1890; <i>Cartas a Govin</i>, 1892; <i>La Exposición de Chicago</i>, 1893; <i>Juveniles</i>, Poesias, 1907; <i>Borrador de Viaje</i>, 1911; <i>Mediro Siglo</i>, stories and a novel, 1913; <i>Sombras que Pasan</i>, a political novel, 1916; <i>Ideales</i>, sequel to the foregoing, 1917; <i>Sombra Eternas</i>, sequel to the foregoing, 1918; <i>Mis buenos Tiempos</i>, 1891.</p>	
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*Enrique José Varona*

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<p data-bbox="336 393 783 421">ENRIQUE JOSÉ VARONA Y PERA</p> <p data-bbox="529 435 783 484"><i>Man of letters; scholar; teacher; statesman.</i></p> <p data-bbox="336 498 783 995">           ENRIQUE JOSÉ VARONA Y PERA was born on the thirteenth of April, 1849, in Camagüey, and there obtained his early education, later going on to Havana where he graduated from the University with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters. He embodied for his generation in Cuba the ideals and attainments of the classic type of the parent race. A poet in his youth, producing before he was yet twenty odes and lyrics of marked promise, he went on to achieve a notable place in the fields of scholarship, letters, and public affairs—the arenas in which the men of earlier generations in Spain were used to test their powers and to exhibit their inheritance of the Roman tradition.         </p> <p data-bbox="361 1002 783 1023">In all these fields Varona won distinc-</p>	
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tion. The list of his published works is long and varied. He had written a volume of Anacreontic Odes before he was nineteen, ten years later he published a survey of the intellectual movement in America; in the following decade he was publishing philosophical studies; in the forties he was writing political tracts and later turned his attention to problems of education.

The public life of Dr. Varona has been in entire accord with the best traditions of a University professor and a man of letters. For many years he has held the chair of Psychology, Moral Philosophy, and Sociology in the University.

For a brief period he was one of the Cuban Deputies in the Spanish Cortes, and for more than two years he held office first as Secretary of Finance and afterwards as Secretary of Public Instruction during the first American Intervention. He was elected in 1912 Vice-president of the Republic but at the end of his term retired to the academic and literary life which was more to his liking. He was President of the Anthropological Society

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<p>of Cuba and Vice-president of the <i>Ateneo y Círculo</i> of Havana.</p> <p>Dr. Varona was the editor of the <i>Revista Cubana</i> from 1885 to 1895 and later directed <i>Patria</i> the organ of the Revolutionary party. Among his works are: <i>Odas Anacreónticas</i> (1868), <i>Poesías</i> (1878), <i>Países Cubanos</i> (1879), <i>La Metafísica en la Universidad de la Habana</i> (1880), <i>Estudios Literarios y Filosóficos</i> (1883), <i>Los Cubanos en Cuba</i> (1891), <i>Cuba contra España</i> (1895), (translated into English, French, and Italian). <i>Las Reformas de la Enseñanza Superior</i> (1904), <i>La Instrucción Pública en Cuba</i> (1901), <i>Nociones de Lógica</i> (1902), <i>Curso de Psicología</i> (1905-1908), <i>Desde mi Belvedere</i> (1907), <i>Mirando en Torno</i> (1910), <i>Seis Conferencias</i> (1885), <i>Conferencias sobre la Lógica</i> (1889), <i>El Fundamento de la Moral</i> (1903), <i>Artículos y Discursos</i> (1891), <i>Violetas y Ortigas</i> (1917), <i>Por Cuba, Discursos</i> (1918).</p>	
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*Carlos H. Trellis*

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<p>CARLOS M. TRELLES</p> <p><i>Scholar; bibliographer; patriot; man of letters.</i></p> <p>CARLOS M. TRELLES was born on the fifteenth of February, 1866, in the city of Matanzas, "the Athens of Cuba," where he received his early education in <i>Los Normales</i> and <i>La Unión</i> schools in which he came under the influence of the distinguished scholar Dr. Carlos de la Torre. For his degree of Bachelor it was necessary for him to attend the Institute of Havana because the Spanish authorities had closed the doors of the Institute at Matanzas.</p> <p>In the same year in which he graduated (1880) he began the study of Medicine but four years later gave it up to enter a commercial career, which did not prevent him, however, from continuing in his devotion to Letters. By the year 1887 he began to</p>	
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be recognized as a rising journalist; in 1892 he was one of the influential writers in the *Revista Cubana*, then edited by Dr. Enrique José Varona, to which he contributed a series of articles on the United States as an intellectual power.

In 1895 he issued a pamphlet widely read at the time, *Cuba and America*, in which he disclosed his separatist tendencies, and on the outbreak of the War of Independence Trelles began to take an active part in it, laboring to arouse the spirit of patriotism in Matanzas which had been beaten down in the disaster of Ibarra (February 24, 1895). So successful were his efforts that Estrada Palma, then directing the revolutionary propaganda from New York, designated him, together with other patriots, to form the Revolutionary Committee of Matanzas, of which he continued to be the life and soul.

In spite of the vigilance and persecuting zeal of the Spanish authorities, Trelles escaped to Tampa early in 1896 where he pursued his activities for the Revolution. He became a regular contributor to *Patria*,

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<p>the newspaper organ of the revolutionists then published in New York, contributing to its columns between eighty and a hundred propagandist articles, not ceasing meantime to contribute regularly to the pages of <i>Cuba y América</i>, the magazine which his compatriot Raimundo Cabrera was publishing in the same cause in the same city.</p> <p>In 1898, at the close of the war, Trelles returned to Cuba and organized in his native town the Public Library of Matanzas of which he was the first librarian. It began with two thousand volumes and he was able when, at the end of ten months, he turned it over to his successor to deliver thirteen thousand volumes—a thing without parallel in the history of Cuban libraries.</p> <p>In 1900 he was selected to collect and organize the products and characteristic objects of the Province of Matanzas for exhibition at the Paris Exposition. He met with such a measure of success in this that he was commissioned to organize the Cuban section in the Exposition and was</p>	
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	<p>later designated to write the official report on "Sugar and Tobacco at the Paris Exposition" which appeared in 1901.</p> <p>On his return to Cuba, Trelles was elected Member of the Council of Matanzas, but he soon discovered that he had no calling for politics and at the end of three months retired in disgust.</p> <p>In 1900 he had begun to collect the materials for his great work <i>Bibliografía Cubana</i>, on which he was continuously occupied for sixteen years. In 1907 he began its publication in parts and completed the issue of the twelfth and concluding volume in 1917. The bibliography includes thirty-three thousand books and pamphlets by nine thousand authors and is the only work of its kind hitherto completed in any country of America—an achievement due solely to the energy and sacrifice of the author; for no aid of any sort was supplied him by the government.</p> <p>In 1918 he began a new series of bibliographical publications, the <i>Biblioteca científica cubana</i> of which the first volume has already appeared and the second is in</p>
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<p>the press—in reality a revision and supplement of his <i>Bibliografía</i>. These will be followed by <i>Bibliotecas, Geográfica, Histórica, Literaria</i>, etc.</p> <p>Trelles is also the author of <i>Los ciento cincuenta libros más notables que los cubanos han escrito</i> (The Hundred and Fifty Best Books Written by Cubans).</p> <p>He is a Member of the Academy of Arts and Letters and that of History, and an Honorary Member of the Economic Society of Friends of the Country. On the occasion of his installation in the Academy of History, Trelles produced a study on <i>The British Rule in Cuba</i> (La dominación británica en Cuba) based upon documents hitherto unknown. In 1918 he was elected Corresponding Member of the Hispanic Society of America.</p> <p>He is now engaged upon a new edition of his work on <i>America as an Intellectual Power</i>.</p>	
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	<p>In 1892 Señora Tió was distinguished by her native town by being made an Honorary Member of the <i>Círculo Sangermeño</i>.</p> <p>In 1896 she was unanimously elected Honorary President of the Political Club <i>Rius Rivera</i> founded in New York by those who emigrated from Cuba during the War of Independence.</p> <p>In 1910 she was made Honorary Member of the Society of Authors and Artists of Puerto Rico. In the same year, she was elected a Member of the Academy of Arts and Letters of Havana.</p> <p>In 1911 she was honored with the title of <i>Socio Bienhacher</i>, in the Benevolent Society of the natives of Galicia. She has also been decorated by the Government of Venezuela with the Order of the Liberator Bolívar.</p> <p>Señora Tió has written much both in verse and prose but her best known books are three volumes of poems: <i>Mis Cantares</i>, <i>Claros y Nieblas</i>, and <i>Mi Libro de Cuba</i>.</p>
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<p data-bbox="310 399 766 461">LOLA RODRÍGUEZ Y PONCE DE LEÓN DE TIÓ</p> <p data-bbox="592 475 747 510"><i>Poet; authoress.</i></p> <p data-bbox="310 525 766 672">LOLA RODRÍGUEZ Y PONCE DE LEÓN DE TIÓ was born in the town of San Germán (Puerto Rico), the daughter of Dr. Sebastian Rodríguez de Astudillo and Doña Cármen Ponce de León.</p> <p data-bbox="310 672 766 1057">From her early youth Señora Tió showed a marked talent for writing, and her disposition was developed by a stormy and eventful life marked by a period of exile for political reasons and much travel. She took as active a part as possible in the political struggles of Puerto Rico and, on taking up her residence in Cuba, gave similar devotion and zeal to her adopted country, becoming the enthusiastic admirer of General Máximo Gómez and the men who surrounded him in the Cuban Army of Liberation.</p>	
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Raúl de Cárdenas y Echarte

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<p>RAUL DE CÁRDENAS Y ECHARTE</p> <p><i>Lawyer; writer.</i></p> <p>RAUL DE CÁRDENAS Y ECHARTÉ was born on the twenty-fourth of December, 1884, in Havana, where he was educated, passing through the successive stages of primary school, the Institute where he gained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the University where in 1905 he was made Doctor of Laws.</p> <p>He entered at once on the practice of his profession. In November, 1910, he was elected Representative for the Province of Havana for the term ending in 1915, and in 1914 reëlected for the term ending in 1919. In the same year he was chosen Secretary of the House of Representatives and reëlected to this office also in 1915.</p> <p>Dr. Cárdenas has written various papers of a legal character, among them, <i>El Re-</i></p>	
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	<p><i>curso de Inconstitucionalidad</i>, and has treated international problems in papers such as that which he read in January, 1917, before the American Institute of International Law on <i>Cuba no puede invocarse en testimonio del imperialismo Norte-Americano</i>. At present, March, 1919, he is publishing in the magazine <i>Cuba Contemporánea</i>, an article on <i>La Política de los Estados Unidos en el Continente Americano</i> in which he discusses the Monroe Doctrine and the various aspects of the preponderance which the North American republic exercises in America.</p>
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<p data-bbox="358 403 744 435">JOSE MARTÍ Y ZAYAS BAZÁN</p> <p data-bbox="596 453 750 480"><i>Soldier; official.</i></p> <p data-bbox="329 501 777 733">           JOSÉ MARTÍ Y ZAYAS BAZÁN, son of the famous Cuban patriot and apostle of independence, was born in Havana on the twenty-second of November, 1878. There he was also educated, following the usual courses of study while his father in exile prosecuted in other lands the propaganda of Cuban liberty.         </p> <p data-bbox="329 736 777 879">           He was graduated at the Institute, Bachelor of Arts and Sciences, and had begun to study law at the University of Havana when the War of Independence broke out.         </p> <p data-bbox="329 882 777 1024">           Being unable on account of the vigilance of the Spanish authorities to join the Cuban Army from Havana, he went with some of his student friends to the United States and tried to join from that point.         </p>	
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For some time he was prevented from so doing by his father's friends who considered him too young to enter the war. But he was finally allowed to enlist as a soldier, which he did in October, 1896, and, after some months of training and waiting, landed in Cuba in February, 1897.

He was promoted a month later to the rank of Second Lieutenant, on account of his being a Bachelor of Arts, and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Calixto García on whose Staff he served until the end of the war.

He volunteered for service with the dynamite gun and served this weapon during the siege and attack of Victoria de las Tunas and Guisa, both great victories for the Cuban Army. In the former fight he was promoted to be First Lieutenant for gallantry in action on the battlefield. He took part in all the operations in Oriente led by General García and finally was present at the landing of the American forces and the attack and siege of Santiago.

At the end of the war, when he was a Captain, he was sent on an official mission

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<p>from General García to the Cuban Delegate in the United States, Tomás Estrada Palma. In 1902, after a competitive examination for appointment of Officers to the Cuban Artillery forces organized at the time, he was appointed Captain, ranking first, and consequently took command of the battalion. In 1906 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Secretary William H. Taft and afterwards remained in the same capacity with Governor Magoon. In 1907 he was promoted by seniority to the rank of Major, in 1909 to that of Lieutenant Colonel and, on the reorganization and increase of the Army, to Colonel and appointed Chief of Staff of the Army. In 1910 he was appointed to the command of a Brigade of Infantry and in 1913 he was appointed to temporary command of the Army.</p> <p>In 1915, after the reorganization of the Army, a work he undertook by special instructions from the President of the Republic, General Menocal, he was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff with the rank of Brigadier General, and later in the</p>	
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same year was appointed Chief of Staff with the rank of Major General, holding this office until August, 1917, when he retired after nineteen years of service, including those of the War of Independence, to accept the office of Secretary of War and Navy, which he now holds.

He is a member of the Military Order and of the Red Cross.





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*Wm. D. Tompkins*

DOMÍNGUEZ	217
<p>FRANCISCO DOMÍNGUEZ ROLDÁN</p> <p><i>Physician; soldier; teacher; Secretary of Education for Cuba, 1917.</i></p> <p>FRANCISCO DOMÍNGUEZ ROLDÁN was born in Havana on the fifteenth of February, 1864. His early studies indicated his native bent, for he studied first in the <i>Colegio</i> of Esculapius in Guanabacoa, later going to the University of Havana where in 1884 he obtained the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and from there went to Madrid to obtain the degree of Doctor in the University.</p> <p>From Madrid he journeyed to Paris and there won his Doctor's degree in 1888. There also he won a place on the Hospital staff where he served as interne and externe for a period of four years, and gained at the close of his service the Bronze Medal of the Asistencia Pública of Paris.</p>	
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In 1892 he returned to Cuba and exercised his profession in Havana until 1895 when, at the outbreak of the War of Independence, he left his brilliant prospects to take part in the Revolution. He served throughout the campaign in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas, rising to the rank of Colonel in the Medical Service. At the end of the war he returned to Havana and took up again the practice of his profession.

In 1899 he assisted General Wood in reorganizing the School of Medicine and was appointed Professor of Topographical Anatomy. Since the year 1903 he has devoted himself to the study of the X-ray in which he has become an authority. In 1905 he was commissioned by the government to visit Europe to study radiography—a commission which he fulfilled with great success, visiting England, France, Germany, and Denmark. In 1907 he was honored by the French Government with the order of the Legion of Honor, and in 1910 he was sent as delegate from Cuba to the International Congress of Radiology held in Barcelona.

In 1916 Dr. Roldán was elected Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and in 1917 he was appointed, by President Menocal, Secretary of Education and Art, in which position he has had opportunity to put into effect views of education which have been of great benefit to Cuban culture, giving vigorous impulse to all branches of education and calling to her shores distinguished educators from abroad.

Among his published works are: *El tórax y sus regiones* (1895); *Procedimientos operatorios* (1904); *Lecciones de cirugía de urgencia* (1905); *Lecciones de anatomía topográfica* (1905 y 1906); *Rayos Finsen, Rayos Rontgen, Radio* (1906); *Radio, Radiología y Electricidad Médicas* (1911); *Anatomía topográfica y operaciones de urgencia del tórax* (1914).



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<p data-bbox="435 431 677 456">CARLOS E. FINLAY</p> <p data-bbox="516 473 777 515"><i>Physician; teacher; specialist.</i></p> <p data-bbox="333 537 780 1033">CARLOS E. FINLAY, son of the famous discoverer of the transmission of yellow fever by the <i>Stegomyia</i> mosquito, was born in Havana on the fifteenth of July, 1868. His early studies were made at the <i>Colegio</i> of Belén, where he completed the courses leading to the Bachelor's degree, after which he went to the United States, entered Columbia University, and obtained his degree in Medicine in 1889. He then joined the staff of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, serving as Clinical Assistant and Interne until 1892 when he returned to Havana and began the practice of his profession as eye and ear specialist. In 1905 Dr. Finlay was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology in</p>	
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	<p>the University and has continued in that position.</p> <p>Notwithstanding his duties in the University and the ever increasing pressure of a growing practice, Dr. Finlay has contributed numerous articles to professional journals both at home and abroad, giving special attention to the operation for cataract. He has also translated Dr. Charles H. May's <i>Manual on Diseases of the Eye</i>, one of the most important recent works in the field of Ophthalmology.</p> <p>Dr. Finlay is a Member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Society for Clinical Studies.</p>
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<p data-bbox="404 421 732 452">JOSÉ MARÍA COLLANTES</p> <p data-bbox="547 470 792 536"><i>Lawyer; poet; official; Member of Congress of Cuba.</i></p> <p data-bbox="345 561 792 795">           JOSÉ MARÍA COLLANTES was born in San Cristóbal, Province of Pinar del Rio, on the thirteenth of November, 1877, and received his early education in his native town. His later education he obtained in Havana where he studied at "La Gran Antilla" <i>Colegio</i> and gained the Bachelor's degree in the Institute of Havana in 1893.         </p> <p data-bbox="345 795 792 1029">           Having elected to enter the legal profession, Collantes pursued the law course and obtained his degree as Licentiate in 1898. In the following year he was appointed Municipal Judge of the Vedado (Havana), and in 1900 designated as member, and Secretary, of the Tripartite Commission of Charities for the Island of Cuba,         </p>	
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which was set up by General Wood under the American Intervention to study the reforms necessary in this branch of the administration and to investigate and organize the multitudinous interests involved in the charitable organizations. .

In 1902 he was appointed auxiliary Professor of Literature in the Institute of Pinar del Rio, and in 1903 he was made official Counsel for the defense of the poor and those who had no counsel before the Provincial court in the same city—an office which he retained for six years. Thereafter, from 1909 to 1912, he filled various official positions under the same body until in 1912 he was elected Representative in Congress on the ticket of the Conservative party, and reelected to the same office. In 1915 he received the nomination to the Presidency of the Chamber of Representatives, and at present (1918) is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and that on Justice and the Codes.

Señor Collantes is Secretary of the Conservative party and Secretary of the Com-

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<p>mission on Propaganda for the War and for the Relief of its Victims.</p> <p>Señor Collantes has distinguished himself also as a poet and is counted among the most effective orators of his party.</p> <p>Among his published works are: <i>Rojas y Pálidas</i>, poems, 1900; <i>Un vueltabajero ilustre</i>, <i>Tranquilino Sandalio de Noda</i>, 1901; <i>La casa del pobre</i>, 1903; <i>Sistemas penitenciarios</i>, 1904; <i>Discurso sobre Maceo</i>, 1914.</p>	
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## LUIS MARINO PÉREZ

*Librarian.*

LUIS MARINO PÉREZ was born on the twelfth of July, 1882, at Kingston, Jamaica (B. W. I.). His parents were among those Cubans who preferred to reside in a foreign country than to suffer the oppression of the Spanish government in Cuba. His father, José Francisco Pérez, had joined the Revolution in 1869 and was, during all his life, a staunch supporter of the movements for Cuban independence.

Pérez's education, begun in the Jamaica schools, was continued in the United States, where he studied successively at Alma Academy (Michigan), completing the Scientific course in June, 1901, and at the University of Michigan, obtaining the degrees of A.B. (1903) and A.M. (1904). He there studied principally philosophy,

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	<p>sociology, and history; was a member of the Quadrangle Club, and in 1909 was elected to the Michigan Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. During his last year in the University (1904) he was appointed Assistant in European history.</p> <p>He has served in the following positions: with the Department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., for which he prepared, first, a report on the materials for American history in Cuban archives (1905) and, later (1916), on the archives of Jamaica; in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. (1906); translator in various departments of the Cuban government; and head Librarian of the House of Representatives of Cuba since 1912. He was appointed in 1914 to assist the Commission created by presidential decree, No. 659 of 1914, for the study of the budget system of Cuba, and, in 1918, Chief Clerk of the National Commission for war propaganda and for the distribution of Cuban government funds in aid of the soldiers and war victims of the Allies. At the request of the Department</p>
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<p>of Public Instruction he has recently undertaken the work of organizing the classification and cataloguing of the National Library of Cuba.</p> <p>He has contributed articles on historical, social, and political questions to the <i>Publications of the Southern History Association</i>, Washington, 1907; <i>Pro-Cuba</i>, Havana, May and June, 1911 (only issues published); <i>La Reforma Social</i>, <i>Cuba Contemporánea</i>, <i>El Figaro</i>, and others. At the annual meetings of the Cuban society of international law, 1917, 1918, and 1919, he has read papers on the Sovereignty of Cuba, Justice as a Principle of International Law, and the Self-determination of the Small Nationalities, respectively.</p> <p>He was one of the organizers of the "Fundación Luz Caballero," an influential educational and patriotic association, and of the Pure Suffrage League ("Liga protectora del sufragio"). He was the chief initiator, in 1917, of the <i>Liga nacional de propaganda económica</i>, which, after a short agitation in favor of the domestic production of all necessary foodstuffs, discontinued its labors.</p>	
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	<p>He has published the following books and pamphlets: <i>Apuntes de libros y folletos . . . que tratan de Cuba, desde principios del siglo XVII hasta 1912</i>, Havana, 1907. <i>Guide to the Materials for American History in Cuban Archives</i>, Washington, 1907. <i>Estudio sobre las ideas políticas de José Antonio Saco</i>, Havana, 1908. <i>Bibliografía de la Revolución de Yara—Cuaderno I</i>, Havana, 1908. <i>Biografía de Miguel Jerónimo Gutiérrez, revolucionario y poeta cubano</i>, Havana, 1912; and, with Orestes Ferrara and others, <i>Anuario estadístico de la República de Cuba: Año I, 1914</i>, Havana, 1915. In 1909 he published a magazine in Spanish and English entitled <i>Cuban Opinion</i> (<i>La Opinión cubana</i>), of which only six numbers were issued, and in 1916, with Federico Córdova, the <i>Revista de historia cubana y americana</i>, of which five numbers have been issued. He has edited, with Vicente Pardo Suárez, <i>Trabajos parlamentarios de José A. González Lanuza</i>, Havana, 1919.</p>
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<p data-bbox="336 403 783 431">GUSTAVO F. AROCHA Y LLANERAS</p> <p data-bbox="568 449 757 477"><i>Lawyer; magistrate.</i></p> <p data-bbox="336 495 783 1023">GUSTAVO F. AROCHA Y LLANERAS was born on the first of May, 1864, at the Villa of Guanajay, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. He was educated under the direction of F. B. Ramos, at the <i>Colegio</i> of San José de Calasanz. After studying at the Jesuit College of Belén he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879 and then took up the study of civil and canon law at the University of Havana. After six years' study he was admitted to practice in both these faculties. While at the university he worked in a law office and was admitted to the bar in Havana, where he exercised his profession from 1885 to 1899. At this last date the first American Government of Intervention nominated him for Judge of the First Instance and Instruc-</p>	
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	<p>tion in Pinar del Rio, the Court of which had suggested him for the position. He was transferred from this position in 1900 to a similar post at Cárdenas, in the Province of Matanzas. In 1904 he was promoted to the magistracy of the Court of Santa Clara and from this he proceeded to a judgeship of the First Instance in the north of Havana Province. After three years in this post he was promoted in 1909 to the presidency of the Court of Matanzas, a charge which he exercises at the present time, 1919, and which carries with it the presidency of the Provincial Electoral Board. Since his presidency of this court he has read each year a formal charge published thereafter in accordance with the prescriptions of the Cuban Judiciary Act.</p>
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Miguel Garmendia y Rodríguez

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<p data-bbox="409 337 718 393">MIGUEL GARMENDIA Y RODRÍGUEZ</p> <p data-bbox="667 411 757 435"><i>Educator.</i></p> <p data-bbox="336 453 783 1037">MIGUEL GARMENDIA Y RODRÍGUEZ was born in the town of Máximo Gómez, on the eighth of May, 1862. He received his primary education at Matanzas and, owing to his father's death in 1875, he was compelled to make a living as instructor in the schools of Matanzas, finally becoming superintendent of one of the primary schools there. In the meantime he devoted himself to higher studies and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879. From this date he has devoted himself to the pursuit of teaching and the study of literature. In 1892 he received from the University the license of professor and in the same year entered the Institute at Matanzas as associate professor. In 1899, under the authority of the Provincial Council he organized the public schools of Matanzas and was offered the position of provincial</p>	
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	<p>school inspector by Mr. A. E. Frye; but he preferred to remain in his teaching position. In 1899 also he was authorized by the American Intervention Government to hold classes in Spanish for the officers of the American Army stationed at Matanzas. In 1900 he was appointed professor, after competition, to the chair of grammar and literature in the Institute of Matanzas. In 1902 he was nominated provincial superintendent of the schools of Havana; in 1904 he accepted the position of general superintendent of the schools in Cuba, and took part in the arrangement of the courses of study applied throughout the Island until 1914. In 1905 he withdrew from his position, during the presidency of President Palma, and resumed his chair at Matanzas. In 1916 he was elected a member of the educational board of Matanzas, over which he presided for three years. Among his published works may be named two novels: <i>Almas Perdidas</i>, <i>Cursa de Gramática</i>, <i>Sol de Aulúño</i>, 1882. His educational publications are: <i>Libro de Lectura</i>, 1885; <i>Ortografía Castellano</i>, 1896.</p>
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<p>FEDERICO EDELMANN Y PINTO</p> <p><i>Educator.</i></p> <p>FEDERICO EDELMANN Y PINTO was born in Havana on the twenty-sixth of May, 1869. He was educated at the <i>Colegio</i> of Belén in Havana. After studying also at the School of Painting and Sculpture in Havana, he was appointed in 1892 Professor of Spanish Language and Literature by the New York City Board of Education. In this capacity he taught at the Evening High School of New York City, and in 1898 he became Professor in the same branches at the De Witt Clinton High School. Both of these positions he filled until 1905, when he was placed in charge of the chair of English at the Institute of Havana, a position won after competition. From 1889 to 1892 he was employed on the staff of <i>Frank Leslie's</i></p>	
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illustrated newspaper, New York City, as an illustrator. He is author of a monograph entitled: "How a Foreign Language Should be Taught," and of a series of articles published in the *Heraldo de Cuba*, entitled *Como deben visitarse los museos de Arte*; besides, he is author of a considerable number of paintings in oil of landscapes and figures, and pen-and-ink drawings. He initiated the founding in Havana of the Salon of Fine Arts in 1916, which has been held there annually since. He has been President of the Association of Painters and Sculptors in Cuba from its foundation in 1916.





Victor Muñoz  
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<p>VICTOR MUÑOZ</p> <p><i>Journalist.</i></p> <p>VICTOR MUÑOS was born at Havana in 1873. He came in his early youth, in 1890, under the influence of the revolutionary spirit of the day, abandoned his studies, emigrated to the United States, and established himself in Florida, where he soon engaged in journalist work in the Spanish publications issued in Tampa and Key West in favor of Cuban independence. In 1899 he returned to Havana and took up the profession of journalism, to which he has devoted himself ever since. He is a journalist, not a political editor of the type so long familiar in Spanish America, and has familiarized himself practically with all the various departments of journalistic activity. He began his career in Havana as reporter of <i>La Discusión</i> and after two</p>	
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	<p>years became associated with <i>El Mundo</i>. In this paper he was in charge of the sporting page and also of the Washington correspondence. His journalistic ideals are based upon American models, which he has studied directly in the newspaper offices of New York. Even the terminology of American slang he has transplanted to Havana journalism. Lately, without giving up his interest in the records of sport, he has developed in <i>El Mundo</i> a special section called "Round About the Capital," which gives the Cuban reader information in regard to American social and political life. His purpose in this department must be regarded as educational as well as entertaining. The picture presented in <i>El Mundo</i> of the life in the United States is derived from a careful reading of the principal representatives of the American press. An idea of the aims of this type of his journalistic work can be derived from a selection published from it, called <i>Junto al Capitolio</i>. This publication will soon be followed by another book, a realistic novel, called <i>Sangre Africana</i>.</p>
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<p data-bbox="345 410 785 434">DOMINGO F. RAMOS Y DELGADO</p> <p data-bbox="664 456 762 480"><i>Physician.</i></p> <p data-bbox="345 505 789 1027">DOMINGO F. RAMOS Y DELGADO was born in Pinar del Rio on the ninth of September, 1884. His education was received at the University of Havana, where he took the degrees of Doctor of Medicine, 1905, and Doctor of Science, 1906. In both these schools he was a gold medallist, an honor which enabled him to pursue graduate studies in New York and Paris hospitals. Among the scientific posts held by him may be mentioned the directorship of the clinical laboratory of Hospital No. 1, the directorship of the library and press section of the Sanitary Commission, Chief of the Department of Infantile Hygiene, Chief of the Department of Homiculture in the Commission of Hygiene, Chief of the Department of Milk Analysis, and</p>	
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Member of the Investigating Laboratory of the Department of Sanitation. He has also served as assistant in the Museum of Natural History of the Havana University, as interne associate and medical interne of the Mercedes Hospital, and as delegate of the Cuban government to the Third International Congress for the Protection of Children, 1911. In 1917 he was named Assistant Professor in the Medical Department of Havana University. At the present time he is attached as doctor to the Calixto García Hospital and is obstetrician and pediatrician of the Mercedes Hospital. He is the author of many scientific articles and in collaboration with Professor Eusebio Hernández has published a work entitled *Homicultura*, presented to the Third International Congress mentioned above. Acting in association with Dr. Hernández he introduced into Cuba the principles of infantile hygiene, and took part recently in founding hygienic departments for the protection of children, such as milk analysis and the distribution of modified milk for poor children. In

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<p>addition to this milk laboratory he has established a similar one in the Bluhme Ramos Laboratory for the well-to-do classes.</p>	
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*D. Ezequiel García*  
*Ensenat*

## EZEQUIEL GARCÍA ENSEÑAT

*Educator; public man.*

EZEQUIEL GARCÍA ENSEÑAT was born in Havana on the twenty-third of March, 1862. His advanced studies were pursued in the University of Havana, in which he graduated in law and afterwards as Doctor of Letters. He soon became known as a writer in the field of literature and journalism but took no part in public life while Cuba was a Spanish colony. For some time he remained away from the Island and traveled in Europe, residing for a considerable period in Paris, where he devoted himself to the study of literature, history, and art, and contributed to Cuban reviews and papers and also those of other countries. During the War of Independence he was secretary of the committee representing the Cuban Revolutionary party, and also

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	<p>edited the separatist publication, <i>La République Cubaine</i>. On his return to Cuba he was named professor of one of the chairs of history, and when the university was reorganized he obtained competitively an associate professorship of literature. On his return to Cuba he began to take an active part in political life and allied himself with the Progressive party. He became editor of the <i>Patria</i>, was a frequent speaker on the political platform, and in 1908 he became editor in charge of <i>El Liberal</i>. In the Cuban Legislature he represented the Province of Havana and in this body he was made Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction. Among other legislative measures, his name is associated with the present educational code of the Island. As a parliamentary speaker he is known for his championship of advanced standards in administrative departments. In 1913 he became Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, and remained a member of the Cabinet until the end of 1917. In this capacity may be mentioned his work in behalf of education, illustrated</p>
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<p>by his reorganization of the program of study, especially in primary schools. More than a thousand country schools were established under his régime, and the system of itinerant school teachers is due to him. In addition to this he promoted the organization of the first four normal schools in the republic. He is a member of the Academy of History of Cuba and is known as a writer on art and as a lecturer. At the present time he is Minister of Cuba in Mexico.</p>	
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M E N C Í A	247
<p data-bbox="372 417 739 445">MANUEL MENCÍA Y GARCÍA</p> <p data-bbox="497 466 748 491"><i>Physician; man of science.</i></p> <p data-bbox="327 515 777 831">MANUEL MENCÍA Y GARCÍA was born in Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, on the seventh of December, 1884. His early education was received in his native city and he prepared for and received the Bachelor's degree in the Institute of Matanzas. He then entered the University of Havana and followed in his studies the two special lines of his interest, winning first the degree of Doctor of Medicine and later that of Doctor of Natural Sciences.</p> <p data-bbox="327 837 777 949">He continues his pursuit of the Natural Sciences as Secretary of the section of Anthropology of the Felipe Poey Association of the National University.</p> <p data-bbox="327 954 777 1038">He began the practice of medicine in his native city as partner of Dr. Rudesino García Rijo, serving in the hospital, the</p>	
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prison infirmary, the public dispensary and, during the American Provisional Government, was chief of the Board of Health.

In 1909 he went to Havana as head of Hospital Number One (now Hospital Calixto García), but resigned to take a similar position with the *Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad*; in this capacity he represented the Cuban government at the International Congress on Infantile Diseases convened in Berlin in 1911 and, after studying asylums and hospitals in the United States and throughout Europe, reformed according to the most advanced standards the hospital in his charge.

Politically Dr. Mencía is a Liberal and in 1916 was elected to represent the Province of Havana in the National House of Representatives.

## LEANDRO GONZÁLEZ ALCORTA

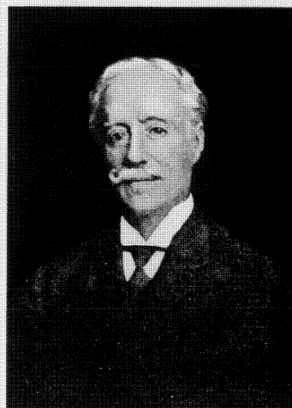
*Teacher; patriot; writer.*

LEANDRO GONZÁLEZ ALCORTA was born on the thirteenth of March, 1861, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. In 1883 he accepted the call of the recently created Institute of that Province to join its teaching force and became its Secretary.

The Cuban struggle for independence soon claimed his attention and he allied himself enthusiastically with its propagandists. When troubles were at their height in 1895 he was forced to emigrate to Spain where in the very stronghold of the enemy he proclaimed the wrongs of the colony through the columns of *La Paz*, a paper which he founded for the purpose. He was arrested and imprisoned, but later being provisionally released, escaped to the United States and thence went to Mexico

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	<p>where he remained until peace was concluded in 1899.</p> <p>He then returned to his native province and succeeded in reopening the Provincial Institute of which he again became Director. In this capacity he has worked many years for the betterment of the locality, having established in the school a public library and free training classes for prospective men and women teachers. He established in 1911 and maintained for three years a weekly periodical <i>Región y Patria</i>. He continues in the Provincial Institute of Pinar del Rio filling two professorships, that of Philosophy and Letters and that of Spanish Language and Literature.</p> <p>Dr. González Alcorta has written and published various pamphlets, chiefly of a political nature; his thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters prepared in 1901 was upon <i>Causes of the Cuban War for Independence</i>.</p>
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Luis Montané

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<p data-bbox="436 435 638 463">LUÍS MONTANÉ</p> <p data-bbox="492 485 736 509"><i>Physician; man of science.</i></p> <p data-bbox="315 533 762 909">           LUÍS MONTANÉ was born in Havana on the seventh of April, 1849, and educated in France. He received in Paris in 1874 the degree of Doctor of Medicine, his thesis upon <i>Estudio anatomico del Craneo de los Microcefalos</i> being awarded a prize. Throughout his undergraduate years he devoted special attention to anthropology, coming under the tutelage of the eminent scholars Broca, Hamy, and de Quatrefages. At this time he was chosen as a titular member of <i>La Sociedad de Antropología of Paris</i>.         </p> <p data-bbox="315 914 762 1058">           Upon the completion of his medical education Dr. Montané returned to Havana where he has won distinction in his profession and has held very close his connection with anthropological research.         </p>	
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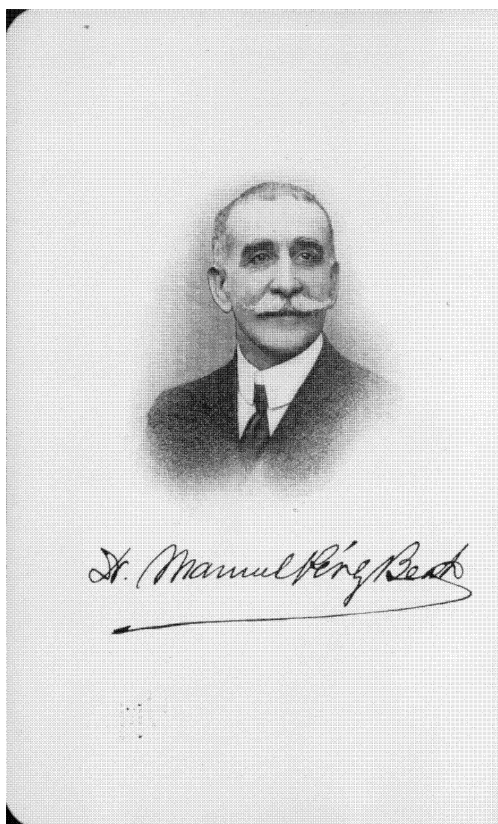


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	<p>He has served as visiting physician to the Hospital of S.S. Felipe y Santiago; dean of the faculty of Sciences and Letters of the University of Havana; professor of Anthropology in the same university. He is a member of the Academia de Ciencias and has acted as its general secretary; was one of the founders and president of the <i>Sociedad de Antropologia</i> of the Island of Cuba; founder and vice-president of the <i>Sociedad de Estudios Clinicos</i> of Havana; creator and organizer of the anthropological museum which bears his name; member of the <i>Ateneo</i>, Liceo de la Habana, and Sociedad "Poey."</p> <p>He was delegate of the government of the Republic of Cuba to the scientific Congresses at Monaco, Turin, Paris, Buenos Aires, and Washington. Under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences Dr. Montané has carried into effect various anthropological missions to the interior of Cuba.</p> <p>Many of the lectures and papers which he has prepared for scientific and literary organizations have found their way to the</p>
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<p>press. Notable among these writings are those bearing upon scientific research in the Island: <i>La Infancia de la Humanidad</i>, <i>Sepulturas Indias, Cubanas, Un Chimpancé Cubano</i>. He also has made a study of the psychology of the noted Cuban scientist, Felipe Poe y.</p> <p>Dr. Montané holds the following honorary titles and decorations: Caballero de la Legión de Honor, Oficial de Instrucción Pública, Medalla de la campaña Franco-Prusiana (1870), Medalla (cruz de Guerra civil) de la reconnaissance francesa (1918), Insignia de la Cruz Roja francesa.</p>	
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<p>MANUEL PÉREZ BEATO</p> <p><i>Teacher; physician; author.</i></p> <p>MANUEL PÉREZ BEATO was born in Cádiz, Spain, on the fifth of March, 1857. His studies were pursued in Cádiz until the fourth year of his medical course which he completed in Havana in 1882, obtaining the degree of Licentiate and later that of Doctor of Medicine. Upon his graduation he won by competition an appointment as interne in the Civil Hospital of Havana. Through success in later competitions he won places as assistant in the Department of Physics and Chemistry in the Escuela Profesional of the Island of Cuba and as librarian in the same school, and later as assistant in the physical and meteorological observatory of the Island of Cuba. The greater part of his mature life has been devoted to the Escuela de Artes y</p>	
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	<p>Oficios in Havana, where he has served for thirty-six years as Professor of Industrial Chemistry, at the same time acting as Secretary of the school for sixteen years and for seventeen years as its Vice-president.</p> <p>During recent years Dr. Pérez has been prominent among students of Cuban history. He has been since its foundation in 1910 a member of the Academia de la Historia de Cuba and since 1918 has been the librarian of that organization. His later writings have been mostly of a historical nature: <i>El Curioso Americano</i>, <i>Revista de Historia de Cuba</i>; <i>Bibliografía Comentada Sobre los Escritos publicados en Cuba, relativos al Quijote</i>, 1905; <i>Inscripciones Cubanas de los siglos XVI, XVII, XVIII</i>, 1915.</p> <p>His earlier writings were upon medical topics: <i>Algunos tratamientos empleados en la curación de la fiebre amarilla</i> (Thesis for the doctorate); <i>Historia de la vacuna y progresos alcanzados en este ramo de la administración en la isla de Cuba</i> (1896).</p> <p>In addition to these works he has pub-</p>
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<p>lished in different magazines a variety of articles upon history, medicine, and criminology. He has ready for publication: <i>Topografía médica de la Habana, Cuba, Cuatro siglos de Historia, Bibliografía médica Cubana.</i></p>	
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<p>JOAQUÍN CHALONS</p> <p><i>Civil engineer.</i></p> <p>JOAQUÍN CHALONS was born in Santiago de Cuba, on the twenty-fourth of August, 1864, and received his early education and his Bachelor's degree in the <i>Colegio</i> "Santiago." In 1882 he entered the Academia de Ingenieros at Guadalajara, Spain, where five years of study brought him the title Engineer. He devoted the next three years to field work upon the Pyrenean border, then returned to Cuba as Captain of Engineers and was appointed subhead of the engineering offices of the city of Santiago.</p> <p>At the outbreak of the war for Cuban Independence (1895) he returned to Spain and took a position with the Southern Railway lines of that country.</p> <p>When the war was over he returned to</p>	
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	<p>Santiago as engineer of the Steel Ore Co., and in 1900 joined the local Department of Public Works as assistant engineer. After several minor promotions he became chief engineer of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Oriente. He soon attained the rank of Chief Engineer of the First Class and under the national government filled successively the offices of Director General and Inspector General of Railways.</p> <p>Following a two-years' interim marked by the American Provisional Government, during which he devoted himself to private practice of his profession chiefly as technical director of a company engaged in the urbanization and extension of Santiago, he was returned to the Department of Public Works. After a few months, as head of that department in his native province, he was attached to the National Department of Public Works as secretary (1909-1911).</p> <p>For the following two years, 1912-1913, he remained in Havana as the consulting engineer of the General Contracting Co.</p>
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<p>and of the "Compañía de los Puertos de Cuba" as well as member of the Harbors Board; he then returned to Santiago where he practices his profession.</p> <p>He is a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters.</p>	
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*Apurcha Castell de Ponce de León*

DE GONSALES	263
<p>AURELIA CASTILLO DE GONSALES</p> <p><i>Traveler; author.</i></p> <p>AURELIA CASTILLO, daughter of Pedro Castillo y Betancourt and María Castillo y Castillo, was born in the Province of Puerto Príncipe (now Camagüey), Cuba, on the twenty-seventh of January, 1842. Her parents found it impossible to give her the educational advantages they desired, and after her tenth year her intellectual development was left to the Fates which supplied her with reading matter.</p> <p>In May, 1874, she was married to Francisco Gonsales del Hoyo, Major of Infantry in the Spanish Army. A year later she accompanied her husband to Spain when he was expelled from the Island by the Spanish Brigadier Ampudia [because of his vehement condemnation of the execution of the Cuban patriot, Dr. An-</p>	
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tonio L. Luaces]. The family made its home at various times in Santander, in Madrid, and in Almería, the husband engaged in preparing *El Pueblo de Camagüey* while Doña Aurelia wrote *Hicotencalle*, *Doña Marina*, and *Moctezuma*.

Returning to Cuba, Doña Aurelia de Gonsales settled with her husband in Guanabacoa and wrote her: *Adiós de Victor Hugo* which won in 1885 the first prize in a literary contest. The following year in a similar competition her *Biografía de G. G. Avellaneda* received honorable mention. She attended the Paris Exposition in 1889 and recorded her impressions for a Havana journal, *El País*. The *Revista Cubana* published subsequent letters from Italy and Switzerland and a poem entitled *Pompeya*. Later all this correspondence was collected and published under the title *Un Paseo por Europa* (1891).

After traveling in Mexico she visited the United States and attended the Columbian Exposition in 1893 again acting as correspondent for *El País*; this series of

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<p>letters composed the volume <i>Un Paseo por América</i>, issued in 1895.</p> <p>Upon the sudden death of her husband, the twenty-fourth of March, 1895, she determined to write no more since the main incentive was gone.</p> <p>By the edict of General Weyler she was again expelled from Cuba in 1896 and chose for her place of residence Santa Cruz de Tenerife and afterwards Barcelona. Returning to Cuba at the close of the Spanish régime, and finding her former home in Guanabacoa in ruins her emotions forced her to break her resolution and write. Her verses <i>Ruinas</i> were soon followed by another poem, <i>Expulsada</i>, which expressed her feelings upon being obliged to abandon her home as the result of attack and robbery with threats of death.</p> <p>Upon the reëstablishment of the Republic in 1902 Sra Castillo de Gonsales turned again to her pen; she prepared two small volumes of verses, <i>Trozos Guerreros</i> and <i>Apoteosis</i>, which appeared the following year. She made visits to Italy and to France in 1904-5 and 1909 respectively;</p>	
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during the former she translated, while in Naples, Gabriel D'Annunzio's *La Figlia de Jovio*.

This was followed in 1912 by *Cuentos de Aurelia* and *Ignacio Agramonte en la Vida Privada*.

In 1914 a complete edition of her writings was issued, comprising two volumes of poetry and three of prose. In 1918 there was added a sixth volume made up of original writings and of translations from Italian, French, and English sources.





*Genl. Benito de Arístegui*

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<p data-bbox="379 417 770 445">DEMETRIO CASTILLO DUANY</p> <p data-bbox="534 466 788 510"><i>Soldier; man of affairs; administrator.</i></p> <p data-bbox="341 536 788 972">DEMETRIO CASTILLO DUANY was born in Santiago de Cuba on the seventeenth of November, 1856, into one of the leading families of the eastern region of Cuba and went for education to France. After spending some years at the <i>Lycée</i> of Bordeaux he went on to the United States where he gave himself to the study of English and entered an established business house. In 1878, at the age of twenty-two, he returned to Santiago de Cuba to take charge of the interests of his mother. A year later the outbreak of the "little war" obliged him to emigrate to the United States where he remained until 1885.</p> <p data-bbox="341 977 788 1033">The outbreak of the War of Independence in 1895 found him ready for the final</p>	
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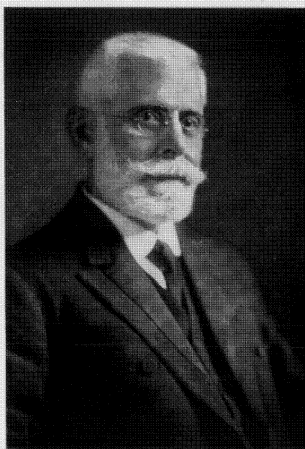
struggle and he devoted himself to it without reserve. He joined the Revolutionary forces under Victoriano Garzón, was soon transferred to the staff of José Maceo and saw much arduous service under that redoubtable chief. His valor and enterprise brought him rapid advancement. He became Lieutenant Colonel after the actions of Yerba de Guinea and la Curia and became Colonel after the battles at El Triunfo and Sao del Indio. Three days before the fatal encounter of Loma de Gato in which Maceo lost his life he promoted Duany to the rank of Brigadier General.

When the United States entered the war against Spain, General García selected Brigadier General Duany to confer with the American commanders and arrange for coöperation with them. In fulfillment of this commission General Duany conferred with Admiral Sampson on board the battleship *New York* to concert plans for the landing of American troops and to provide for joint action with the Cuban forces. Under his command the Cubans

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<p>captured Siboney and thus reduced the risk of the disembarkation of the American force. He continued to coöperate with the Americans throughout the remainder of the war.</p> <p>When hostilities ceased he turned to politics. In 1898 he was named Governor of Santiago de Cuba and was later appointed Civil Governor of the Eastern Province under the American Intervention. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Oriente which later merged with the Liberal party. In 1906 he was associated with the Revolutionary Committee and was arrested and imprisoned until the arrival of the American commissioners who released him. Soon thereafter Governor Magoon appointed him Chief of the Penitentiary of the Republic. In consequence of the Revolution of 1916-17 he retired from office and resumed the life of a private citizen.</p>	
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*James E. Smith*

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<p data-bbox="428 435 638 463">JUAN GUI TERAS</p> <p data-bbox="490 481 765 526"><i>Physician; author; man of science.</i></p> <p data-bbox="323 551 771 1047">JUAN GUI TERAS was born in the city of Matanzas on the fourth of January, 1852, the son of Eusebio Guiteras and Josefa Gener, both members of families active in the higher life of Cuba. At the age of seven Guiteras was enrolled in the <i>Colegio</i> "La Empresa" founded by his father and his Uncle Antonio who was at the time at the head of the school. From this institution he graduated Bachelor in Arts in 1867. At the University of Havana he came under the influence of Don Felipe Poey, the foremost Cuban man of science of his time. Guiteras studied Natural History under him for the preparatory course in Medicine. He matriculated for the first year at the University of Havana, but in 1869 moved</p>	
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	<p>to Philadelphia with his parents who were obliged to emigrate on account of the sympathies of the family with the revolutionary movement for the independence of Cuba. Guiteras then entered upon the study of Medicine and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, taking first prize for his thesis on the <i>Development of the Skeleton as Influenced by Functional Activities</i>.</p> <p>He completed a term of service as interne in the Philadelphia Hospital, 1873-74, and was Visiting Physician to the same, and clinical lecturer in Medicine from 1876 to 1879. He soon won marked distinction in his special field of Pathology; he was selected by the American Government to study yellow fever in Havana in 1879; in the following year he was appointed Physician in the United States Marine Hospital Service; in 1886 he was made Professor of Medicine in the University of Charleston, S. C. He took a course in Pathology at Frankfort, Germany, under Weigert in 1889, and in the same year was called to the Chair of Pathology by his Alma</p>
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<p>Mater, the University of Pennsylvania. He was selected in 1890 by this University to investigate and report upon Koch's discovery of tuberculine. Whilst in Berlin he took a course on the Pathology of the Blood with Ehrlich, and laboratory courses with Israel, Pfeiffer, Jürgens, and Günther.</p> <p>At the outbreak of the war for the Independence of Cuba, in 1895, Dr. Guiteras, then in the United States, gave his best efforts to obtain recognition of Cuban belligerency by the American Government, and on the formation of the Cuban Republic he devoted himself to strengthening the foundations of the new state, particularly laboring to give Cuba a sound and scientific national hygiene. In 1900 he founded the <i>Review of Tropical Medicine</i>. As colaborer with Dr. Finlay and his associates Reed, Carroll, Lazear, and Agramonte he shared in the final demonstration of the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito. Since 1909, as Director of Sanitation of Cuba, he has contributed largely to keeping the Republic free from epidemic diseases and reducing the liabil-</p>	
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	<p>ity to those of endemic origin. In 1916 Dr. Guiteras was appointed in the International Health Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation to study yellow fever in South America, and has continued these investigations up to the present year.</p> <p>He is Professor of General Pathology and Tropical Diseases in the University of Havana; Director of Health; President of the National Board of Health; Member of the Board for Infectious Diseases; Member of the Academy of Sciences and of the <i>Sociedad de Estudios Clínicos</i> of Havana; Honorary Member of the Association of American Physicians; of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, and of the Academy of Medicine of Caracas.</p> <p>Among the most important contributions of Dr. Guiteras to Medical Science the following may be mentioned: he discovered the <i>filaria Bancrofti</i> in the United States, 1886; he demonstrated the importance of mild cases in the propagation of infectious diseases, especially in connection with the yellow fever of children in the</p>
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<p>endemic zone, 1887; in his teachings at the University of Pennsylvania he recognized the importance of functional disturbances in the development of structural changes, and endeavored to establish pathology on a physiological rather than an anatomical basis, 1889-99; he introduced in America the modern methods in Tropical Pathology, founding the first chair and the first journal on this specialty on the Continent in 1900; he discovered the existence of <i>ankylostomiasis</i> in Cuba; he contributed to the extinction of yellow fever, and established the importance of hydrocyanic fumigations in the extinction of plague.</p> <p>Dr. Guiteras has edited the <i>Selected Papers of Dr. Carlos J. Finlay</i>, published in Spanish and English by the Cuban Government in 1912, and has contributed to scientific journals numerous articles on his specialty of Tropical Medicine, most of which are highly technical. Among them are: <i>Notes on Pathology for Students of the University of Pennsylvania</i>; "Experimental Yellow Fever" (Havana, 1901), <i>American Medicine</i>; <i>Recent Discover-</i></p>	
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	<p><i>ies on Malaria and the Mosquito</i>, 1900; <i>Chappa, Aceopatia mutilante</i>, 1904; <i>Cartas sobre el Cólera</i> (Habana, 1911); "Insect Borne Diseases," <i>Proceedings of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress</i>, vol. ix., 1916.</p>
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## MANUEL GUTIÉRREZ QUIRÓS

*Man of affairs; official.*

MANUEL GUTIÉRREZ QUIRÓS was born in Santa Clara on the twelfth of February, 1856, and began his education at the *Colegio* "Santo Domingo" in his native town whence he went in 1868 to the *Colegio* "El Salvador," then under the direction of the well-known author and educator Señor José María Zayas.

As a result of the revolutionary activities of his father and the consequent confiscation of all his property by the Spanish Government, Gutiérrez was thrown upon his own resources while yet quite young. At the age of nineteen he became a teacher, but shortly afterwards gave up the profession to enter business, by which he had acquired some capital when in 1897, during the Revolution, being President of the

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	<p>Revolutionary Board of Sagua la Grande, he was arrested and lodged for a period of eight months in the prison of the Cabaña Fort.</p> <p>On being released he went to Jamaica where he remained until the end of the war. Thereupon he came back to Cuba and set himself to restore his shattered fortunes, in which he was successful.</p> <p>Señor Gutiérrez has taken an active part in politics. As a friend and co-religionist of General José Miguel Gómez he became Representative for Santa Clara, later Mayor of Sagua la Grande, and also Minister of Hacienda in the Cabinet of President Gómez.</p> <p>He has maintained an active interest in literature and has published a book of poems.</p>
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<p>JOSÉ MANUEL CARBONELL</p> <p><i>Soldier; author; orator.</i></p> <p>JOSÉ MANUEL CARBONELL Y RIVERO was born in July, 1880, in Alquizar, Province of Havana. When he was an infant his parents moved to the United States where he obtained his early education. From his boyhood he was a revolutionist and a disciple of José Martí, "the liberator." When the War of Independence broke out Carbonell, then fifteen years old, joined one of the expeditions fitted out in the United States and remained in the field for a time. Later he returned to Tampa, Florida, and served with Pastor Moinelo, Carlos Boisier, Octavio García Campos, and Fernando de Zayas in the campaign of propaganda, founding and editing the magazine, <i>El expedicionario</i>, and contributing to various other periodicals.</p>	
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	<p>At the end of the war he came to Havana, resumed his studies in the Institute, and ultimately obtained the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws in the University. He began to be known also as a writer of verse and a public speaker. When the Republic was constituted in 1902 Carbonell, and his intimate friend, José Maria Collantes, organized a great celebration in honor of Martí. President Palma presided and the oration of Carbonell was the event of the occasion. Since that time he has spoken many times at the <i>Ateneo</i> of which he was the originator and which he served as secretary for two years. His most notable work as an orator was done in the campaign for the election of General José Miguel Gómez as President. Together with Señores Mendieta, Ferrara, and Villuendas he toured the country, organizing and inspiring the masses.</p> <p>When the Revolution of 1906 broke out Carbonell joined it; in fact was one of the first to take the field after a fiery speech in which he used the phrase, often since repeated, "hay que sacar los <i>collins</i> (machetes) de sus vainas!" For his services</p>
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<p>in this brief revolution he was rewarded with the rank of Brigadier General.</p> <p>Since that time he has given much time to poetry and has both recited and published numerous poems which have been received with popular approval. Together with his brother Nestor and Sr. Félix Callejas, he founded the magazine <i>Letras</i>. He has also held various positions in the field of education—Chief of Section of General Superintendents; Secretary of the Committee of Superintendents; Provincial Superintendent of Havana, etc., etc.</p> <p>In 1910 he was Cuban Delegate to the Fourth Pan-American Conference held in Buenos-Aires; in 1911 he was Cuban Delegate at the Coronation of King George V. He is President of the Section of Literature of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences; President of the Geographical Society of Cuba; Compiler of the works of Jesús Castellanos and Enrique Hernández Miyares.</p> <p>He is author of: <i>Patria</i>, Poems; <i>Penachos y Mi libro de amor</i>, Poems; <i>Discursos y Conferencias</i>; <i>Páginas literarias</i>; <i>Oyendo a mi padre</i>.</p>	
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## EMILIO ALAMILLA REQUEIJO

*Physician.*

EMILIO ALAMILLA REQUEIJO was born on the twenty-sixth of January, 1872, in Havana, where he gained his early education in the *Colegio* of Belén, completed the courses for the Bachelor's degree in the Central Institute, and later entered the University to study the Physico-Chemical Sciences and Medicine. There also he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1895.

Dr. Alamilla graduated at the time of the War of Independence but because of the imprisonment of his political associate, Dr. José A. González Lanuza, he took refuge in the United States where he remained until the war was over, practicing his profession in various hospitals of Atlanta (Georgia) and New York.

In 1903 he set up, in coöperation with Drs. Carlos Desvernine and Martínez Mesa, the first Institute of Radiotherapy and Electrotherapy that had been seen in Cuba. In 1908 he was appointed Professor of Physics in the Institute of Havana and when, under the plan of Varona, the educational system was reformed, he entered the competitive examination for the Chair of Physics and Chemistry in the Institute, was successful, and has continued to occupy this post.

In 1910 he was appointed Director of the Department of Electrotherapy and Radiotherapy in the *Centro Gallego* (Gallician Club).

Dr. Alamilla has contributed occasional articles to the medical press, among which are: *Tratamiento del pénfigo por los Rayos Finsen*; *Las radiodermitis*, 1905.

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<p data-bbox="410 404 700 428">ALFREDO M. AGUAYO</p> <p data-bbox="582 452 754 475"><i>Educator; author.</i></p> <p data-bbox="332 499 780 845">ALFREDO M. AGUAYO Y SÁNCHEZ was born in Porto Rico on the twenty-eighth of March, 1866. While he was still a child his family moved to Havana where he gained his education, obtaining the degrees of Licentiate in Law and Doctor in Pedagogy. He was appointed Superintendent of Schools for the Province of Havana and later became Professor of Pedagogical Psychology, History of Pedagogy and School Hygiene in the University of Havana.</p> <p data-bbox="332 852 780 993">Dr. Aguayo founded, and for a number of years edited, the <i>Magazine of Education</i> of Havana, and in 1912 established the Laboratory of Child Study (<i>Paidologia</i>) in the University.</p> <p data-bbox="358 1000 780 1024">He has written much, both as contribu-</p>	
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tor to magazines and as author of serious books. Among his works are: *La escuela primaria como debe ser*; *Enseñanza de la lengua materna, en la escuela primaria*; *Pedagogia del escolar* (translated from the German); *Luis Vives como educador*; *La pedagogia en las universidades*; *Concepto de la apercepción con las principales determinaciones y su aplicación a la doctrina del método*; *La pedagogia de las escuelas secundarias*; *Las escuelas normales y su organización en Cuba*; *Los laboratorios de paidologia y las clínicas psicológicas*; *Desarrollo y educación del poder de observación*; *Elogio del Dr. Manuel Valdes Rodriguez*; *Ideas pedagógicas del Padre Varela*; *Geografia elemental*; *Geografia de Cuba*; *Elementos de Aritmética*; *Estudio de la naturaleza*, etc.

## GUILLERMO DE MONTAGÚ

*Lawyer; official; author.*

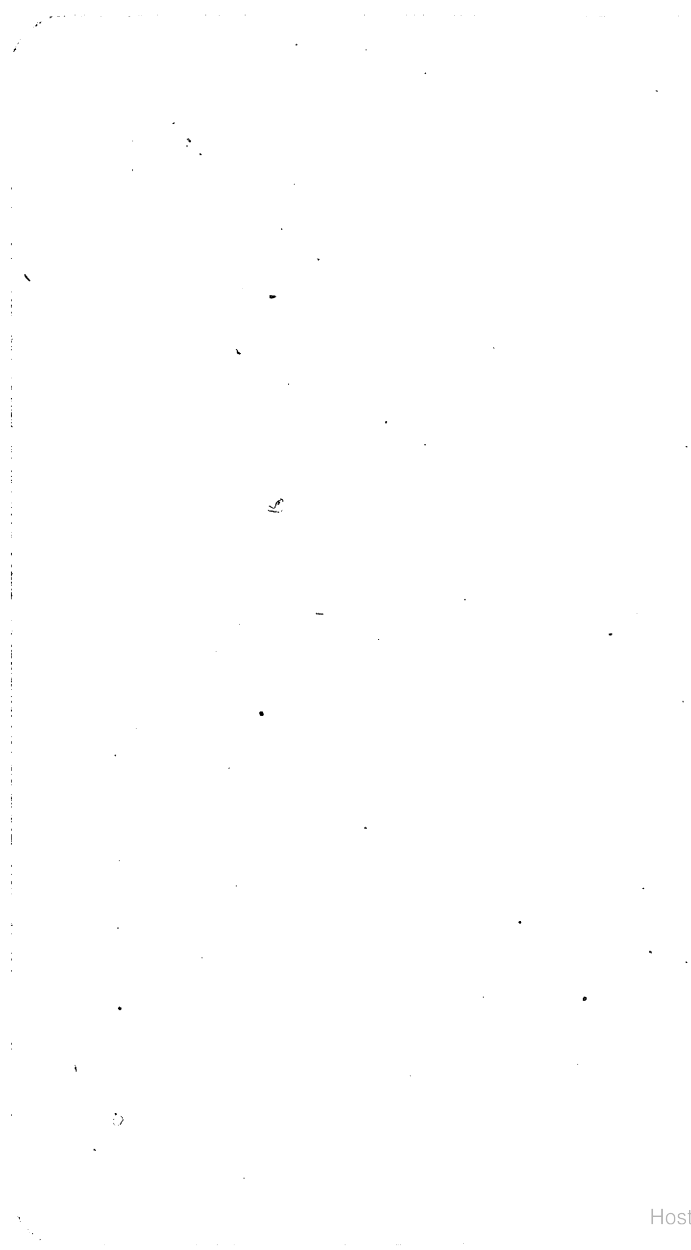
GUILLERMO DE MONTAGÚ was born in San Juan y Martínez, Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, on the twelfth of December, 1881. His early education was obtained in Barcelona, Spain, whither his family moved in his infancy, but they returned to Cuba in 1890 and he entered the Institute of Pinar del Rio where he completed the courses for the Bachelor's degree, thereafter continuing in the University of Havana where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1905.

Some years earlier, in 1901, while he was still a student, he began to write articles on legal subjects for the *Magazine of Law* (*Revista del Derecho*) of Havana, his topics being "El Protectorado"; "El hipnotismo en Derecho Penal"; "La Premeditación";

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	<p>"La Familia"; "La doctrina italiana en Derecho Internacional Privado," etc., etc. In due course he began also to publish poems and to appear as a political speaker, and won the prize in competition organized by the Havana magazine <i>El Figaro</i>, for five sonnets dedicated to Martí, the glorious liberator of Cuba.</p> <p>In June, 1905, Dr. Montagú opened his office as a lawyer in Pinar del Rio where he lived and where he has practiced as a lawyer since 1905 and as a Notary since 1909. He has held many offices, professional and other, among them that of Official Attorney of the Provincial Court, 1906; Judge of the First Instance, 1906-07; Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, 1907; Member of various committees of Judges for Examination of Notaries, 1908-1916; Professor in the Institute of Pinar del Rio, 1908-1911; Treasurer of the Association of Notaries, 1912-17; and First Censor of the same.</p> <p>In addition to these posts, Dr. Montagú has held that of Secretary of Conventions—both Provincial and National—of the</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

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<p>Liberal Party; president of the Patriotic Association (Asociación Patria) and Representative in the Provincial Legislature, 1910.</p> <p>Along with his professional activities, he has had a productive literary career. In 1908 he won the first prize in a poetical contest in the National Theater. In 1910 he gave an address and read verses in commemoration of the distinguished Cuban author Jesús Castellanos. In 1911 on a visit to Spain he gave various lectures and addresses in the <i>Ateneos</i> of Barcelona and Madrid.</p> <p>He has contributed to many magazines and reviews and has published the following works: <i>Poesías</i> (1906); <i>A la Patria</i> (1908); <i>Iris</i> (1909); <i>Monografías de la Revista de Derecho</i> (1901); <i>Cirilo Villaverde: estudio de su vida y obras</i> (1909); <i>Martin Pérez, Novela</i> (1910); <i>La Fuga</i> (1912); <i>Notas y Apuntes para un sistema de legislación agraria</i> (1913); <i>Consideraciones acerca de la Ley que señala el origen y rige el desenvolvimiento de la humanidad</i> (1918).</p>	
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B E T A N C O U R T	291
<p data-bbox="405 417 718 441">PEDRO E. BETANCOURT</p> <p data-bbox="600 463 754 487"><i>Soldier; official.</i></p> <p data-bbox="333 512 781 1036">           PEDRO E. BETANCOURT Y DOVALOS was born in 1858 and baptized in Seiba Mocha, Province of Matanzas. Having chosen Medicine for his profession he studied first in Philadelphia and later in Madrid where he graduated in 1881. He returned to Matanzas to practice his profession, but when the War of Independence broke out in 1895 he was one of the first to take part in it. As President of the Revolutionary Club of the Western part of the Island he was charged with the selection and organization of the revolutionary forces of the Province of Matanzas and was one of the members of the ill-fated force that took up arms in Matanzas on the twenty-fourth of February, 1895. When this force was defeated and scattered Betancourt was         </p>	
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captured, imprisoned for a time in the Castle of San Severino, later in Havana and finally exiled to Spain. There he encountered General Calixto García with whose assistance he succeeded in escaping to France. Once in Paris he joined with the famous Dr. Betances to execute the commissions affecting France and England which had been entrusted to him by General García. These fulfilled, he went on to New York where he joined the Revolutionary Committee working for the war. He served in an expedition organized by General Francisco Carrillo which was detained in Wilmington (Delaware) by the United States authorities. The members of the expedition were placed on trial, acquitted, and set at liberty; whereupon Betancourt joined three other expeditions one after the other, all of which were stopped in the same way by the American authorities.

In a fourth expedition Betancourt and his companions were taken prisoners in the Bahamas by the British Cruiser *Partridge* and imprisoned in Nassau where again they were tried, acquitted, and set at liberty.

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<p>Once more Betancourt returned to New York and on the next attempt succeeded in landing on the coast of Cuba under the direction of General García.</p> <p>During the rest of the war he fought in Matanzas, under General Lacret, and at its close was at the head of the revolutionary forces in that province with the rank of Major General.</p> <p>After the war he was appointed Civil Governor of Matanzas; later Member of the Constituent Convention and also one of those designated by the Assembly to discuss with President McKinley the actual significance of the Platt Amendment.</p> <p>He was elected Senator in the first Legislature of Cuba, but later retired from public life to devote himself to agricultural interests.</p>	
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*Antonio Traizoz*

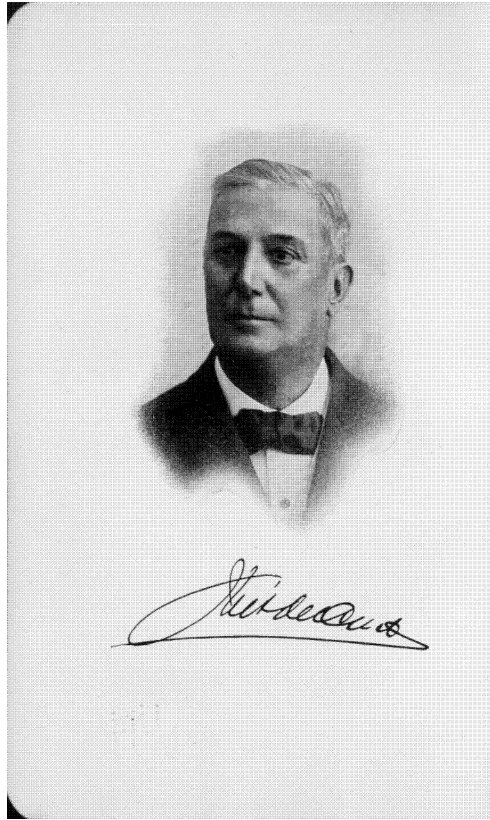
I R A I Z O Z	295
<p data-bbox="332 413 779 436">ANTONIO IRAIZOZ Y DEL VILLAR</p> <p data-bbox="583 459 757 482"><i>Journalist; author.</i></p> <p data-bbox="332 506 779 1033">ANTONIO IRAIZOZ Y DEL VILLAR was born on the fourteenth of June, 1890, in Havana, where he received his education and where he has had his career. He studied at the <i>Colegio</i> "La Gran Antilla" and completed the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Sciences. Obtaining also the degree of public teacher he entered the profession and taught in the schools for five years. Perceiving, however, that his true vocation lay in journalism, he served on the editorial staffs of several Havana papers, including <i>La Discusión</i>, <i>La Prensa</i>, and <i>La Lucha</i> and later became editor-in-chief of <i>Patria</i>. In 1913 he became editor-in-chief of <i>La Noche</i>, an important evening paper, and has continued at that post.</p>	
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	<p>Sr. Iraizoz is deeply interested in Masonry. He holds a high rank in the order—that of “Venerable Maestro de la Logia Fé,” and has devoted long and patient study to the history, ideals, and achievements of Masonry. In this field he has published: <i>La Masoneria y las tendencias al nacionalismo</i>. He is also author of: <i>El sentimiento religioso en la literatura española</i>, and <i>Sensaciones del momento</i>.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

O R T E G A	297
<p data-bbox="377 428 713 453">LUIS ORTEGA Y BOLAÑOS</p> <p data-bbox="570 477 748 501"><i>Physician; teacher.</i></p> <p data-bbox="329 525 774 757">           LUIS ORTEGA Y BOLAÑOS was born on the sixteenth of July, 1872, in the city of Cienfuegos and there, in the <i>Colegio</i> of the Jesuit Fathers he received his early education. Later he went to Havana where he entered the University and gained the degree of Licentiate in Medicine in 1896 and that of Doctor in 1899.         </p> <p data-bbox="329 761 774 901">           When the Spanish-American War broke out he removed to Mexico where he remained, practicing his profession, until peace was signed when he returned to Cuba.         </p> <p data-bbox="329 905 774 1051">           He served as Interne in the Hospital of <i>Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes</i>, and later as Head Interne for ten years. In 1906 he entered the competitive examination for the post of Professor of Clinical Medicine         </p>	
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	<p>in the University, was successful and has continued to hold the chair from that time.</p> <p>Dr. Ortega is Visiting Physician to the Centro Asturiano (Asturian Club) and Director of the Clinic "Raimundo Menocal"; Member of the Anti-Tuberculosis League and was Vice-secretary of the Second National Medical Congress (Havana, 1908). He is also a frequent contributor to medical journals and is author of: <i>La Epidemia actual de influenza</i>, 1918; <i>Estudio clínico de una epidemia de gripe-paludismo</i>, 1898; <i>¿ Por qué deben bañarse los niños?</i> 1900; <i>¿ Cómo evitar la tuberculosis en Cuba?</i> 1902; <i>Primèr ensayo sobre la distribución geográfica de la tuberculosis en Cuba</i>, 1904.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES





DEL CUETO	299
<p>JOSÉ A. DEL CUETO</p> <p><i>Jurist; teacher; Chief Justice of Cuba.</i></p> <p>JOSÉ A. DEL CUETO was born in the year 1854 in the city of Havana, but pursued his legal studies abroad at the Central University of Madrid where he obtained the degrees of Licentiate in Administrative Law, as well as in Philosophy and Letters, and Doctor in Civil and Canon Law. He finished his course of study in 1875 and was given the title of Advocate as an extraordinary distinction. Afterwards he won, in competitive examination, the post of Professor of Mercantile Law, in the University of Havana which he retained for thirty years.</p> <p>He was a Member of the Autonomist party which labored in vain to secure for Cuba her own government without severing the relation with Spain. In the last</p>	
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	<p>years of the nineteenth century when the Spanish Government—at too late a date—consented to set up an Autonomous government, he went as Deputy to the Spanish <i>Cortes</i> and was also President of the Insular House of Representatives during the brief experiment of the Autonomist Government.</p> <p>Señor Cueto has served as Dean of the Bar Association (<i>Colegio de Abogados</i>) of Havana, and Dean of the Law School.</p> <p>On the ninth of June, 1917, he was appointed President of the Supreme Court of Cuba. Thereupon he resigned his position as Professor in the University but was made Honorary Professor, being the first to be honored with this title.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

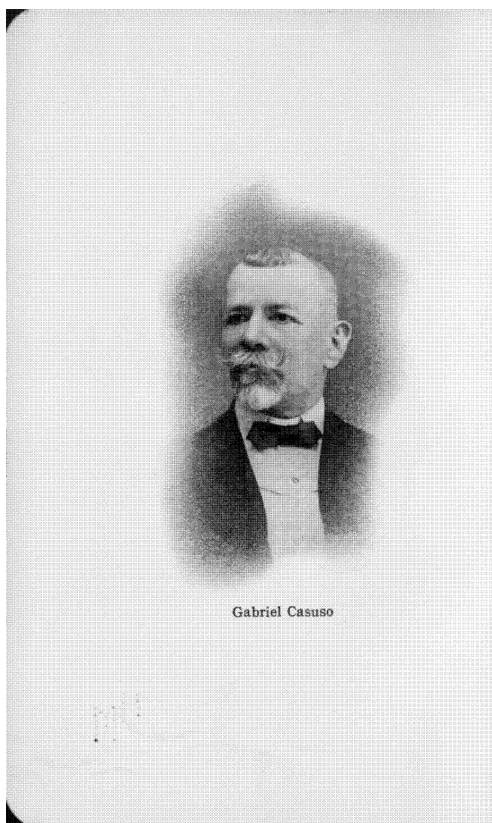
CASARIEGO	301
<p>ARTURO GARCÍA CASARIEGO</p> <p><i>Physician; teacher.</i></p> <p>ARTURO GARCÍA CASARIEGO was born in Cifuentes in the year 1885. He chose the medical career at an early age and pursued his education for the profession in Spain, Paris, London, and New York. He gained his degree with distinction of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Havana in 1906 and served as Student-externe and Student-interne in the Mercedes Hospital; Assistant and afterwards Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of the University; Chief of the Laboratory and Professor of the Faculty of Hospital Surgeons; Physician of the "Covadonga" Infirmary as well as of the "Tamayo" Dispensary.</p> <p>While he was still a student he was one of the founders of the magazine of the School of Medicine and has since served</p>	
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	<p>on the editorial staffs of medical journals to which he is an occasional contributor. He is the author of: <i>El Diagnóstico y tratamiento de las enfermedades de las vías urinarias</i>, Habana, 1917. <i>Profilaxis de las enfermedades venereas</i>, Habana. <i>Prostatectomía transvesical</i>, Habana.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

H E N A R E S	303
<p data-bbox="315 410 758 434">FRANCISCO HENARES Y BRIEGA</p> <p data-bbox="462 456 736 480"><i>Engineer; teacher; illustrator.</i></p> <p data-bbox="315 505 759 701">FRANCISCO HENARES Y BRIEGA was born in the year 1872 in Seville, Spain, and was chiefly educated in Spanish schools and colleges, at Zaragoza, at Madrid, and also at Barcelona where he studied drawing and painting in the Academy of Fine Arts.</p> <p data-bbox="315 711 759 851">Later he entered the University of Havana and obtained the degrees of Doctor of Sciences and Doctor of Pharmacy, Agricultural Engineering and Sugar Production.</p> <p data-bbox="315 858 759 970">In 1900 he won, in competitive examination, the chair of Sugar-making, and its derived industries, Industrial Chemistry and Agricultural Chemistry.</p> <p data-bbox="315 977 759 1033">Dr. Henares is a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, and its</p>	
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	<p>Treasurer; and President of the National Association of Agriculturists, Chemists, and Sugar-growers.</p> <p>In the field of the illustrator Dr. Henares has produced the greater part of the pictures in the books used in primary education in Cuba including <i>Vidal Morales's Historia de Cuba</i>; Dr. de la Torre's series of readers, Dr. Borrero Echevarria's reading books, the books of Dr. Aguayo, <i>Nature Study</i>, etc.</p>
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Gabriel Casuso

CASUSO	305
<p>GABRIEL CASUSO</p> <p><i>Physician; educator; Rector of the University of Havana.</i></p> <p>GABRIEL CASUSO was born in Matanzas in 1850. He was educated partly in Havana, partly in Madrid, and partly in Paris. He devoted himself to Medicine and graduated in Medicine in Madrid, in Surgery in Paris, and in Dental Surgery at the University of Havana where he received the Doctor's degree.</p> <p>He took part in the 'Ten Years' War (1868-78), serving for five years with the Cuban forces.</p> <p>By competitive examination he won the chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the Medical School and concerned himself solely with university education and his profession until the War of Independence broke out, when he was seized by the</p>	
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	<p>Spanish authorities, imprisoned and deported, being unable to return to Cuba until peace was concluded.</p> <p>On his return he resumed his university relations and was elected three successive times Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy.</p> <p>In 1915 he was elected Rector of the University and in 1918 reëlected to this post.</p> <p>During the Presidency of Tomás Estrada Palma Dr. Casuso held the position of Secretary of Agriculture.</p> <p>He has been editor of the professional journal <i>Progreso Médico</i>, to which and to other medical periodicals he has contributed a great number of articles particularly upon prophylaxis.</p> <p>In 1881 he published an article entitled <i>Cirugía antiséptica</i>, and from that time on continued to labor for the popularization of prophylaxis and the use of antiseptics.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

## ENRIQUE SALADRIGAS Y LUNAR

*Physician; teacher.*

ENRIQUE SALADRIGAS Y LUNAR was born on the twenty-third of December, 1864, in Havana where he was educated privately until he entered the University. Here he obtained the degrees of Licentiate in Medicine in 1888 and of Doctor in 1896.

Dr. Saladrigas has been a teacher and a scholar all his life. As early as 1892 he was Honorary Professor of Medicine. A few years later he became Free Professor of General Pathology and in due course, by the path of competitive examinations, he won the positions of First Auxiliary Professor and then of full Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Meantime he continued actively in the practice of his profession and served as Interne in the Mercedes Hospital, Visiting

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	<p>Physician (1896), and Surgeon in 1905. Later he was Physician to Hospital Number One and Inspector of Public Health.</p> <p>Dr. Saladrigas is a member of various scientific associations and is editor-in-chief of the medical journal <i>El Progreso Médico</i>.</p> <p>He is a frequent contributor to the medical press and is author of: <i>Consideraciones generales sobre la disentería observada en la Isla de Cuba en la epidemia actual</i> (Diciembre de 1897), Habana, 1898; <i>Pericarditis de origen agudo</i>, 1898; <i>Los tuberculosos taquicárdicos</i>, 1899; <i>Parálisis atrófica escápulo humeral</i>, 1900; <i>Lecciones clínicas sobre la aorta</i>; <i>Consideraciones generales acerca de la tuberculosis pulmonar y su tratamiento</i>; <i>Sueroterapia</i>; <i>Estudios clínicos de la neumococcia y estreptococcia</i>; <i>Estudios clínicos de todas las afecciones cardíacas</i>; <i>Estudios clínicos sobre la nefritis</i>; <i>El papel de las sanguijuelas en las inflamaciones</i>; <i>Amputaciones</i>, <i>Apendiceptomia</i>; <i>Cancer del recto</i>; <i>Operaciones</i>; <i>Uretrotomías</i>; <i>Nefrectomías</i>, etc.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES





*Carlos Miguel de Cerpedes y Ortiz.*

## CARLOS MIGUEL DE CÉSPEDES

*Lawyer; financier; politician.*

CARLOS MIGUEL DE CÉSPEDES Y ORTIZ was born on the sixth of August, 1881, in Matanzas where he passed through the earlier stages of education, thence passing to Santa Clara where he took the courses necessary for the Bachelor's degree in the Institute and finally entering the University of Havana where he graduated as Doctor of Civil and Public Law while he was still a minor.

On account of his youth he accepted a post as Clerk in the Department of Justice where he continued until 1905 when he resigned to practice his profession in association with Dr. José Manuel Cortina.

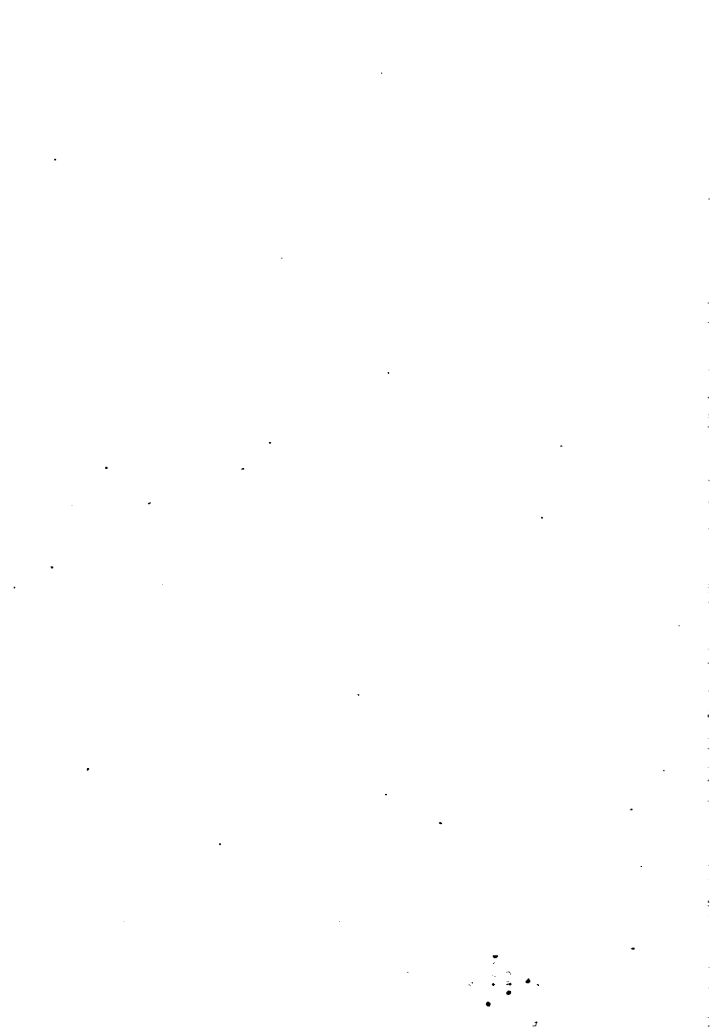
In 1909 he was appointed Consulting Attorney to the Department of Public Works. In 1911 he took part in organizing

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	<p>the Ports Company of Cuba. He has also been managing Director of development companies in the suburbs of Havana and counsel of the bank for rural development (Banco de Fomento Agrario).</p> <p>Dr. Céspedes belongs to the Liberal party and took part in the uprising directed by General José Miguel Gómez in 1916. He was made prisoner in the incident of Caicafe and kept in jail along with General Gómez and other partisans until the Act of Amnesty was passed by Congress.</p> <p>Since these events Dr. Céspedes has devoted himself to his profession.</p>
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G A L A R R A G A	311
<p data-bbox="338 410 749 435">GUSTAVO SÁNCHEZ GALARRAGA</p> <p data-bbox="696 457 744 478"><i>Poet.</i></p> <p data-bbox="323 506 770 707">GUSTAVO SÁNCHEZ GALARRAGA was born on the second of February, 1893, in the city of Havana and there received his education, first at the <i>Colegio</i> Belén maintained by the Jesuit Fathers and later, to the completion of the course for the Bachelor's degree, by himself.</p> <p data-bbox="323 712 770 939">He has been President of the society "Fomento del Teatro Nacional" as also of the Section of Literature in the <i>Ateneo</i> of Havana. In 1915 he was crowned by the National Academy of Arts and Letters for a poem and in 1918 he received a similar honor for another poem inspired by the World War.</p> <p data-bbox="323 944 770 1031">He is the author of: <i>La Fuente matinal</i> (Poems); <i>Lámpara votiva</i> (Poem); <i>La barca sonora</i> (Poems); <i>El jardín de Mar-</i></p>	
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	<p><i>garita; Copos de sueño; Motivos sentimentales; La Princesa buena; Glosas del camino.</i></p> <p><i>El arte teatral en Cuba; Un poeta crepuscular; La verdad de la vida; La máscara de anoche; La vida falsa; La escuela de los padres; El fantasma; Libertad de corazón; Lo invulnerable; La fuga de la tojosa; La colmena; El mundo de los muñecos; El buen camino; La caravana, etc.</i></p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES





SANGUILY	313
<p>MANUEL SANGUILY</p> <p><i>Soldier; author; administrator.</i></p> <p>MANUEL SANGUILY Y GARRITT was born on the twenty-sixth of March, 1848, in Havana and had the good fortune to enter the <i>Colegio</i> "El Salvador" while the famous educator, Dr. José de la Luz Caballero was at its head. Later he began the study of the law at the University, but the Ten Years' War (1868-78) supervening, he left the academic life for the field. The Peace of Zanjón (1878) found him in New York where he had been sent in 1877 by the Revolutionary Government with the rank of Colonel to act as Secretary to his brother, Major General Julio Sanguily.</p> <p>When peace was made he went to Spain and in 1879 completed his law studies in the University of Madrid, returning in 1880 to enter the office of Dr. Antonio</p>	
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	<p>González de Mendoza in Havana. There he served as clerk, but was not able to practice in his own name because he was unwilling to take the oath (of loyalty) required in the Courts as a prerequisite. Afterwards he got his living for a time by giving lessons in private houses, but turned his attention to literature acting as the sole editor of Dr. Enrique J. Varona's magazine, the <i>Revista Cubana</i>, and later of <i>Hojas Literarias</i> which he founded in 1893.</p> <p>During the War of Independence, 1895-98, Colonel Sanguily emigrated with his family to the United States, returning at its close to act as a member of the Assembly of Santa Cruz which appointed him to the Commission which went, with Major General Calixto García at its head, to Washington to obtain aid for the Cuban forces so that they might have the means of existence when they disbanded. In 1901 he began his career as a public man when he was made a member of the Constitutional Convention for the Province of Havana. Later he held the offices of Director of the Institute of Havana; Sena-</p>
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S A N G U I L Y	315
<p>tor for the Province of Matanzas; President of the Senate; Delegate to the Second International Peace Conference at The Hague (1907); Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Gómez; Inspector General of the Armed Forces of Cuba, and Director of the Military Academy.</p> <p>Colonel Sanguily is the author of many articles, as also many orations and addresses—for he enjoys a distinguished reputation as an orator—and among his publications are some which gained a wide reading: <i>Los Caribes de la Isla</i>, Havana, 1884; <i>Un insurrecto Cubano en la Corte</i>, Havana, 1888; <i>Céspedes y Martí</i>, New York, 1905; <i>Cuba y la Furia Española</i>, New York; <i>Victoria de las Tunas</i>, New York, 1897; <i>José de la Luz Caballero</i>.</p>	
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DE CASTRO.	317
<p>RAFAEL FERNÁNDEZ DE CASTRO</p> <p><i>Sugar planter; man of affairs.</i></p> <p>RAFAEL FERNÁNDEZ DE CASTRO was born in Regla, a suburb of Havana, in 1856, and after passing through the higher grades of school at the <i>Colegio</i> Belén, he there took his B.A. degree in 1873. He then went to Seville and Madrid, graduating in those famous universities as Doctor of Philosophy and Letters.</p> <p>Returning to Cuba in 1878 he practiced his profession as a lawyer and in 1880 was appointed Auxiliary Professor in the University of Havana. In 1882, after a competitive examination, he was appointed to the Chair of Universal History.</p> <p>His first experience in politics was in 1881 as Provincial Deputy for the District of Járucó in the Province of Havana. In 1886 he was elected Deputy to the Spanish</p>	
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	<p><i>Cortes</i> for the Province of Santa Clara, a post which he held until 1890 and was re-elected in 1893 for the Province of Havana.</p> <p>Between these two periods, namely in 1891, he was the representative in Madrid of the Planters' Association of the Island of Cuba upon the Commission that was appointed by the Spanish Government for the purpose of securing economic data concerning its colonies.</p> <p>During the War of Independence, de Castro withdrew entirely from political affairs, but when the Spanish Government, in 1898, decreed autonomy for Cuba, he returned to public life and helped in the organization of the new system, being elected a representative in the Cuban House.</p> <p>At the beginning of the war between Spain and the United States, he was named Civil Governor of the Province of Havana, a difficult task. While the Island was being blockaded by the American Navy he made tremendous and successful efforts to avoid rioting in the Capital and to assist those who were suffering from hunger. He or-</p>
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<p>ganized the free kitchens at which over seventy-five thousand people were fed each day. His work at that difficult period earned him the praise of Miss Clara Barton, the Spanish Government decorated him with the <i>Gran Cruz de Beneficencia</i> for his services and the Municipal Council of Havana presented him with a medal commemorative of the Blockade. That body also desired to erect a statue in his honor in the San Juan de Dios or the Paula Park, both of which he had caused to be rebuilt. Dr. de Castro accepted the medal, but refused to allow any statue to be erected to him, or to permit either of the parks to be named after him. He based his objections on the fact that such honors should be posthumous.</p> <p>In 1899 he delivered the City of Havana to General William Ludlow, coincident with the delivery of the Island to General Brooke by General Castellanos in compliance with the provisions of the Treaty of Paris; Dr. de Castro then retired to private life. Since that time he has devoted himself to the development of the</p>	
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	sugar plantations established by his father, which are known under the name of the Pedro Fernández de Castro Sugar Company.
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Victorino Trelles

TRELLES	321
<p>VICTORINO TRELLES</p> <p><i>Physician; teacher.</i></p> <p>VICTORINO TRELLES ESTURBA was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the eighth of November, 1870, but at an early age came to Cuba and was educated in Havana. In 1885, he entered the Institute; in 1888 he gained the standing of <i>Perito Mercantil</i>, in the following year that of <i>Professor Mercantil</i>, and in 1891 graduated as Bachelor. In the same year he entered the University where in 1897 he obtained the degree of Licentiate in Physico-Mathematical Sciences and in the following year that of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery. In 1899 he was made Doctor in Physico-Mathematical Sciences, and in 1900 was appointed Auxiliary Professor of Science. In the same year in competitive examination he won the rank of Auxiliary Professor,</p>	
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	<p>Head of the Department of Astronomy, and in 1911 he was advanced to the Chair of Rational Mechanics, Astronomy, and Cosmology in the Faculty of Letters and Sciences.</p> <p>During the year 1895 he was Assistant in the Anatomical Department and externe student in the clinic of obstetrics in the Faculty of Medicine. While he was a student he won a great number of prizes for distinction in scholarship, not only in the Institute but also in the University.</p> <p>He has contributed articles to various periodicals and is the author of: <i>Criterios que pueden invocarse para establecer la irresponsabilidad de ciertos actos criminales.</i> Habana, 1898.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

## WIFREDO FERNÁNDEZ

*Journalist; public man.*

WIFREDO FERNÁNDEZ Y VEGA was born in Consolación del Sur, Pinar del Rio, on the eleventh of October, 1881, and gained his early education in his native town at the *Colegio* "La Unión" where he completed the courses for the Bachelor's degree.

At the close of the War of Independence in 1898 he went to Spain, but in 1900 he returned to Cuba, settled in Havana and entered upon the career of a journalist. While he was still a student he had served on the staff of more than one newspaper and now at the age of eighteen he became one of the editors of *El Comercio* where he devoted himself so vigorously to his duties that three years later, on attaining his majority, he was made Editor-in-Chief which position he has maintained. Mean-



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	<p>time he has continued to contribute to the various literary magazines of Cuba.</p> <p>In 1910 he was elected Representative for his native province and has served on the important Committees of Estimates and Public Works. He is a member of the Conservative party and a member of the Executive Committee of the organization. He has introduced several bills of importance, among which was that for the creation of a Statistical Committee of Social and Economic Reforms. He is a fighting journalist and President of the Press Association.</p> <p>Sr. Fernández is the author of: <i>El pueblo cubano es virtuoso</i>; <i>La responsabilidad de sus clases directoras</i>. Habana, 1909; <i>Los presupuestos de 1911 a 1912</i>. Habana, 1911; <i>Cuba. Cielo, dicha y esperanza de todos</i>. Habana, 1911; <i>¿Cuba es la Patria del "Poco más o menos"?</i> <i>Ni protectorado, ni República</i>. Habana, 1913; <i>Artículos y discursos</i>. Habana, 1914; <i>Defensa del Congreso Cubano</i>. Habana, 1915; <i>Problemas cubanos</i>. Habana, 1916.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES





ALBERTINI	325
<p>OSCAR DÍAZ ALBERTINI</p> <p><i>Lawyer; official.</i></p> <p>OSCAR DÍAZ ALBERTINI Y DE CÁRDENAS was born on the twelfth of February, 1887, in the city of Havana where, except for a short stay in the United States, he has lived and where he gained his education. He obtained the degree of Doctor in Civil Law at the University of Havana on the second of June, 1911, having previously won that of Bachelor of Letters and Sciences.</p> <p>On leaving the University, Dr. Albertini entered the law office of the distinguished lawyers and statesmen, Doctors Lanuza and Desvernine, where he continued to practice until the duties of public office engrossed his time.</p> <p>On the third of June, 1913, he was appointed Chief Clerk of Provincial and</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	I

Municipal Affairs in the Department of *Gobernación*, and on the thirteenth of January, 1914, he gave up these duties to assume similar responsibilities in the State Department. On the fifth of April, 1915, he was appointed Director of the Division of Justice in the State Department under Secretary Desvernine.

Dr. Albertini has served as Member of the Revisory Committee on the application of the Law of Workmen's Insurance and Member of the Commission for the study of Industry, Commerce, and Navigation.

DE CARRIÓN	327
<p data-bbox="342 431 785 456">MIGUEL DE CARRIÓN Y CÁRDENAS</p> <p data-bbox="519 480 785 523"><i>Physician; surgeon; teacher; writer.</i></p> <p data-bbox="342 550 785 719">MIGUEL DE CARRIÓN Y CÁRDENAS was born on the ninth of April, 1875, in Havana, and there gained his early education; but when he was twenty, in 1895, he left Cuba for the United States where he remained for some years.</p> <p data-bbox="342 726 785 1040">On his return to Cuba he gave himself for some years to a literary career and it was not until 1907 that he resumed his formal studies and gained the degree of Doctor in Medicine in the University of Havana. Meantime he continued to serve as a journalist and in 1912 was a member of the staff of <i>El Dia</i>, and editor-in-chief of <i>El Sol</i>. Later he joined the staff of <i>La Lucha</i> on which he has continued as editorial writer.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	J

In 1918 he won in competitive examination the Chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the Normal School of Havana.

Dr. Carrión has been a contributor both to periodicals and to medical journals and is author of: *La Ultima Voluntad*, Short stories, 1903; *El Milagro*, Novel, 1904; *Las Honradas*, Novel, 1906; *Las Impuras*, Novel, 1919.

S E G U Í	329
<p data-bbox="383 452 752 477">DOMINGO HERNANDO SEGUÍ</p> <p data-bbox="660 505 761 529"><i>Physician.</i></p> <p data-bbox="340 560 786 848">DOMINGO HERNANDO SEGUÍ was born on the sixth of January, 1862, in the city of Havana and there he received his education in the <i>Colegio</i> of Belén maintained by the Jesuit Fathers and in the University of Havana. He holds the three degrees of Doctor in Medicine, Doctor in Pharmacy, and Doctor in Natural Sciences and is Professor of Medicine and Pharmacy in the University.</p> <p data-bbox="340 852 786 907">Dr. Seguí is a member of the Academy of Sciences of Havana.</p> <p data-bbox="340 911 786 1054">In 1910 he founded the <i>Revista de Enfermedades de garganta, nariz y oídos</i> which he maintained and published for three years, contributing many articles to its pages. He has also written much in other medical</p>	
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	journals and is author of: <i>La presión arterial y la tuberculosis pulmonar en Cuba</i> , 1905; <i>Epistaxis. Focos hemorrágicos</i> , Habana, 1907.
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AVERHOFF	331
<p>OCTAVIO AVERHOFF Y PLA</p> <p><i>Lawyer; teacher.</i></p> <p>OCTAVIO AVERHOFF Y PLA was born on the fifth of March, 1876, in Havana, where he was educated and has passed his life. His early education was obtained in <i>El Progreso</i> the private school of primary and secondary education maintained by the distinguished scholar and naturalist, Dr. Carlos de la Torre. Later Averhoff attended the University of Havana and there he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws in the year 1896, before he was yet twenty years old. In the following year he was appointed Professor in the University and in 1902 he won in competitive examination the chair of Roman Law.</p> <p>Meanwhile he has continued to practice his profession on which he entered in 1899, as soon as he had reached the age prescribed by law.</p>	
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MOREJÓN	333
<p>ALFREDO RODRÍGUEZ MOREJÓN</p> <p><i>Teacher; mathematician; writer.</i></p> <p>ALFREDO RODRÍGUEZ MOREJÓN was born on the twenty-eighth of November, 1874, in the city of Havana where he grew up, was educated and has lived all his life. He attended the private school "San Francisco de Paula" of which Dr. Claudio Mimó was the head and thence went to the University. He holds the following degrees: Bachelor of Sciences and Arts (1889); Licentiate in Physico-Mathematical Sciences (1895); Doctor in Physico-Mathematical Sciences (1910); Architect (1911).</p> <p>In 1900 he became a teacher in the public schools and in the same year he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the School of Arts and Crafts of Havana where he continued until 1915. In that year he</p>	
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	<p>was appointed, after competitive examination, Professor of Mathematics in the Normal School.</p> <p>Dr. Morejón is a Member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters and also of the Mathematical Society of Spain. He has done much work on the field of theoretical mathematics and his method for determining the angles of cones and pyramids has been widely commended.</p> <p>He is the author of: <i>Medios de promover el sentimiento nacional cubano</i>, Havana, 1906; <i>Casos en que los conos y pirámides deben considerarse rectos y oblicuos</i>; <i>El trabajo de la mujer y el niño en nuestras fábricas y talleres</i>; <i>La enseñanza de la Geometría en la escuela primaria</i>.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

## RAMIRO GUERRA Y SÁNCHEZ

*Teacher; writer.*

RAMIRO GUERRA Y SÁNCHEZ was born on the thirty-first of January, 1880, in the town of Batabanó, Province of Havana, Cuba. His early education was gained in his native place whence he went to Havana to continue his studies in the Institute which, however, were interrupted by the War of Independence (1895-8).

In 1900 he began to teach and in the summer of that year accompanied the group of Cuban teachers who went to Harvard University (U. S. A.) for a special course. Later he resumed the regular academic studies at the University of Havana and obtained the degree of Doctor in Pedagogy in 1910.

From 1900 to 1906 Señor Guerra taught and directed a school which still bears his



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	<p>name in Batabanó. In 1906 he entered the ranks of teachers in Havana and was promoted to the position of Principal of the Practice School attached to the School of Pedagogy of the University of Havana. Later for three years he was Professor of Methods in the Summer Normal School of Havana. In 1913 he was appointed Provincial Superintendent of Schools for the Province of Pinar del Rio. In 1915 he won in competitive examination the Professorship of Pedagogical Studies in the Normal School of Havana which had just been founded, and the Board of Professors elected him Director of the School—thus placing him at the head of the first institution of its kind established in Cuba after the fall of the Spanish rule.</p> <p>Since 1904 Dr. Guerra has given much time and labor to the magazine of education <i>Cuba Pedagógica</i> published in Havana, and has contributed to its pages many articles on Methods, Psychology, School Management, History of Education, etc. He is the author of the courses of study in Drawing, Nature Study, and Agriculture</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

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<p>in the elementary schools and had charge of revising the plan of education for the primary schools of Cuba.</p> <p>He is a member of various societies and of the "Comisión de construcciones escolares de Cuba."</p> <p>Besides his numerous contributions to periodicals, Dr. Guerra has written various books some of which have been adopted as text-books: <i>La Lección en la Escuela Primaria</i>, <i>La Patria en la Escuela</i>, <i>El Padre Varela educador</i>, <i>José Antonio Saco y la educación nacional</i>, <i>Fines de la educación nacional</i>, <i>Del conocimiento de si mismo</i>, <i>El Cardenal Cisneros y el principio de autoridad en una nación</i>, etc.</p>	
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CHACÓN	339
<p>JOSÉ MARÍA CHACÓN Y CALVO</p> <p><i>Scholar; author; diplomat.</i></p> <p>JOSÉ MARÍA CHACÓN Y CALVO was born in Santa María del Rosario, Province of Havana, on the twenty-seventh of October, 1893, and was educated in Havana where he took his early studies in the school of the Jesuits—Belén,—continued in the Institute, where he completed the courses for the Bachelor's degree and entered the University where he obtained the two degrees of Doctor in Civil Law, in 1913, and Doctor of Philosophy and Letters in 1915.</p> <p>His youthful inclination was toward letters and he began early to contribute to the magazines in Havana—the <i>Figaro</i>, <i>Cuba Contemporánea</i>, and the <i>Magazine of the Faculty of Letters and Sciences</i>. In 1916 he organized, on the occasion of the</p>	
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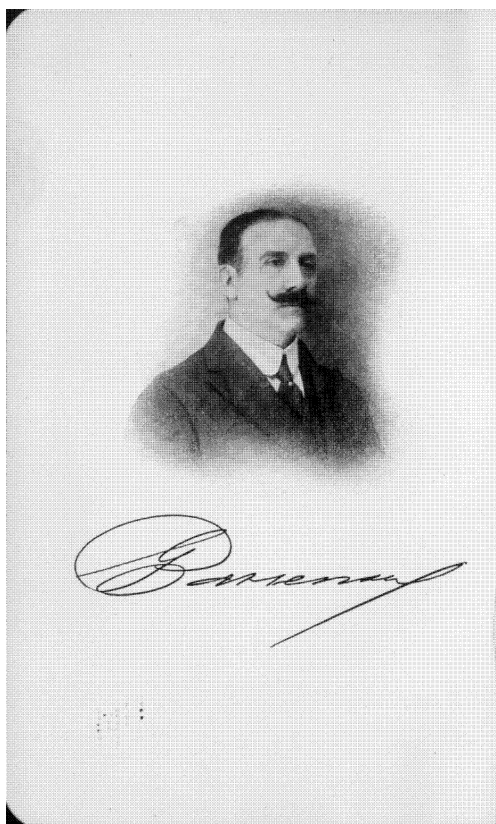
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	<p>tercentenary celebration, a series of addresses on Cervantes. He was also one of the founders of the <i>Sociedad Filomática Cubana</i>, and he was President of the Section of Literature of the <i>Ateneo</i> of Havana and Director of the <i>Sociedad de Conferencias</i>.</p> <p>In May, 1918, he was appointed Second Secretary of the Cuban Legation at Madrid where he has continued his literary work, contributing to the <i>Magazine of Spanish Philology</i> (Madrid), and sharing in the work of the Club for Historical Studies. He is a member of the group of lecturers who deal with literary topics in the <i>Ateneo</i> of Madrid, having for his subject the <i>Figuras del Romanceros</i>. His works are included in Professor Fitzmaurice Kelly's <i>Bibliography of Spanish Literature</i> and have been found worthy of treatment in the <i>Magazine of Spanish Philology</i>.</p> <p>Among his works are: <i>Orígenes de la Poesía en Cuba</i>; <i>Romances tradicionales en Cuba</i> (contribution to Cuban folk-lore); <i>Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda</i>; <i>José María Heredia</i>; <i>Vida Universitaria de Heredia</i>;</p>
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CHACÓN	341
<p><i>Cervantes y el Romancero; Los Cancioneros gallego-portugueses y Bernaldino Ribeiro.</i></p> <p>In preparation: <i>La Poesía cubana en el siglo XIX. Antología crítica; Ensayos sentimentales; Hermanito menor; Tabla de variantes de las poesías líricas de la Avelaneda.</i></p>	
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P A T T E R S O N	343
<p>GUILLERMO PATTERSON Y JÁUREGUI</p> <p><i>Government official.</i></p> <p>GUILLERMO PATTERSON Y JÁUREGUI was born in 1870, in Havana, and there he obtained his education, first in the Church schools, later in the Institute where he gained the degree of Bachelor of Letters and Sciences and, finally, in the University where he was made Licentiate in Civil and Canon Law.</p> <p>He has spent much of his life in the public service and has fulfilled a number of missions for the Cuban Government in foreign countries. Among the offices which he has held are those of Consul General at Liverpool, Commercial Representative at Madrid, Chief of the Department of Information and Chancery, Director of Registry and, finally, Sub-secretary of the Department of State, which office he now holds.</p>	
H I S P A N I C   N O T E S	I



CORNIDE	345
<p data-bbox="417 417 638 445">JOSÉ B. CORNIDE</p> <p data-bbox="564 466 731 491"><i>Doctor; legislator.</i></p> <p data-bbox="310 512 761 949">           JOSÉ B. CORNIDE was born in Santa Clara on the thirteenth of December, 1859. After passing the early stages of education in his native town, he went to the <i>Colegio</i> of Esculapius in Guanabacoa where he completed the studies requisite for the Bachelor's degree in 1878. Then he entered the University at Havana to fit himself for a career in the practice of Medicine. He obtained the degree of Licentiate in 1883 and fulfilled the intellectual requirements leading to the Doctor's degree, but the expenses attending the ceremony of granting the degree (<i>Investidura</i>) prevented him from obtaining it.         </p> <p data-bbox="310 953 761 1037">           Returning then to Santa Clara, Cornide began the practice of his profession, meantime devoting himself to the various prob-         </p>	
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	<p>lems of public education, charity, etc., which affected the general welfare. Recognizing these civic interests and virtues, the Government under the first American Intervention made him President of the Board of Education to which he gave his disinterested services until 1909.</p> <p>Señor Cornide was one of the founders of the Conservative party in Santa Clara; he entered upon an active political career in 1914, and in 1916 he was elected Representative. During his term of service in the Chamber he has taken an eager interest in all matters relating to public education, charity, and health.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

BETANCOURT	347
<p data-bbox="383 424 687 446" style="text-align: center;">ALCIDES BETANCOURT</p> <p data-bbox="481 471 758 513" style="text-align: center;"><i>Journalist; man of affairs; senator.</i></p> <p data-bbox="310 541 761 709">ALCIDES BETANCOURT was born in the city of Camagüey on the twenty-first of December, 1865, and was educated in Havana, but went at a later date to New York to obtain special instruction in commercial subjects.</p> <p data-bbox="310 716 761 1031">When the War of Independence broke out, in 1895, he was appointed correspondent of the New York <i>Herald</i> in Camagüey, and later, held a similar post in Havana. In consequence of the news he sent to his paper he was expelled from Cuba (1897) by General Weyler, whereupon he went to New York and continued to write for the <i>Herald</i> there until the United States declared war on Spain, when he became war correspondent writing despatches from the front.</p> <p data-bbox="336 1038 761 1062">During the American Intervention he</p>	
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	<p>was appointed Secretary of the Provincial Government of Camagüey, in which position he continued until 1902 when he associated himself with the Cuba Railroad Company. In 1906 he retired from the railway business to devote himself to dealing in land on a large scale.</p> <p>In 1909 he was appointed by General Menocal to an important administrative position in the great sugar mill "Chaparra."</p> <p>In 1914 he was elected Senator for Camagüey, succeeding in this high office the famous Cuban leader Salvador Cisneros.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

DUPLESSIS	349
<p>GUSTAVO G. DUPLESSIS</p> <p><i>Physician; teacher; surgeon.</i></p> <p>GUSTAVO G. DUPLESSIS Y AIZPURUA was born on the twelfth of October, 1864, in the city of Havana, but obtained his early education in the Church schools at Guanabacoa, later returning to Havana where he entered the University and obtained his degree as Doctor of Medicine when he was scarcely twenty years of age, in 1884. Sometime later, being desirous of extending his knowledge and obtaining a wider experience in his profession, he went to Paris, there entered the University and obtained a second degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1893, meantime obtaining invaluable training and experience through a term of services as Interne and Externe in the hospitals.</p> <p>In 1893 he returned to Havana, entered</p>	
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	<p>at once on the practice of medicine and surgery, and has enjoyed a career of distinguished success.</p> <p>In 1895 he was appointed Physician and Surgeon of the Hospital (Quinta) of the Association of Clerks (Dependientes) which has a membership of over thirty thousand.</p> <p>In 1899 he was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University and occupied the Chair until 1901. He was then made Surgical Director of the Hospital (Casa de Salud) of the Canary Islands Association with its forty thousand members.</p> <p>Dr. Duplessis is a Member of the Academy of Medicine and of the Society for Clinical Studies. He has published frequent articles in the medical press upon professional subjects.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

CORREOSO	351
<p>ANTONIO BRAVO CORREOSO</p> <p><i>Lawyer; public man; administrator.</i></p> <p>ANTONIO BRAVO CORREOSO was born in Santiago de Cuba in 1874. After obtaining his early education at the <i>Colegio</i> of "Santiago" in his native town he went on to Havana, there completing the course for the Bachelor's degree and entering the University to pursue studies in Philosophy, Letters, and Law. In the year 1886 he obtained the degree of Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters, and a year later that in the Law.</p> <p>Correoso returned to his birthplace to accept the position of Professor in the Provincial Institute of Santiago, and continued to teach until the Revolutionary War broke out in 1895. He had been a prominent member of the old Reform party and Provincial Deputy for it; naturally, therefore, when the war came he devoted himself</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	I

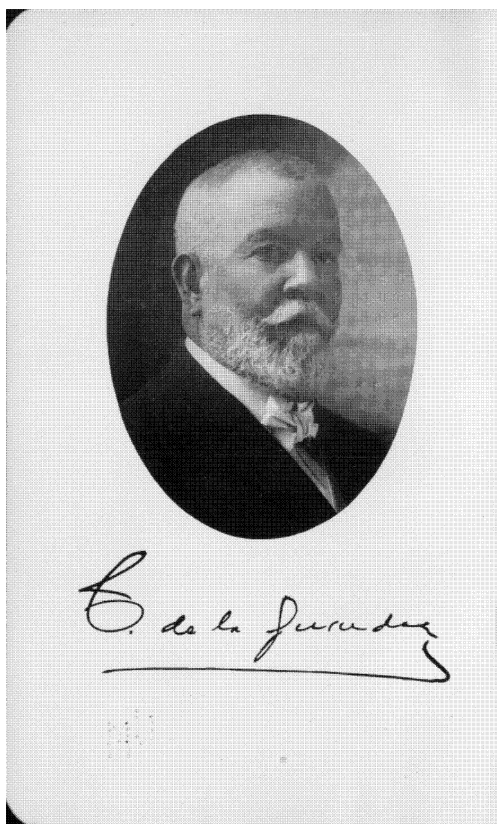
to the Cuban cause and became a marked man. He was one of the first whom the Spanish General Martínez Campos caused to be seized and imprisoned. He was taken to the Cabaña Fortress in Havana; from there transported to Spain, and placed in prison first at Santander and later at Madrid. He escaped from custody, made his way to Italy, thence to Paris, and later to New York, meantime spreading in all the cities which he visited the story of Cuba's struggle for liberty.

When the war was won and the Cuban Republic was constituted, Correoso was elected Member of the Constitutional Convention for Santiago and was made Secretary of the Commission charged with drafting the Constitution. In 1902 he was elected Senator and reelected in 1906; he was first Vice-president of this body. From the end of the war until the second American Intervention he was President of the political party to which he belonged in Santiago, but since that time he has taken little part in politics, preferring to devote himself to the practice of his profession.

A R A G Ó N	353
<p data-bbox="407 438 736 460">ERNESTO A. DE ARAGÓN</p> <p data-bbox="669 485 770 508"><i>Physician.</i></p> <p data-bbox="351 533 795 880">ERNESTO A. DE ARAGÓN Y MUÑOZ was born in the town of Marianao on the ninth of January, 1868. His early education was obtained in Havana where he attended <i>Colegios</i>, continued in the Institute where he completed the course for the Bachelor's degree and also in the University which granted him the degree of Licentiate in Pharmacy in 1889. He became Assistant Professor in this subject in 1894 and also pursued his medical studies obtaining the degree of Licentiate in Medicine in 1895.</p> <p data-bbox="351 886 795 1057">The political events of 1895 in Cuba obliged Dr. de Aragón to withdraw to the United States where he continued the study of his profession as assistant in the Lying-In Hospital in New York and at the same time coöperated with his com-</p>	
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	<p>patriots who were lending effective aid to the Revolution by means of political clubs organized in New York and other cities. After spending some time in New York Dr. de Aragón removed to Jacksonville, Florida, where he practiced his profession until the end of the war and the success of the Revolution in Cuba when he returned to Havana.</p> <p>In 1900 he obtained the degree of Doctor in Medicine from the University of Havana and in the same year was made Head of the Clinic of Obstetrics in the School of Medicine in Mercedes Hospital. In 1902 he was appointed Chief Inspector of the Health Department. He is also Vice-president of the Society of Clinical Studies and Financial Secretary of the Medical College of Cuba.</p> <p>Dr. de Aragón is a contributor to medical journals; has acted as editor of <i>Medical Progress</i> and collaborated on the <i>Manual of Practical Sanitation</i> issued by the Department of Health in 1905.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES





DE LA GUARDIA	355
<p>CRISTÓBAL DE LA GUARDIA</p> <p><i>Lawyer; official.</i></p> <p>CRISTÓBAL DE LA GUARDIA was born on the eighteenth of July, 1859, in the town of Guanabacoa, Havana Province. There, in the Church schools, he took his early education and continued thereafter in the colleges of Havana and the University where he studied law, obtaining the degree of Licentiate in Law in 1880.</p> <p>In addition to the practice of his profession Señor de la Guardia has held various public offices and occupied positions of importance, among them being: Secretary of the Board of Patrons of the Hospital for the Insane of Cuba; Counsel of the Board of Aldermen of Havana; Consulting Attorney of the Board of Aldermen of Guanabacoa; Senator for the Province of Havana and Secretary of Justice in the Cabinet of President Menocal.</p>	
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De la Guardia is the author of articles, addresses, and reports on legal subjects some of which have been highly regarded and one of which was described by an eminent authority as "the most important document which had been published since Cuba became free." This was his, *Informe del Secretario de Justicia*, Habana, 1915. Among his other publications are: *Para el Pueblo*, Habana, 1900. *Porqué soy liberal*, Habana, 1903. *Una reforma que no se hará*, Habana, 1905.





## MIGUEL ALONSO PUJOL

*Lawyer; publicist.*

MIGUEL ALONSO PUJOL was born on the seventeenth of July, 1892, the son of Señor Gustavo Alonso Castañeda and Señora Teresa Pujol y Tristá. He gained his education largely in Brazil where he graduated from the National Institute of Science of Rio Janeiro in 1907 with the degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

Since he returned to Havana Dr. Pujol has taken an active part in public affairs, contributing to various periodicals including *El Mundo*, *El Triunfo*, *La Discusión*, *La Lucha*, etc., and recently he has become the editor of *La Semana Judicial*, a magazine devoted to legal and social questions.

In 1910 he obtained the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws in the University of Havana.

Dr. Pujol is a member of the National

Committee of the Union Liberal party; Vice-president of the "Luz Caballero Foundation," and member of the Executive Committee of the League for the Protection of the Suffrage. He has been a candidate for Representative and has given special study to constitutional questions on which he has written extensively. He has had practical contact with government by serving as Chief of Administration of the Third Class in the civil administration.

Among his publications are: *La Reforma Constitucional y el Sistema Parlamentario*, Habana, 1918; *Controversia de Constitucionalidad*, Habana, 1918.

LAINÉ	359
<p data-bbox="439 403 680 428">HONORÉ F. LAINÉ</p> <p data-bbox="658 452 761 473"><i>Veterinary.</i></p> <p data-bbox="340 496 783 729">HONORÉ F. LAINÉ y GARESCHÉ was born on the tenth of October, 1864, in Macurijes, Province of Matanzas. He was educated chiefly in the United States, at Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., and the American Veterinary College of New York where he gained the degree of Doctor in Veterinary Medicine in 1885.</p> <p data-bbox="340 733 783 844">From 1899 to 1905 Dr. Lainé was Veterinary Inspector of the Port of Havana and from 1905 to 1907 Veterinary of the Higher Board of Health.</p> <p data-bbox="340 848 783 1023">In 1907 he won in competitive examination the post of professor in the University of Havana in charge of instruction in Inspection of Domestic Animals, Inspection of Meats, Police Sanitation, and Veterinary Legislation.</p>	
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	<p>In 1893 he invented the first mechanical transporter of sugar cane to be installed in Cuba, which was set up in Colonia Santo Domingo, Crimea, Province of Matanzas.</p>
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<p data-bbox="365 445 749 470">MANUEL RUIZ Y RODRÍGUEZ</p> <p data-bbox="516 494 777 537"><i>Ecclesiastic; author; Bishop of Pinar del Rio.</i></p> <p data-bbox="333 561 780 939">MANUEL RUIZ Y RODRÍGUEZ was born in Corralillo, Province of Santa Clara, on the eleventh of December, 1874. He gained his early education in Havana where he entered the Seminary in 1887 and continued until he graduated as Bachelor of Theology. Later he went to the United States and continued his studies in the Catholic University of America, at Washington, D. C., where he obtained the degree of Licentiate in Theology. He was enabled to take all his courses of study by the generosity of Father Manuel González Cuervo.</p> <p data-bbox="336 943 780 1027">In 1897 he was ordained and in 1900 he was sent as chaplain to the teachers who went to Boston in that year.</p> <p data-bbox="361 1031 780 1057">During his career in the church the</p>	
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Reverend Father has filled various official posts, including that of Secretary to the Chapter of the Cathedral of Havana; Chaplain of the Choir; Secretary of the Records (*Sumario*); Secretary and Prosecutor of the Bishops of Havana and Cienfuegos; Curate and Vicar of Sagua la Grande; Curate of Cruces, Lajas, and Cienfuegos; Administrator of the House of Correction, and professor of the four courses in Latin and the Humanities in the Seminary of Havana.

In 1907 Father Ruiz was appointed Bishop of Pinar del Rio. He was designated in April, 1907, consecrated in Cienfuegos on the eleventh of June, and took possession of his charge on the tenth of July of the same year, where he continues.

He is the author of various Pastoral Letters, has translated *The Heart of Jesus of Nazareth*, and is the author of *Liras y Estrofas*, poems published under the pseudonym "Lucas del Cigarral," and a volume *Impresiones de un Viaje a Tierra Santa*.





Carmela Nieto de Herrera

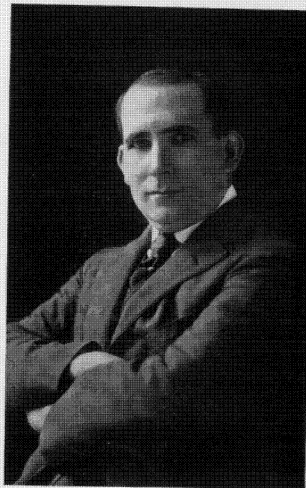
CARMELA NIETO	363
<p>CARMELA NIETO DE HERRERA</p> <p><i>Writer; journalist.</i></p> <p>SEÑORA CARMELA NIETO DE HERRERA was born in Havana on the sixth of March, 1879, but received most of her education abroad; first in the United States and later in Madrid (Spain) where her father, Don Mariano Nieto Mujica, held the rank of Brigadier General in the Spanish Army. There she completed the courses leading to the degree of Bachelor, gaining also various prizes for distinction.</p> <p>In 1904 she began to write in <i>El Figaro</i> of Havana and soon afterwards was placed in charge of the Home Department of <i>El Mundo</i>. Later she founded and conducted in the same paper a section devoted to "Questions—moral and general" in which she dealt with matters of belief, affection, and good counsel.</p>	
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In 1906 she was elected member of the Board of Charity and Correction; first officer of the Library and Press division of the Bulletin of Health of Cuba.

In 1907 she was appointed member, with voice and vote, of the Board of Health of Havana—being the only woman who has held any of these positions in Cuba up to this time. She is a member of the Red Cross. She is also a member of the Section of Public Instruction of Cuba, and through her writings a general, unofficial adviser of many students, boys and girls.

Señora Nieto de Herrera is the only woman journalist in Cuba and is the author of a great number of articles, sketches, and stories which have appeared in newspapers and magazines.





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*José M. Soler.*

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<p data-bbox="374 435 730 466">JOSÉ M. SOLER FERNÁNDEZ</p> <p data-bbox="615 484 752 509"><i>Teacher of art.</i></p> <p data-bbox="332 533 777 939">           JOSÉ M. SOLER FERNÁNDEZ was born in Villaclara, Cuba, in the year 1873. When he was twenty he entered the School of Painting and Sculpture of Madrid where he continued five years, and won gold medals for excellence in his studies and honorable mention in the Exposition of Fine Arts of Madrid in 1896. From 1901 to 1904 he studied in the University of Havana where he obtained the degrees of Bachelor and of Doctor in Pedagogy (1904). In the same year he won the silver medal for a text-book on the subject of art at the Exposition held in St. Louis.         </p> <p data-bbox="332 943 777 1058">           Meantime he had entered upon his career as teacher of art. In 1901 he was Professor of Drawing in the Summer Schools at Cienfuegos; in 1902 in those of         </p>	
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	<p>Santiago de las Vegas, Güines, and Havana. In 1906 he was Professor <i>ad interim</i> of Perspective, Anatomy, and the History of Art in the School of Painting of Havana. In 1915 he was appointed Professor of Drawing and Modeling in the Normal School of Havana, and in 1916 he gained by competitive examination the position of Auxiliary to the Chair of Drawing in the School of Pedagogy..</p> <p>In 1917 Dr. Soler was elected Member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters and in 1919 he was elected President of the University Pedagogical Association of Havana.</p> <p>The work of Dr. Soler in his various classes since 1901 has been directed to setting up new ideas and new methods in Drawing, Modeling, and Chirography and to combating the traditional forms and methods based on antique doctrines.</p>
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<p data-bbox="336 428 789 453">ARTURO MONTORI DE CÉSPEDES</p> <p data-bbox="606 477 761 502"><i>Teacher; writer.</i></p> <p data-bbox="336 526 789 697">ARTURO MONTORI DE CÉSPEDES was born in the year 1878 in Havana. He was educated partly in Spain, at the Institutes of Zaragoza and Barcelona, and partly in Havana where he gained the degree of Doctor in Pedagogy at the University.</p> <p data-bbox="336 701 789 1047">On leaving the University he entered upon his profession as teacher and became Master in the public schools of Batabanó in 1902; Master in the schools of Havana, by competitive examination, in 1904, and Director of Schools Nos. 13 and 43, in Havana, 1907 to 1909. In 1909 he became Inspector of the District Schools of Bejucal, and in 1910, Professor of the Normal School of Havana. In 1915 he was elected to the Faculty of the Normal School and in 1917 became its Director.</p>	
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From the year 1905 Dr. Montori has been the editor of the magazine *Cuba Pedagógica*, which is still being published, and in which since 1915 he has had for colleague Dr. Ramiro Guerra. In this and in other periodicals he has published many articles on educational subjects and he is the author of the following books: *Cuestiones Pedagógicas*, 1908; *Crítica del método Herbartiano*, 1909; *La Fatiga Intelectual*, 1913; *Ideales de los niños cubanos*, 1914.





Ernesto Asbert

## ERNESTO ASBERT

*Soldier; man of affairs;  
administrator.*

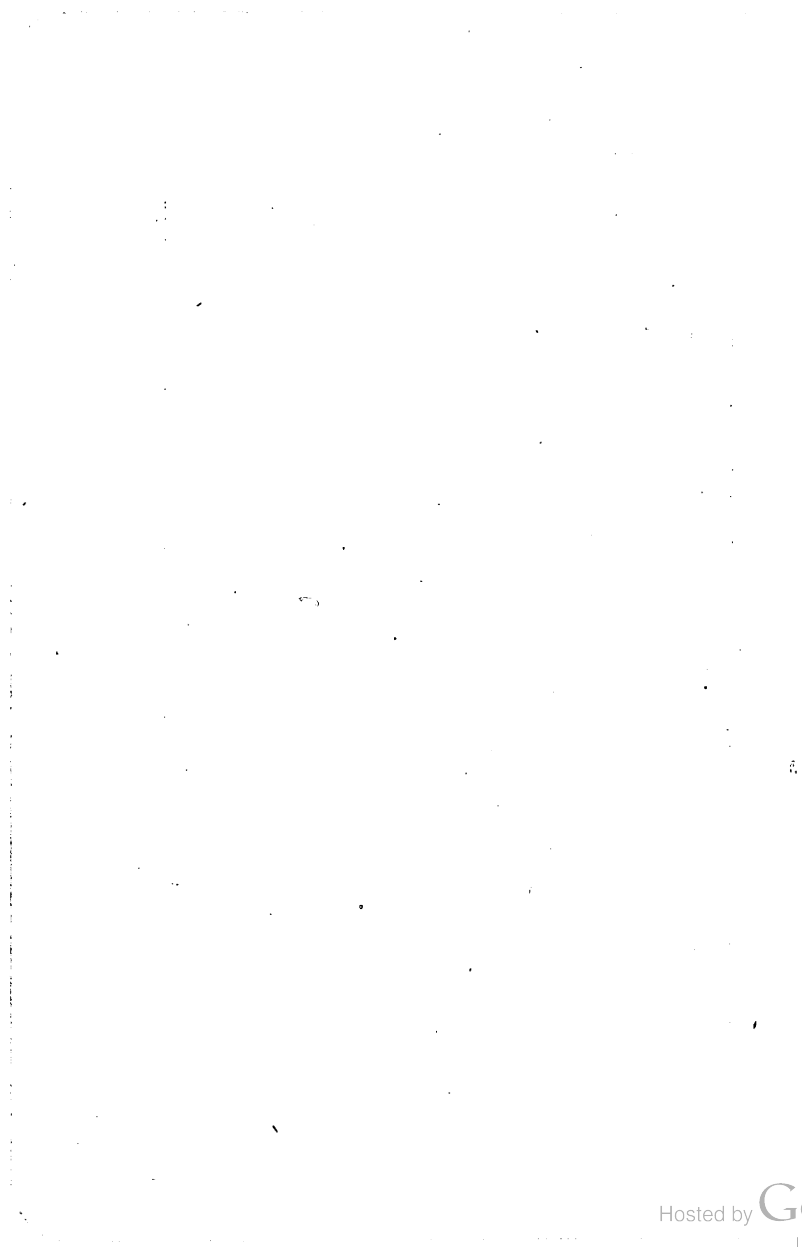
ERNESTO ASBERT was born in the town of Consolación del Sur in the Province of Pinar del Rio on the first of May, 1873, and took the early courses leading to the Bachelor's degree in the private *Colegio* of the Society "La Unión" in his native place. But the student's life made an indifferent appeal to his energetic nature and he left books to devote himself to business.

When the Revolution broke out in 1895 Asbert prepared to take part in it and on January 9, 1896, joined the forces of Col. Antonio Nuñez with the rank of Captain. During the remainder of the war he fought under the command of the Commander-in-chief Máximo Gómez, under that of General Antonio Maceo, and for part of the time under that of General Adolfo del

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	<p>Castillo, the scene of his activities being the Province of Havana, where he obtained his promotion to the rank of Colonel on the 24th of August, 1898.</p> <p>With the close of the war he turned his attention to politics. His first office was that of Chief of Municipal Police for Guines. At the same time he served also as Secretary of the Liquidating Commissions (Commission for settling soldiers' claims) of the Fifth Corps of the Army. In 1904 Col. Asbert was elected Member of the Council for the Province of Havana, and in 1908 he was elected Governor of the Province of Havana, in which post he was active in improving roads, bridges, and all means of communication so as to increase the traffic and add to the resources of all parts of the province.</p> <p>Some years ago the Congress of Cuba passed a special act of amnesty designed, it was said, to clear Gen. Asbert's name and exculpate him from the charge of manslaughter on which he had been tried.</p> <p>Gen. Asbert has interested himself in publications: he was the founder of the</p>
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<p>newspaper <i>El Independiente</i> of Güines and has had a share in establishing and developing some of the papers of the Capital.</p>	
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*[Handwritten signature]*

## FERNANDO ORTIZ Y FERNÁNDEZ

*Lawyer; criminologist; author.*

FERNANDO ORTIZ Y FERNÁNDEZ was born in Havana on the sixteenth of July, 1881, of a Spanish father and a Cuban mother. He prepared for his Bachelorate in Menorca, Spain, and commenced in Havana the study of law from which he was graduated in Barcelona in 1900. In 1901 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Central University of Madrid and was made Doctor of Civil Law (1902) and Doctor of Public Law (1906) by the University of Havana.

From 1902 until 1906 he was Cuba's consular representative in Italy and Spain after which he served for two years as Public Prosecutor in Havana; he then became Professor of Public Law in the University of Havana, which position he resigned in 1916

upon his election for a seven-year term to the Cuban House of Representatives.

Dr. Ortiz is a profound student of Cuban history, ethnology, and psychology, especially as related to the negro. He is a member of the following scientific organizations: American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, American Sociological Association, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Société Générale des Prisons, Academia de la Historia de Venezuela, Academia de la Historia de Cuba, Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais, Sociedad Cubana de Derecho Internacional. In 1918 he was made a Corresponding member of the Hispanic Society of America.

His published works include: *Base para un estudio sobre la llamada reparación civil* (Doctor's thesis), Madrid, 1901; *Las simpatías de Italia por los Mambises cubanos*, "Documentos para la historia de la independencia de Cuba," Marsella, 1905; *La Criminalità dei negri in Cuba*, Turin, 1905; *Il Suicidio Tra i Negri*, Turin, 1906; *Superstizione criminosa in Cuba*, Turin, 1906;

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<p><i>Hampa Afro-Cubana, Los Negros Brujos</i>, Madrid, 1906; <i>La inmigración desde el punto de vista criminológico</i>, Habana, 1906; <i>Para la agionografía española</i>, Habana, 1908; <i>Los Mambises Italianos</i>, Habana, 1909; <i>La reconquista de América</i>, Paris, Ollendorf, 1911; <i>Historia de Santiago de Cuba</i>, Habana, 1912; <i>La identificación dactiloscópica</i>, Habana, 1913; <i>Entre cubanos</i>, Ollendorf, Paris, 1914; <i>Seamos Hoy como fueron Ayer</i>, Habana, 1914; <i>Hampa Afro-Cubana, Los Negros Esclavos</i>, Habana, 1916; <i>Bases para la organización Internacional de la Solidaridad de los Estados ante el delincuente</i>, Habana, 1917.</p>	
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Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso

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<p>ALFREDO ZAYAS</p> <p><i>Lawyer; writer; orator; Vice-president of the Re- public of Cuba, 1909-1913.</i></p> <p>ALFREDO ZAYAS Y ALFONSO was born on the twenty-first of February, 1861, in the city of Havana where his whole life has been spent. His early education was obtained in the <i>colegio</i> of Madame Boblag and the more famous <i>colegio</i> "El Salvador" founded by Luz Caballero which was then under the charge of his father, Juan Bruno Zayas. In 1882 at the age of twenty-one he received the degree of Licenciado en Derecho from the University of Havana and entered upon the practice of the law. Like most Cubans of his generation he shared in the revolutionary activities of the time; he was a member of the Autonomist party, a contributor of propagandist articles to various newspapers, editor of a literary magazine,</p>	
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and representative of the Revolutionary party in Havana. His part in the revolutionary program resulted in his arrest and imprisonment in 1896 and his exile in 1897.

With the triumph of the Revolution in 1898, he returned to political life in which he has since been active. He has held many offices: As early as 1889 he was Prosecuting Attorney; in 1891 Municipal Judge; in 1901 acting Mayor of Havana and Member of the Council; in 1905 he was made Senator for the Province of Havana and chosen President of the Senate; in 1906 he was President of the Revolutionary Committee; in 1907 he was chosen member of the Committee of Consultation to deal with matters affecting Cuba and the United States and in 1908 he was elected Vice-president of the Republic.

The literary interests of Dr. Zayas have been many and varied. He has been a frequent contributor to the press and to magazines on political and historical subjects; he was for six years Librarian of the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del Pais and for many years its President. His

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<p>published works include <i>El presbítero don José Agustín Caballero y su vida y sus obras</i>, 1891. <i>Cuba Autonómica. Lexicografía Antillana</i>, Habana, 1914.</p>	
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<p>FRANCISCO CARRERA JÚSTIZ</p> <p><i>Lawyer; teacher; expert in municipal affairs.</i></p> <p>FRANCISCO CARRERA JÚSTIZ was born in Guanabacoa, Province of Havana, on the thirtieth of August, 1857. He gained his early education in the church schools of his native town but for his later studies went to the University of Havana where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Civil and Public Law.</p> <p>Dr. Jústiz has found his chief interest in the field of municipal government and has devoted himself to its problems. He won in competition the position of professor in the law faculty of the University and he has founded a magazine entitled <i>Revista Municipal y de Intereses Económicas</i> in which he deals with city government. He is also a founder of the Association for</p>	
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Municipal Good Government and has delivered at the *Ateneo* and elsewhere an extensive series of lectures on the subject.

He is a member of the Academy of Sciences of Havana; honorary member of the Royal Academy of Jurisprudence of Spain; President of the Association of Doctors of Public Law, and President of the Committee on Social Problems in the National Workmen's Congress.

Dr. Jústiz has also seen service as a diplomat, having been Minister of Cuba to Spain, to the United States, to Holland, and to Mexico. He is the author of many articles and of the following works:

*Exposición, del Derecho Civil Español y sus Leyes Especiales para Cuba; Ayuntamientos Cubanos; Breve estudio sobre la excepcional importancia que presentan en Cuba los asuntos municipales; Una Sociología Municipal; Notas sobre progreso municipal científico, Al Congreso Cubano. La Constitución de Cuba y el problema municipal; Estudios de Filosofía Política. El Sufragio Universal, Estudios de Filosofía Política. Los Estados Norte Americanos desde el*

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<p><i>punto de vista de su Gobierno Municipal, Las ciudades del siglo XX y los Monopolios de Servicios Públicos. El Socialismo Municipal; El Municipio y la Cuestión de Razas; El Municipio y los Extrajeros. Los españoles en Cuba; El Municipio y las clases obreras; Los árboles y la cultura Cívica; Estudios de Economía Social. A los Centros Regionales; Pro Raza. A la Asociación de Dependientes de la Habana, como factor Sociológico en la Civilización de Cuba; La Ciencia Cívica en su relación con la mujer y con la Democracia; Introducciones a la Historia de las Instituciones Locales de Cuba. Programa de las Asignaturas de Gobierno Municipal y de Historia de las Instituciones Locales de Cuba; Estudio de Sociología Política: Conservadores y Liberales; Estudios Políticos Sociales. Orientaciones necesarias. Cuba y Panamá. Proyecto de Reforma de la Facultad de Derecho; El panamericanismo. La Independencia de las Colonias Europeas y en América, El Estado Moderno y la Acción Política. El Ideal Social, La Reforma Electoral, La Guerra y las Ciudades, Importancia Internacional del problema</i></p>	
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	<p><i>obrero.</i> He has also translated from the French the work of M. Gastón Cadoux, <i>La Vie des Grandes</i>, and from English the book of Mr. Alfred R. Conkling, <i>City Government</i>.</p>
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<p data-bbox="358 411 803 439">JOSÉ RAMÓN VILLALÓN Y SÁNCHEZ</p> <p data-bbox="538 459 803 529"><i>Engineer; soldier; teacher; administrator; Secretary of Public Works of Cuba</i></p> <p data-bbox="358 551 803 929">           JOSÉ RAMÓN VILLALÓN Y SÁNCHEZ was born in Santiago de Cuba on the twenty-fifth of March. He was educated abroad, in Spain and the United States; he obtained the degree in Civil Engineering at Lehigh University in 1889, and returned to Cuba where he pursued his profession, sharing in the development of the iron industry and of the railroads then rapidly growing. On the outbreak of the Revolution he joined the forces of General Maceo with whom he served as Chief of Staff and won the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.         </p> <p data-bbox="358 935 803 1050">           He was elected as Delegate to the General Assembly of the Revolutionary Army to meet at Santa Cruz del Sur, Camagüey, by the sixth Army Corps (Pinar del Rio).         </p>	
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	<p>At the Assembly he was elected a member of the Commission that went to confer with President McKinley, the Commission being composed of General Calixto García, President; Colonel José R. Villalón, Secretary; Major General José Miguel Gómez, Col. Manuel Sanguily and Doctor José A. González Lanuza. At the return of the Commission from the U. S. and after the dissolution of the General Assembly at the end of the war, Villalón served as assistant Engineer under the then Major W. M. Black in charge of the State Department at Havana; later he was appointed Chief Engineer of Matanzas and Santa Clara, etc., etc.</p> <p>In 1902, at the expiration of the American Intervention, Col. Villalón accepted the professorship of Higher Algebra and Calculus at the University of Havana till May 20, 1913, when President Menocal appointed him Secretary of Public Works, a position which he still occupies.</p> <p>He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of the Acad-</p>
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<p>emy of Sciences of the Island of Cuba, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of the Cuban Society of Engineers, and has represented his country as a Delegate to the International Engineering Congress held at San Francisco, and to the Second Scientific, Pan-American Congress held at Washington.</p>	
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<p>JOSE ANTONIO PRESNO</p> <p><i>Physician; surgeon; teacher.</i></p> <p>JOSE ANTONIO PRESNO Y BASTIONY was born in Regla, Cuba, on the nineteenth of March, 1876. He had his early education in the Church Schools of Guanabacoa where he gained the degree of Bachelor with distinction. Later he entered the University, matriculating in the Medical School with special credit in the examinations.</p> <p>In 1893 he won the post of Assistant in Dissection in the Mercedes Hospital. In 1896 he founded the <i>Revista de Medicina y Cirugia de la Habana</i> and gained the degree of Licentiate in Medicine; in the following year he was made Doctor in Medicine and became assistant Instructor in Surgical Anatomy and operations. In 1898, at the request of the Faculty, he was appointed by Dr. Francisco Zayas, Secretary of Public</p>	
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	<p>Instruction, to be Assistant Professor Extraordinary. From 1898 to 1899 he was entrusted by the Faculty with the vacant chair of Descriptive Anatomy. In 1900 the Faculty of Medicine elected him Auxiliary Professor and he won in the same year, by competitive examination, the post of Head Professor of Anatomy.</p> <p>In 1902 Dr. Presno was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences and Surgeon of Hospital "Number One." In 1903 he was made Surgeon of the Centro Asturiano (Asturian Club); Secretary of the Section of Anatomy in the Third Pan-American Medical Congress held in Havana, and Vice-president of the Medical Press of Cuba. In 1904 he was chosen by the organizing Committee of the Second Latin-American Congress to represent Cuba. In 1905 he was elected General Secretary of the First National Medical Congress of Cuba. In 1906 he was appointed by the organizing Committee of the Third Latin-American Medical Congress to represent Cuba, etc. In 1917 he was Vice-president of the Fourth Medical Congress of Cuba.</p>
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<p>He is President of the <i>Sociedad de Estudios Clínicos</i> of Havana, Vice-president of the Academy of Medical Sciences and President-elect of the Fifth Medical Congress of Cuba.</p> <p>Dr. Presno is a contributor to the medical press, for which he has written a great number of articles during the past quarter century. Among his publications are: <i>Tratamiento de los aneurismas externos</i>, etc., Havana, 1897; <i>La situación topográfica del apéndice cecal</i>, Havana, 1901, etc.</p>	
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<p>ABRAHAM PÉREZ MIRÓ</p> <p><i>Physician.</i></p> <p>ABRAHAM PÉREZ MIRÓ was born on the sixteenth of March, 1857, in the town of Marianao, Province of Havana, and received his early education at the hands of Professor Pedro del Campo who came from Santander (Spain) for the purpose. Later he entered the <i>Colegio</i> directed by Dr. Alonso Delgado in El Cerro and after taking part of the courses required for the Bachelor's degree, went in 1868 to Spain where he entered the <i>Colegio</i> of <i>Escolapios</i> in Villacarriedo, Santander. Thence he went to Valladolid where he took the examinations for admission to the study of Medicine and gained the degree of Licentiate in Medicine in 1877. The next stage he accomplished at Madrid where he served as</p>	
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	<p>assistant to Dr. Olavide in the Hospital of San Juan de Dios.</p> <p>In December, 1878, he returned to Cuba where he has occupied the following positions: Physician of San Felipe de Santiago Hospital; Physician of Mercedes Hospital; Physician of "Number One" Hospital; of The Beneficencias, Francesa and Montañesa; Emergency Surgeon of the United Railways of Havana; Physician of the Covadonga and Purisima Concepción sanatoriums; Head of the Therapeutic Laboratory of the University.</p> <p>He has also taught in the University as Professor of Therapeutics and Pharmacology and as Professor of Therapeutics in the Dental school.</p> <p>He is a member of the Society of Clinical Studies of Havana and of the Society of Cervantes of Valladolid (Spain).</p> <p>Dr. Miró is the inventor of the method in Therapeutics of using topical application of serum and microbinous vaccine to the gastro-intestinal tract. His articles describing the method have been translated into English and widely reproduced with</p>
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<p>notes crediting him with priority in the use of this valuable method which has been adopted in other countries.</p> <p>Dr. Miró is a contributor to professional journals in Cuba and elsewhere and is author of many articles including: <i>Elogio funebre del Dr. Federico Horstman</i>, <i>Elogio funebre del Profesor Rafael Cowley</i>, <i>Aparatos para fractura de las extremidades</i>.</p>	
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S A L A Z A R	397
<p>SALVADOR SALAZAR</p> <p><i>Lawyer; teacher; writer.</i></p> <p>SALVADOR SALAZAR Y ROIG was born in Colón, Province of Matanzas, Cuba, on the thirtieth of June, 1892. His early education was obtained in the Institute of Havana where he was granted his Bachelor's degree, with special distinction, 1910.</p> <p>Continuing in the University he gained degrees with distinction as follows: Doctor of Public Law, 1913, Doctor of Philosophy and Letters in 1914, and Doctor of Civil Law in 1914, winning in addition numerous prizes for scholarship and the special award of the "Carrera Jústiz" prize for work in the History of Local Cuban Institutions.</p> <p>In 1915 he was elected by the Faculty of Letters and Sciences in the University as Substitute Professor to fill during the ab-</p>	
H I S P A N I C   N O T E S	I



sence of their holders, the Chairs of the History of America and the rest of the world; and that of the History of Spanish Literature and the Modern Foreign Languages.

In the same year, on the organization of the Normal Schools for Teachers of Cuba, he was appointed by the school of Letters and Philosophy as a member of various Committees of judges in the contests for professorships in the normal schools.

On various occasions in 1915 and 1917, he has been charged by his Faculty to serve as lecturer in the popular courses known as University Extension courses.

In 1917 he won after a keen competition the Chair of History of Philosophy in the University a position which he continues to occupy. The Faculty of Letters and Sciences appointed him in the same year Editor in Chief of the Magazine of the Faculty.

He has acted as Honorary Delegate to the First National Labor Congress in Cuba; Member of the *Centro Catalán* of Havana; Member of the Board of Directors of the Cuban Society of International Law; Mem-

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<p>ber of the <i>Ateneo</i>; of the Asociación de Doctores en Derecho Público, of the Graduados en Filosofía y Letras, of the Liga Nacional de Instrucción Pública, of the Sociedad Unión of the Teatro Cubano, of the "Compañía Cubana de Publicaciones" which proposes to publish an edition of the Cuban classics.</p> <p>Dr. Salazar is the author of: <i>Lope de Rueda y su Teatro</i> (1911); <i>Por las nubes</i>, novel (1912); <i>Ternuras</i>, verses (1912); <i>Por la fuerza del amor</i> and <i>La verdadera aristocracia</i>, comedies (1913); <i>Literatura Cubana</i>, <i>El clasicismo en Cuba</i> (1913); <i>Rafael Maria Mendive</i> (1915); <i>La cesión de los bienes del Estado</i> (1913); <i>Milanés, Luaces y la Avellaneda</i> (1916); <i>Las libertades catalanas</i> (1917); <i>El reposo como elemento estético</i> (1917); <i>El Vampiro</i>, novel (1917); <i>El porvenir de la América latina</i> (1918); <i>José Martí</i> (1918); <i>El 71</i> (1918); <i>El porvenir de las pequeñas nacionalidades</i> (1918); <i>Los muertos mandan . . .</i> (1918); <i>La mujer en la guerra</i> (1918).</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	I



## MANUEL RAFAEL ANGULO

*Lawyer; man of affairs.*

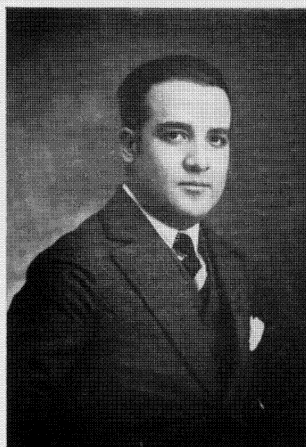
MANUEL RAFAEL ANGULO was born on the twenty-seventh of April, 1855, in Matanzas where he received his early education and at the age of fifteen won the Bachelor's degree. He then entered the University of Havana to study law and continued his studies for a time in Spain, but returned to Havana to practice his profession.

In his youth he took an active part in politics, as a member of the Central Committee of the Autonomist party. During the War of Independence he founded the periodical *Cuba* in New York which appeared in two editions—Spanish and English—both of which he edited. When, a little later, an Autonomist government was set up in Cuba he was made its representa-

tive in Washington. Still later, when the Spanish rule in Cuba ceased, he took part in founding the Union Democratic party and when this was dissolved he retired from political life to devote himself entirely to affairs—to the practice of his profession and the management of his business interests which included the "Cuban Star Line," a national interoceanic navigation Company, of which he is the President.

He has recently shown a new interest in public affairs by acting as one of the founders of the League for the Protection of the Suffrage.





*Conrado Walter Masaguer y Diaz*

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<p data-bbox="329 424 771 449">CONRADO WALTER MASSAGUER</p> <p data-bbox="526 470 752 495"><i>Artist; editor; manager.</i></p> <p data-bbox="329 519 777 1013">CONRADO WALTER MASSAGUER Y DÍAZ was born in Cárdenas, Cuba, on the third of May, 1889. When he was seven years old his parents, to escape Spanish persecution, moved to Mexico taking him and his brother. There he attended school in the Literary Institute of Mérida, Yucatan, but soon after moved to the United States where he entered St. John's School, Ossining, N. Y., and later the New York Military Academy at Cornwall. There in 1908 he began drawing caricatures for the school paper. In 1907 he was drawing for the Yucatecan paper <i>La Campana</i> and was soon contributing to other papers in Yucatan, The <i>Diario Yucateco</i>, <i>Artes y Letras</i>, <i>La Arcadia</i>, and <i>Frou Frou</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="355 1017 777 1043">In 1908 his family returned to Cuba and</p>	
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	<p>he became a contributor to <i>El Figaro</i>, <i>Letras</i>, <i>Cuba y América</i>, <i>El Triunfo</i>, <i>Don Pancho</i>, <i>El Choteo</i>, <i>El Mundo</i>, <i>La Prensa</i>, <i>Ultima Hora</i> and <i>La Lucha</i>.</p> <p>In 1911 he held an exhibition of caricatures in the <i>Ateneo</i> of Havana and in 1912 was made President of the section of <i>Fiestas</i> of the <i>Ateneo</i>. In 1912 he paid a visit to New York where he made his début in the <i>New York American</i> with caricatures of Broadway and accompanying comment. In 1913 the health of his family obliged him to return to Havana where he founded the <i>Gráfico</i> of which he is Vice-president and which he edited until 1916. In 1916 he founded the magazine <i>Social</i> of which he is Editor, and in the same year he founded the Institute of Graphic Arts of Havana of which he is President. In 1918 he was appointed a member of the Committee on the Fourth Liberty Loan and in the same year he was elected to the Board of management of the <i>Club de Pintores y Escultores</i>.</p> <p>When Cuba entered the war he made an energetic Pro-allied campaign in caricature</p>
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<p>and text in his papers, and lent active aid to the loan and to the Red Cross.</p> <p>In 1919 he produced the first number of <i>Pulgarcito</i>, a magazine for children. He is at work on preparations for the celebration of the Centenary of Havana to be held in December, 1919.</p> <p>He is a member of the Union and Rotary clubs as well as of various clubs of a purely social character.</p>	
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José A. Rodríguez García

## JOSÉ A RODRÍGUEZ GARCÍA

*Teacher; writer.*

JOSÉ A. RODRÍGUEZ GARCÍA was born in Matanzas on the twenty-second of February, 1864. He removed to Havana where he was taught in private schools and in due course won his degree of Bachelor.

In 1882 he was appointed auxiliary Professor in the School of Arts and Crafts. In the following year he became Professor of Mathematics and later, on the reorganization of the plan of education, he was entrusted with the courses in Grammar, Geography, History, Accounting, and Economy. During the seventeen years of his service as Professor in the School of Arts and Crafts he continued his study of Philosophy and Letters and Law. He obtained his degree of Licentiate and later that of Doctor in Philosophy and Let-

ters but did not complete the course in Law.

In 1900 he was appointed Professor of Grammar in the Institute of Matanzas, and somewhat later entered the competition for the Chair of Grammar, Didactic Literature, and the History of Spanish Literature in the Institute of Havana. In this he was successful and has since been Professor in the Capital.

Dr. Rodríguez Garçía has also taken an active part in journalism. He has been a member of the staff of *El Día* and also of *La Noche* and has published several magazines. In 1887 he issued *Cuba Intelectual*; in 1898 *Los Domingos Literarios*; in 1904 *El Teatro Cubano*; and in 1907 a second time *Cuba Intelectual*.

He has also written books in a number of different fields—Law, History, Geography, Philology, Mathematics, Literature, Grammar, etc.

Among his publications are: *Programa de nociones de Gramática Castellana*, Havana, 1904; *Enseñanza gradual de la Lengua Castellana*, Havana, 1896; *Programa de*

*principios de Gramática Castellana*, Havana, 1896; *Principios de Ortografía*, Havana, 1896; *Principios de Geografía*, Havana, 1897; *Gramatiquerías*, Havana, 1898; *Ensayo de un Programa para la enseñanza gradual de la Gramática Castellana*, Havana, 1899; *Bibliografía de la Gramática y Lexicografía Castellana*, etc., 2 vols., Havana, 1903-1913; *Literatura Præceptiva*, Havana, 1914; *De la Avellaneda*, Havana, 1914.









José Comallonga y Mena

COMALLONGA	411
<p>JOSÉ COMALLONGA Y MENA</p> <p><i>Agriculturist; teacher; writer.</i></p> <p>JOSÉ COMALLONGA Y MENA was born in Guantánamo, Province of Oriente, in the year 1865. Although he came of a family fairly well off, when he was fifteen he left home rather than adopt the commercial views of his family and go into business.</p> <p>From the time he was fifteen until he was eighteen he lived a wandering life, marked by hardships and poverty, which led him into many parts of the Island. Under these unfavorable conditions, without the knowledge of his family or any aid or influence from any source, he entered a competition, set up by the now extinct Provincial Assembly of Santa Clara, for a scholarship at the Moré School of Agriculture, and notwithstanding the odds against him, won the prize. He then got to Havana</p>	
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as best he could and devoted his full energies to the study of Agronomical Engineering in which he gained his degree in 1888. Thereupon he paid a long deferred visit to his home with his degree and with the satisfaction of owing his success solely to his own resolution and resources.

During the period of his study for his degree he got his living by writing for newspapers, making reports, and other jobs. At this time he published a book of verses, collecting those which he had written for *El Figaro* and *La Habana Elegante* some of which have since appeared in the anthology of Cuban poetry entitled *Arpas Cubanas*.

On completing his studies Comallonga devoted himself to what was then a new science in Cuba—that of the Chemistry of Sugar-making—and during fourteen years served as expert for the leading sugar mills of the island, seven of which he spent at the *Central Constancia* which from 1890 to 1895 had the reputation of being the first sugar mill in the world.

When the Independence of Cuba was declared he took an active interest in ob-

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<p>taining recognition for the academic degrees which had been granted by the School of Moré and as result of his labors secured the validation of his own degrees by the University. Thereupon he presented himself in competitive examination for a professorship in the School of Agronomy in the University, but failed to win it. A little later he entered a new competition for the chair of Agriculture in the Provincial Institute of Oriente Province, which he won. After four years he entered a new competition for the chair of Agriculture in the Institute of Santa Clara, in which he was successful notwithstanding that among his rivals was the famous Cuban authority on agriculture Don Juan Bautista Jiménez.</p> <p>At this time he was appointed by the government of President Estrada Palma, although he was a political opponent, Commissioner to study the Naudet system, upon which he published a pamphlet designed to prevent the landowners from loss and injury by adopting the new method.</p> <p>In 1907 he entered a competition for the</p>	
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	<p>Professorship of Rural Economy, etc., in which he was successful and which he now occupies.</p> <p>He was appointed at the same time by President Gómez, Director General of Agriculture, and in this position he set up the six model Agricultural schools which Cuba has and in which 180 children of rural Cuba are annually taught, clothed, and fed by the state.</p> <p>Under the administration of General Gómez (1908-12) Comallonga was also appointed Commissioner of the Cuban Government to study agricultural instruction in France, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States, publishing a report on his return. He set up in the Department of Agriculture the Government agronomical service and the National Agricultural Laboratory. At the end of General Gómez's term of office Comallonga retired from public service to resume his chair at the University.</p> <p>In 1915 he was appointed by President Menocal, Delegate to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, held in Washington; President Menocal also in-</p>
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<p>vited Comallonga, in collaboration with Dr. Francisco Henares, to direct the publication of a <i>Portfolio</i> of the <i>Sugar Industry</i> said to be the most sumptuous publication yet produced in Cuba.</p> <p>He has published: <i>Manual del químico y maestro de azúcar cubano</i>, Habana, 1897; <i>Memorandum, Teoria de los Triple Efectos</i>, Santiago de Cuba, 1903; <i>La Industria azucarera en Cuba</i>, Habana, 1906; <i>Por la cultura agrícola</i>, Villaclara, 1908; <i>La Feria y el Dr. Sacc</i>, Habana, 1911; <i>Acciones Agrícolas de algunos Gobiernos europeos</i>, Habana, 1911; <i>La instrucción agrícola en Cuba</i>, Habana, 1913; <i>Lecturas agrícolas para los niños</i>, Habana, 1914; <i>Portfolio de la industria azucarera</i>, Habana, 1915; (and in collaboration with Senorita Ortiz), <i>Tratado de enseñanza de economía doméstica y agricultura</i>, Habana, 1918.</p>	
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M E N O C A L	417
<p>JUAN MANUEL MENOCAL</p> <p><i>Lawyer; soldier; magistrate.</i></p> <p>JUAN MANUEL MENOCAL Y FERNÁNDEZ DE CASTRO was born in Matanzas in 1870, and began his studies in his birthplace where he took the courses leading to the Bachelor's degree in the Institute and was awarded the title after examination. Thence he went to Havana, entered the University, and was made Advocate in 1894.</p> <p>He had practiced his profession only a year when the War of Independence broke out and he joined the revolutionists. He was a member of the expedition under the command of General Collazo which landed on the beach of Varadero, Hicacos Peninsula, Matanzas, in March, 1896, and he continued in the service, fighting in the provinces of Matanzas, Las Villas, and Ha-</p>	
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vana, until the end of the war when he retired with the rank of Colonel.

During the first American Intervention Menocal fulfilled the duties of the following positions: Consulting Attorney to the Secretary of the Treasury; Acting Prosecutor of the Provincial Courts of Matanzas and Camagüey; and Prosecutor of the Provincial Court of Santiago de Cuba, at which last post he remained until the Republic was constituted.

Under the Republic he has held without any interval the following positions: Member of the Committee on Claims of the Army of Liberation; President of the Provincial Court of Matanzas; Presiding Judge of the Provincial Court of Havana; Secretary of Justice; Magistrate of the Supreme Court of the Republic.

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<p data-bbox="464 417 703 439">RODOLFO GUIRAL</p> <p data-bbox="700 464 772 487"><i>Oculist.</i></p> <p data-bbox="350 512 799 742">RODOLFO GUIRAL Y VIONDI was born on the eleventh of February, 1874, in Guanabacoa and there, in the church schools, he obtained his education as far as the Bachelor's degree. He then entered the University of Havana, began the study of Medicine, and obtained his degree as Doctor in 1898.</p> <p data-bbox="350 747 799 887">In the practice of his profession he has devoted himself to ophthalmology, in which he has had an exceptionally wide range of experience both in public and private practice.</p> <p data-bbox="350 893 799 1033">In 1908 he was appointed head of the Doctor Enrique López Eye Clinic and retained that post for four and a half years. He was then appointed oculist of the Hospital of Guanabacoa, remaining at this</p>	
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	<p>post three years. In 1901 he was made oculist of the <i>Centro Balear</i> (Balearic Islands Club); and resigned in 1906 when he became oculist of the <i>Centro de Dependientes</i> (Clerks Club), which position he later resigned.</p> <p>In 1908 he established a clinic of his own which bears his name. Meantime at one period or another he has been oculist to all the societies for mutual help in Havana and on occasion has been attending all of them at the same time.</p> <p>Dr. Guiral has contributed to the progress of his profession by various studies and experiments; he has completed a set of slides for stereoscopic use containing four hundred slides which exhibit the whole of the surgery of the eye, and has set up a complete laboratory of photomicrography, the only one in Cuba.</p> <p>He is the inventor of the treatment for the care of <i>Oftalmia blenorragica</i> in children which has proved successful in 1,200 cases. He is also the inventor of the operation called <i>Diverticulo canaliculotomia</i> and of the special instrument for this operation. He</p>
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<p>has, moreover, effected a modification in Professor Elliot's operation for trepanning by which the trepanning of the eye in glaucoma is harmless. Dr. Guiral has held no political office, but during the War of Independence he served on the Revolutionary Committee of his native city.</p> <p>He has been Secretary of the Board of Judges in competitive examinations for the Chair of Ophthalmology in the University.</p> <p>He has published: <i>La Oftalmia purulenta</i>, Havana, 1913; <i>Diagnóstico diferencial de la conjuntivitis granulosa, etc.</i>, Havana, 1913; <i>Clinica quirúrgica estereoscópica de los ojos</i> (with 350 stereoscopic photographs), Havana, 1916; <i>Nociones de Oftalmología necesaria al médico general</i>, Havana, 1916; <i>La antiseptia en Cirugía ocular</i>, 1918.</p>	
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DEL RIO	423
<p>FRANCISCO DEL RIO</p> <p><i>Physician; teacher.</i></p> <p>FRANCISCO DEL RIO Y FERRER was born in Havana on the twenty-seventh of December, 1880, but was educated chiefly in Spain. He won the degree of Bachelor at the Institute of Granada in 1897; then, going to Seville, he studied at the University and graduated as Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1905. In the following year he gained the same degree in the University of Havana, which also granted him the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy in 1913 and that of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in 1918.</p> <p>In 1904 he was appointed Assistant in the Faculty of the Veterinary School of Córdoba (Spain). In 1906 the Board of Health of Havana made him Veterinary Inspector. In 1907 he was appointed</p>	
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Veterinary for the Eastern Division in the Department of Public Works. He was one of the founders of the Free School of Veterinary Medicine in Cuba. In 1908 he was appointed Interne Professor in the School of Veterinary Medicine in the University, and later, through competitive examination, titular Professor of the Anatomy and Dissection of Domestic Animals.

He has been Sub-Delegate of Veterinary Medicine, and in 1914 he was Vice-president of the Third National Medical Congress. He is the editor of the *Revista Cubana de Medicina Veterinaria* and author of *Compendio de Artrologia y Miologia del Caballo* (1914).





CADALSO	425
<p>ALEJANDRO RUIZ CADALSO</p> <p><i>Engineer; architect; teacher.</i></p> <p>ALEJANDRO RUIZ CADALSO was born on the twenty-fourth of April, 1872, in Havana, and there he gained his education in the Institute, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor; in the Professional School where he won the titles of <i>Agrimensor</i> and <i>Maestro de Obras</i>, and in the University where he was made Doctor of Physico-Mathematics and Civil Engineer.</p> <p>In 1898 he was appointed Auxiliary Professor of the Professional School and in 1900, through competitive examination, he won the chair of Surveying, Topography, and Measuration. When the Academy of Arts and Letters was organized he was made a charter Member.</p> <p>He made the survey for the Municipal Terminal, executing for it the first geodeti-</p>	
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cal triangulation ever made in Cuba which has served as a basis for the modern topographical plan of the city.

His published works include *La doctrina de la energía*; *El mapa de Cuba, cómo está hecho y cómo habrá que hacerlo*; *El ingeniero y la civilización*; *La enseñanza de la Ingeniería y las opiniones del Dr. Waddell*; *El concepto de cordillera y de sierra*; *Las brújulas y la declinación magnética: distribución de ésta en Cuba*; *Proyecto de exploración magnética de Cuba*; *Instrucciones para la determinación de la declinación magnética en Cuba*; *Mercedes y centros de la haciendas circulares cubanas*; *Lecciones de Topografía y Agrimensura*, etc.

B R O U W E R	427
<p data-bbox="430 372 691 397">JULIO E. BROUWER</p> <p data-bbox="486 414 761 438"><i>Veterinary; surgeon; scientist.</i></p> <p data-bbox="338 454 786 893">JULIO E. BROUWER y ETCHECOPAR was born on the twentieth of December, 1879, in the city of Matanzas, Cuba, but he was educated in France. His early studies were taken at the St. Bernard College of the La Salle brotherhood in Bayonne; later he entered the Lycée of Bordeaux in which he gained his degree of Bachelor of Letters, and Mathematics at the University in 1899. In the same year he was admitted, after a competition, to the Veterinary School of Alfort where he continued three years, and then passed on to the school of Toulouse where he obtained his degree of Veterinary in 1905.</p> <p data-bbox="338 896 786 1040">On his return to Cuba he was made Veterinary of the General Board of Health and took charge at the same time of the Laboratory of Epizooty. On the establishment by Congress of the Agricultural</p>	
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	<p>Stations, Dr. Brouwer was made Director of the Camagüey Station. In 1907 he was appointed, after competitive examination, Veterinary Lieutenant in the Rural Guard. He was one of the founders of the Free Veterinary School afterwards incorporated into the University. In 1908 he was appointed, after competitive examination, titular Professor of Pathology, Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Operations, and Theory and Practice of Farriery and Horseshoeing. When the Training School for Horsemanship was organized for the officers of the Rural Guard, Dr. Brouwer was made Foundation Professor of the institution and for two years lectured on Military Horsemanship.</p> <p>In the exercise of his profession he founded the first Clinic for dogs in Cuba, and was one of the founders of the Pasteur Laboratory of Havana of serums and vaccines and is its Director. He was also the organizer of the first Dog Show in Cuba.</p> <p>He is the author of <i>Hipologia Militar</i>, which was made the textbook in the military Academy.</p>
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A L E M Á N	429
<p>RICARDO M. ALEMÁN</p> <p><i>Lawyer; teacher; writer.</i></p> <p>RICARDO M. ALEMÁN Y MARTIN was born in Havana on the twenty-first of August, 1891. After taking his early studies in the Institute of Havana he went to New York where he studied for a time in the "La Salle Institute," but returned to Havana to complete his course and obtained the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws in June, 1914.</p> <p>He is one of the original members of the Cuban Society of International Law and was Vice Secretary of the First National Juridical Congress which met in December, 1916.</p> <p>In 1917 he was elected Fourth Deputy of the Board of Governors of the Bar Association (Colegio de Abogados) of Havana and in 1918 he was chosen First Deputy of the board.</p>	
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	<p>On October 1, 1917, he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Mercantile Law in the University and on October 5th of the same year, Professor of Civil Law.</p> <p>He is author of: <i>Nuevas causas de divorcio que es conveniente establecer</i> (1916); <i>Problema de derecho mercantil acerca de la responsabilidad del socio comanditario</i> (1917); <i>Capacidad de la mujer en el Derecho Civil</i> (1917); <i>La querella en el Derecho Procesal y en el Derecho Penal. Crítica de esta Institución</i> (1917); <i>Problema de Derecho Procesal relativo a la institución de la rebeldía en el procedimiento civil</i> (1917); <i>El Derecho y el Teatro</i> (1917); <i>El derecho de alimentos y la Orden Militar 168 de 1902</i> (1917); <i>El Cotejo de letras practicado de oficio</i> (1917); <i>Contratos bilaterales imperfectos</i> (1917); <i>Código de Comercio Anotado</i> (1917); <i>Los actos de comercio en la doctrina, en el derecho vigente y en las principales legislaciones extranjeras</i> (1918); <i>Las sociedades alemanas de responsabilidad limitada</i> (1918); <i>La Letra de Cambio. Estudio de Derecho Mercantil</i> (1918).</p>
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RE MOS	431
<p>JUAN J. REMOS</p> <p><i>Critic; writer; lecturer.</i></p> <p>JUAN J. REMOS Y RUBIO was born on the eighth of April, 1896, in Santiago de Cuba, where he began his schooling. In October, 1908, he entered the Institute of Havana, for which special permission was required because he had not reached the required age for admission. He gained the Bachelor's degree in 1912 and in the following year entered the University where he completed the required course for the Doctor's degree in two years.</p> <p>In 1911, while he was still a student, he founded the <i>Sociedad de conferencias Demóstenes</i>, and in 1913 the <i>Sociedad de Estudios Artísticos</i>, in which he has taken an active part and is one of the three Directors, the others being Doctors Sergio Cuevas Zequeira and José Cosculluela. On</p>	
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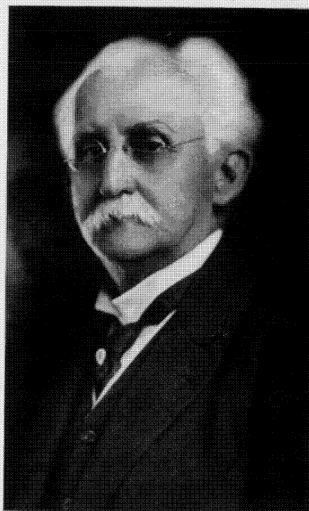
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	<p>the reorganization of the <i>Ateneo</i> of Havana in June, 1915, Dr. Remos was made Secretary of the Fine Arts section and initiated a series of great popular concerts.</p> <p>In 1917, on being elected President of the section, he developed an extensive plan for lectures, concerts, meetings, and interchange of ideas with other Latin-Americans.</p> <p>In September, 1915, he was made Secretary of the Falcón Conservatory of Music. In 1914 he founded the magazine <i>Arte</i> which gained a large measure of success. In 1915 he was appointed Professor of Spanish Language and Literature in the "English College" of Marianao and in 1917 he won in competitive examination the post of first auxiliary Professor of Spanish Grammar and Literature in the Institute of Havana.</p> <p>Dr. Remos has contributed to the principal periodicals of Cuba and has published the following works: <i>Curso de Historia de la Literatura Castellana</i> (2 vols.); <i>Introducción al Teatro de Schiller</i>; <i>Movimiento intelectual de Cuba en el siglo XX</i>; <i>La cuestión de oriente y sus relaciones con los estados de</i></p>
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<p><i>Europa</i> (doctor's thesis); <i>Cursos abreviados de Filosofía Historia y Literatura Musicales</i>; <i>Adaris</i> (drama); <i>27 de Noviembre y Certámenes artísticos</i> (addresses), <i>La toma de la Bastilla</i>, <i>Meyerbeer</i>, <i>Francia bajo Luis XIV</i>, <i>Donizetti</i>, <i>El arte materialista de Fidias y el arte espiritualista de Miguel Angel</i> y <i>Las célebres obras literarias en música</i> (lectures).</p>	
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(Washington, D. C.)

*Paul H. Henshaw*

## PABLO DESVERNINE

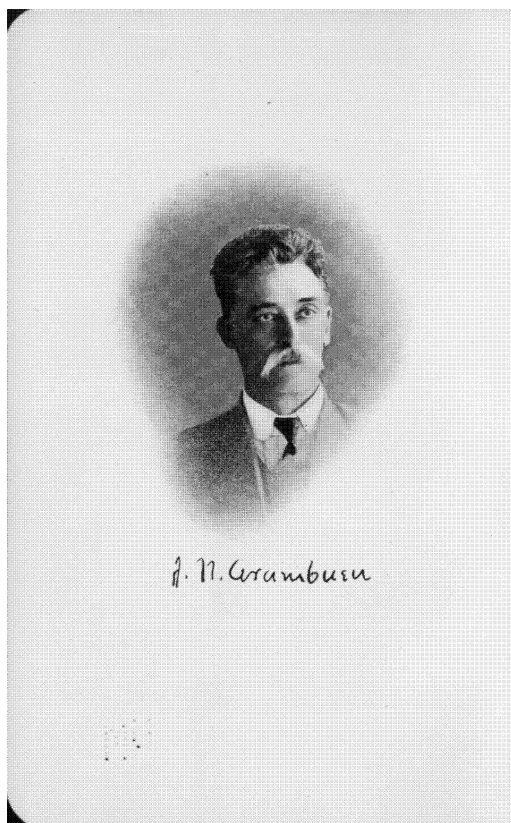
*Scholar; teacher; diplomatist; Secretary of State in the Republic of Cuba, 1914—*

THE Premier in President Menocal's Cabinet has had the fortune to run a long and distinguished career almost wholly in the city where he was born and grew up. Except for two comparatively brief periods spent in the United States, the first at Columbia University where as a student he obtained the degree of LL.B. and the second in Washington where he represented his country as its Minister, his life has been passed in Havana where he was born in the year 1854.

He studied at the University of Havana and practiced law in the Havana courts. In 1899 he was appointed by General Brooke, the American Military Governor,

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	<p>to be Chief of the Cabinet to the general satisfaction of the people. In the following year he was made Professor of Civil Law in the University where he has continued to teach with occasional interruptions. In 1911 he was made President of the Exposition of Agriculture, Industry, Art, and Labor. In 1913 President Menocal appointed him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington, then as now the most important and responsible diplomatic post to a Cuban. In 1914 he was made Secretary of State.</p> <p>Author: Special Report of the Secretary of Finance to General John R. Brooke, U. S. A., Governor General of Cuba. Havana, 1899. <i>El Derecho y la Sociología</i>, Habana, 1900; <i>Conferencia sobre el problema monetario de Cuba</i>. Habana, 1904; <i>Discurso leído en la apertura del curso académico de 1910 a 1911</i>. Universidad de la Habana, 1910.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES





## JOAQUIN N. ARAMBURU

*Journalist; educator; author.*

JOAQUIN N. ARAMBURU was born in Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio, on the tenth of September, 1855. He was educated at home, and in the public schools of his native town; never has attended college or university, but has increased his scanty early equipment by constant reading and the regular work of journalism. To this he has devoted his life, having been, during his career of forty years, the founder of eight papers and an editor of no fewer than twenty. For the past fifteen years he has been on the staff of the *Diario de la Marina*. Besides his services to Cuban papers he has been correspondent of several European periodicals.

Of public offices Señor Aramburu has held but one—that of Secretary of the

Board of Education to which he was nominated by General Wood in 1901.

He is an Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of Galicia (Spain) and of nearly all the societies organized in Cuba for instruction, recreation, and charity.

He is the author of a number of books some of which have been honored by translation into English:

*Prosa y Verso*. Guanajay, 1895; *Páginas intimas*. Guanajay, 1895; *Liturgia del grado de aprendiz*. Habana, 1895; *Aprendiz de Masón*. Habana, 1900; 1913; *Compañero Masón*. Habana, 1895; 1900; 1913; *Maestro Masón*. Habana, 1895; 1900; 1912; 1913; *La Masonería y sus símbolos*. Habana, 1900; 1915; *Lo que hace el dolor*. Drama. *Páginas*, Habana, 1907; *A. Moral*. Guanajay, 1906; *La Noche Buena*.

CAÑIZARES	439
<p data-bbox="358 424 761 449">SANTIAGO GARCÍA CAÑIZARES</p> <p data-bbox="535 473 757 498"><i>Physician; public man.</i></p> <p data-bbox="336 522 783 781">SANTIAGO GARCÍA CAÑIZARES was born on the seventh of July, 1862, in Sancti Spiritus, the birthplace of his mother; his father was a Spanish army officer. He prepared for the Bachelor's degree in the Jesuit College of Sancti Spiritus and in 1878 entered the University of Havana where he obtained the Licentiate in Medicine in 1884 and the Doctorate in 1886.</p> <p data-bbox="336 785 783 1044">He began the practice of his profession in the Isle of Pines and continued it in his native city where, besides serving on the Board of Education and the Board of Hospital Patrons, he edited a periodical <i>La Igualdad</i>. He held the position of Director of Coast Sanitation until 1895 when, at the outbreak of the War of Independence, he joined the revolutionaries.</p>	
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In the same year he was elected to represent the Fourth Army Corps in the Constitutional Assembly where Cuban independence was declared and the constitution signed. By unanimous vote of that Assembly he was chosen Secretary of the Interior of the Revolutionary government, and performed the duties of that office during the two years of the constitutional régime. From 1897 until the end of the war he held the rank of Colonel in the Sanitary Service.

Following this, as Mayor of Sancti Spiritus he organized departments of health and education, established orphanages and other philanthropies.

In 1901 the Republican party of which he was one of the founders, elected him to represent the Province of Santa Clara in the Cuban House of Representatives where he served several terms as president.

He has always been an earnest and active partizan; in Congress he has worked for the extension and regulation of charities and has been the author of various bills looking toward public betterment.

## JOSÉ G. VILLA

*Writer; teacher.*

José G. VILLA was born on the thirteenth of January, 1850, in Matanzas and obtained his education in his native place. He first studied Pharmacy, later turned to technical and practical Electricity and at last to teaching, in which he gained a place as Professor of primary instruction and English in a mercantile Academy.

Sr. Villa has written much both in prose and verse for many periodicals, many of his contributions appearing in the Havana magazine *Cuba y América*. He has also edited and published periodicals of his own which have had more or less success, for example, *El Ramo de Acacia*, a masonic paper; *El Pajaro Sirvidango*, a furtive paper issued during the period of freedom of the press in 1869; *El Consuelo de los Pobres*,

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	<p>the organ of a charitable society; <i>La Mosca Verde</i>, a satirical magazine; <i>Arte y Sport</i>, a literary magazine, 1914.</p> <p>Among his published works are: <i>Cefiros y flores</i>, Matanzas 187-; <i>La Condesa del Alba</i>, Matanzas; <i>Pucha Yumurina</i>, Matanzas; <i>Mi Musa</i>, Matanzas; <i>Rachas</i>, Matanzas; <i>Sonetos</i>, Matanzas; <i>Entre la vida y al muerte</i>, 1912.</p>
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M I G U E L	443
<p>PABLO MIGUEL Y MERINO</p> <p><i>Teacher; mathematician.</i></p> <p>PABLO MIGUEL Y MERINO was born in Havana on the twentieth of September, 1887. He attended the <i>Colegio de Belén</i> (1898-1903) and the University of Deusto, Bilbao (Spain) (1903-1904), then, entering the University at Havana, took his major work in mathematics. In 1909 he was graduated with the degree of Doctor in Physical Science, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, and Architecture.</p> <p>During his student days, Dr. Miguel began work in the University as instructor in astronomy, later being appointed to an adjunct professorship and in 1912 to a full professorship in which capacity he now serves (1919).</p> <p>He is the author of a book on the <i>Elements of Higher Algebra</i>.</p>	
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*Henri de la Roche*

BETANCOURT	445
<p>TEMÍSTOCLES BETANCOURT Y CASTILLO</p> <p><i>Lawyer, Magistrate.</i></p> <p>TEMÍSTOCLES BETANCOURT Y CASTILLO was born at Camagüey on the fifteenth of May, 1873, where he was educated and from where he proceeded to the University of Havana, in which he graduated in law. During the Spanish régime, as well as the period of intervention, and afterwards under the Republic, he has served in various public positions, beginning with District Attorney for Camagüey and occupied in succession the following posts: Court Officer of the Provincial Court of Camagüey, Judge of the First Instance, etc., of Moron; Judge of Instruction, etc., of Pinar del Rio; Secretary of the Provincial Court of Santa Clara; Prosecuting Attorney of Provincial Court of Oriente; Magistrate</p>	
HISPANIC NOTES	I



of the Provincial Court of Camagüey and Presiding Judge of the same court. He was made Public Master of the first and second grade because of special services and is on the Board of Examiners in Camagüey and Ciego de Avila.

He occupies the post of Official Lecturer in the summer normal schools and is in charge of the courses on Geography and Civic Instruction. He is an honorary member of the Association of Masters in Law, at Camagüey, a member of the Veterans' Association and of the Nautical Club at Moron, and he holds the post of lecturer for the above Association of Masters in Law. He is active as managing member and secretary of the board of directors of the Puerta Principe and Nuevitas Railway. He has also held the chair of Geography and Universal History in the Provincial Institute at Camagüey. He is the author of a work with notes on the Organic Law of Judicial Powers, and a treatise on Extenuating Circumstances in the Penal Code. He has published articles on Methodology, Natural Sciences, Geography,

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<p>and Physiology, and two pamphlets on Episodes in the War of Independence up to the arrival in Cuba of the First President of the Republic. He has contributed as a writer of scientific and literary articles, to many Cuban magazines, his contributions ranging from the field of poetry to the field of agriculture. In party politics he is a member of the old National party and is often heard on the public platform of his own city.</p>	
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Emilio Bobadilla  
( "Fray Candil" )

BOBADILLA	449
<p data-bbox="422 414 731 470">EMILIO DE BOBADILLA (Fray Candil)</p> <p data-bbox="580 489 776 513"><i>Critic; poet; novelist.</i></p> <p data-bbox="358 539 802 914">EMILIO DE BOBADILLA, widely known by the pseudonym Fray Candil, was born in the city of Cárdenas, Cuba, in 1872. His father, Don José Sixto de Bobadilla, a descendant of the Spanish Knight, Francisco de Bobadilla who carried Columbus to Spain in chains in 1500, was an attorney well known in Havana in his day and a professor in the Law Department of the University. He desired that his son should study law and succeed to his practice and prestige; but the boy's bent was totally different.</p> <p data-bbox="358 919 802 1033">As a youth of fifteen or sixteen, a student in the University of Havana, young Bobadilla felt an irresistible attraction toward literature as a career; and began writing</p>	
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for the local papers and reviews under the name which he afterwards made famous.

From the first he gave indications of a vein of satire and keen critical ability, which made it evident to himself and his family that he must devote himself to letters. The intellectual poverty and the narrow social atmosphere of the oppressed colony were odious to the young man and upon the death of his father he sailed for Spain. At twenty years of age he arrived in Madrid, the metropolis of his race and his tongue, where he was already known in journalistic circles through his work for Cuban and South American periodicals.

He at once entered the Central University of Madrid and completed his legal studies but with his mind fixed always on literature. He collaborated in the work of *El Imparcial* and other Madrid papers soon becoming recognized as a critic of power, discernment, and independence. His fearless sincerity naturally won him enemies, but in the Spanish speaking world he is known as one of the critics of the day. A duel which he had with the famous

BOBADILLA	451
<p>critic and satirist Clarin, in which the latter was wounded, produced a sensation in Madrid.</p> <p>Bobadilla is a scholar: he is acquainted with several languages and with nearly all European countries. Upon a visit to the Scandinavian countries he was cordially treated by the public and was entertained several days by the celebrated Björnson at his home, Anlestad.</p> <p>Bobadilla's novels are: <i>Novelas en germen</i>; <i>A fuego lento</i> (a tale which is to tropical life what some of Kipling's are to the jungle); <i>En la noche dormida</i> (a pathological study); <i>En pos de la paz</i> (word painting of events in the Lower Pyrenees); <i>Viajando por España</i> (with a prologue by Pérez Galdos); <i>Sintiendome vivir</i> (the intimate spiritual life of the author). His books of literary criticism are: <i>Capitulazos</i>; <i>Solfeo</i>; <i>Triquitraques</i>; <i>Con la capucha vuelta</i>; <i>Grafomonos de América</i>; <i>Bulevar arriba</i>, <i>Bulevar abajo</i>; <i>El padre Coloma y la aristocracia</i>.</p> <p>Poetical works: <i>Vortice</i> (a collection of poems various of which have been trans-</p>	<p>o</p>
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o	<p>lated into English, Italian, and French); <i>Fiebres</i> (short poems, much admired and imitated in Latin America, the best known of which are entitled <i>Bogotá</i> and <i>À Velazquez</i>. Although one by one Fray Candil's sonnets make their first appearance in <i>La Esfera</i> (Madrid) he contributes constantly to many South American and European reviews including <i>Le Figaro</i> and <i>Le Gil Blas</i>, <i>La Revue de Revues</i> and <i>La Renaissance latine</i>. His work is received with great respect by the critics: Azotin affirms that "Fray Candil has taught Spain to think and to feel"; Gómez de Baquero, "Fray Candil has the melancholy and sobriety of Anatole France, the aggressiveness of Octave Mirbeau, the scientific seriousness of Taine and the roguishness of Henri Lavedan"; the London <i>Athenæum</i> proclaims him "the first of Spanish critics."</p> <p>At present, 1919, Bobadilla makes his home in Biarritz, France, where he is serving as Consul from Cuba.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

BUSTO Y DELGADO	453
<p>NEMESIO BUSTO Y DELGADO</p> <p><i>Lawyer; judge.</i></p> <p>NEMESIO BUSTO Y DELGADO was born in the village of Recreo, now called Máximo Gómez, on the nineteenth of December, 1865. At the <i>Colegio</i> "El Progreso" in the City of Cárdenas he prepared for the Bachelor's degree which he received in 1882; six years later he was granted the Licentiate in Law by the University of Havana.</p> <p>He has occupied in Cárdenas the office of Judge of the Primary Court of Claims and Mandates, Correctional and Municipal, and was President of the Board of Education until December, 1910.</p> <p>In 1910 he was the candidate of the Liberal party, and was elected to represent the Province of Matanzas in the</p>	
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	<p>House of Representatives and, later, was designated Secretary of that body. He filled the same position in the special session of Congress convened in 1913.</p>
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B Y R N E	455
<p data-bbox="449 417 699 439">BONIFACIO BYRNE</p> <p data-bbox="619 463 771 485"><i>Poet; journalist.</i></p> <p data-bbox="352 509 799 915">BONIFACIO BYRNE was born in Pueblo Nuevo a suburb of Matanzas on the third of March, 1861. At seven years of age he entered the <i>Colegio</i> "El Porvenir" in Matanzas where he came under the influence of Antonio Luis Moreno, the director of the school. Pupil until 1875, and afterwards teacher in this institution, the inspiration and guidance of Moreno, added to that master's illuminating teaching of the poets, led young Byrne to choose poetry as his vocation. Aside from Moreno, the model and mentor of Byrne's early days was the poet Nicanor A. Gonzales.</p> <p data-bbox="352 921 799 1033">Byrne's first appearance in print was in his seventeenth year, when some of his verses were published in a Matanzas weekly, <i>La Primavera</i>.</p>	
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His first essay in the journalistic field was as annalist of the "Ateneo" society, being associated with the veteran writer Fernando Romero Fajardo who was its Director.

He later joined the editorial staff of *El Pueblo* in Matanzas, and was director successively of *La Mañana*, *La Juventud Liberal* and *El Obrero*; twice he was editor of *El Diario* (Matanzas) and did special articles for *El Imparcial* and *La Región*. In 1895, when rebellious Cuba was being disciplined by Spain, Byrne's caustic and enthusiastic pen attracted a dangerous degree of attention; his separatist propaganda led to the suppression of his paper, *El Diario de Matanzas*. Byrne was arrested and tried; defended by Nicolás Heredia, a writer of note, his trial deteriorated into a picturesque political wrangle, in which the President of the Tribunal frequently obstructed the defense with interruptions. Byrne was sentenced to six months' imprisonment but escaped serving through a proclamation of amnesty.

At this juncture Byrne emigrated to

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<p>Tampa, Florida, where he remained three years. Here he continued to work for Cuban independence largely through the columns of <i>El Expedicionario</i>, a small paper which he directed, and through his contributions to the Cuban periodicals <i>Patria</i>, <i>El Porvenir</i>, <i>Cacarajicara</i>, <i>El Continente Americano</i>, and <i>Cuba</i>. He also collaborated in the <i>Album Patriotico</i> which <i>El Figaro</i> published in 1899. He was secretary, in Tampa, of the club Pedro Betancourt.</p> <p>Upon his return to the island of Cuba, after the close of the Spanish-American War, Byrne acted for a short time as editor of <i>La Discusión</i>, but in April, 1899, resigned to accept an appointment under the provincial government of Matanzas; later, being appointed secretary of that government, he retained the position for ten years, until 1912.</p> <p>During a part of this period he directed in Matanzas the periodical <i>Yucayo</i>, which he continues in 1919, serving also as Secretary to the Superintendent of Schools of the Province. He has been President of the Press Club and of the Club of "Emi-</p>	
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grados" in Matanzas. He is a member of the Cuban Academy of Arts and Letters and an Associate (Correspondent ) Fellow of the Academy of the Republic of San Salvador.

Byrne has not been without honors in his own city: The Council has declared him an Eminent Son of the City of Matanzas, and a street has been named in his honor. A commemorative stone tablet has been placed in the house in which he was born, at the expense of the Association of Students of the Institute in the same place.

In 1915, during a second visit to the Great Republic of the North, Byrne wrote a book of verses entitled *La Nación Maravillosa*, a tribute of admiration to the country of Washington. This has not yet appeared.

His published writings are the following: Volumes of poetry: *Excéntricas* (Philadelphia, 1893); *Efigies* (Philadelphia, 1897); *Lira y Espada* (1901); *Poemas* (1903); *En Medio del Camino* (1914).

Several of his dramatic works have been produced with success: *El Anónimo*; *Rayo*

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<p><i>de Sol; El Legado; Varón en Puerta; El Espíritu de Martí.</i></p> <p>He has been successful in numerous literary competitions, having been awarded the first prizes in Matanzas at the quatercentenary of the discovery of America, and in Havana. His sonnets and patriotic poems presented at Juegos Florales throughout Cuba and in Spain have brought him many prizes.</p>	
A N D M O N O G R A P H S	I

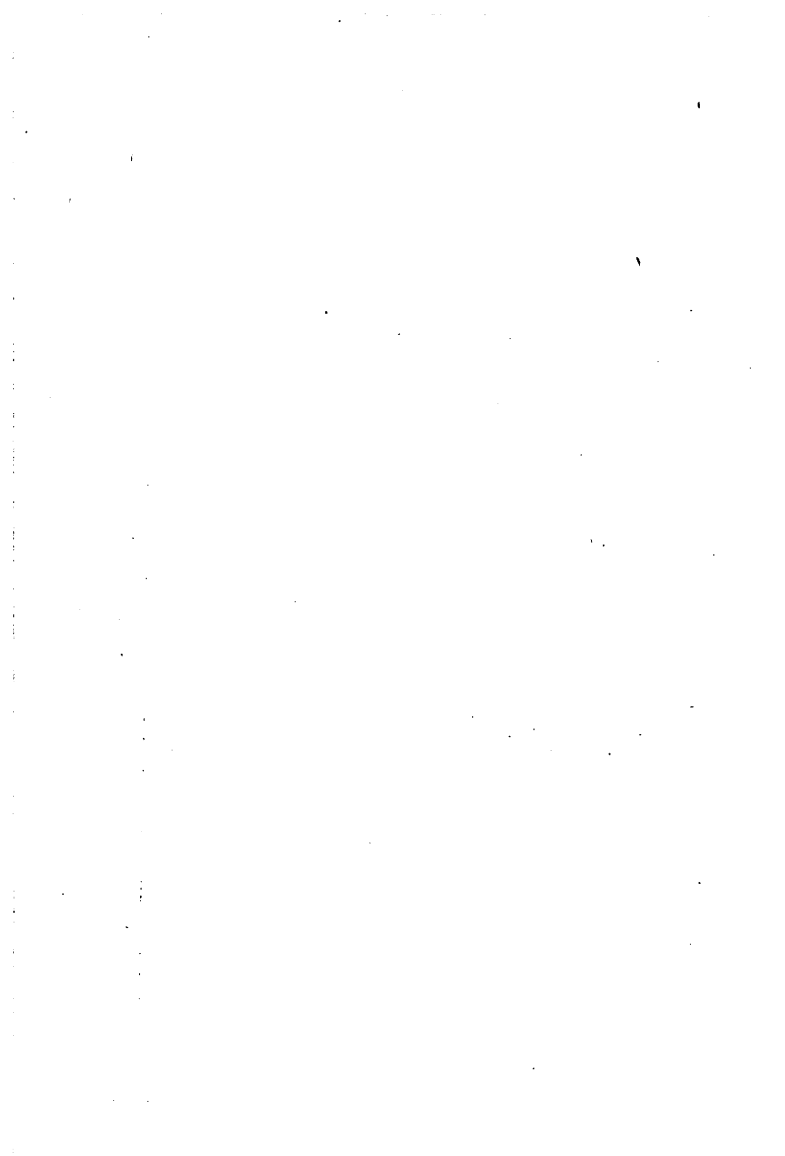




CALLEJAS	461
<p>FELIX CALLEJAS</p> <p><i>Poet; journalist.</i></p> <p>FELIX CALLEJAS was born of Cuban parents at Bogotá, Colombia, on the eighteenth of May, 1878. His first studies were pursued in the <i>Colegio</i> of Belén and the Institute of Havana. He began his literary career in the field of poetry, where his success as a verse writer soon attracted notice. His first volume of poetry, <i>Vibraciones</i>, won enthusiastic welcome from the public. Among the noticeable poems in this volume are "Noche de Baile," "Cuadro de Sombres," "Cien y Alma," "Præmium," and "Entre llamas." In his later verse may be mentioned "Armas y espigas," which won the first prize in a competition taken part in by the leading poets of Cuba. The sonnet form is especially affected by this writer and many of his sonnets are</p>	
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	<p>distinguished for elevation of thought and beauty of expression. Endowed with versatility of talent, Callejas has used various forms of literary expression, ranging from poetry to humorous essays. He was the founder and editor of the educational review <i>Cuba Pedagógica</i> and edited for a number of years the child's magazine called <i>Primavera</i>. He has contributed also in prose and verse to the principal literary publications of his country. In 1912 he took up journalistic work as editor of the <i>Prensa</i> of Havana, in which he inaugurated a humorous section, which soon attracted popular notice throughout the country. His humor and his irony are directed to encourage all elements of social progress and it was through his championship that the system of giving free luncheons to public school scholars was introduced in Cuba. A selection of humorous articles was published in 1914, under the title <i>Arreglando el Mundo</i>, a book which won popular approval.</p> <p>Callejas is also distinguished as an educator, in which capacity he has lectured on grammar in Normal schools in Havana,</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

CALLEJAS	463
<p>and has occupied important technical positions in the Office of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. He is a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, in which he has served as general treasurer and vice-president of the section of literature. At the present time, although not giving up his work in daily journalism, he is editor of the Review of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, an official publication of the Cuban Government.</p>	
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CAÑIZARES	465
<p>FELIPE GARCÍA CAÑIZARES</p> <p><i>Physician; teacher.</i></p> <p>FELIPE GARCÍA CAÑIZARES was born in Sancti Spiritus on the fourteenth of July, 1872. He obtained his early education in his native city, and afterwards proceeded to Havana and Madrid. In 1892 he became a member of the hospital staff of San Francisco de Paulo, and in November of that year, after a competitive examination, he was appointed assistant in Dissection in the medical faculty of the University of Havana. From 1893 to 1896 he was in charge of the chair of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Natural History in the <i>Real Concilia</i> Seminary of Havana. In 1895 he was appointed, after a competition, a member with first honors of the "Weiss" Obstetrical Clinic, and later in the same year associate professor of Technical</p>	
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	<p>Anatomy, in the Preparatory School of Medicine at Havana. He obtained his degree of Licentiate in medicine with first-class honors and afterwards the degree of Doctor of Natural Sciences. At the close of 1895 he proceeded to Europe and graduated as Doctor of Medicine at the Central Faculty of Madrid. From this city he went on to Paris to specialize in the study of botany, syphilitic diseases, and diseases of the skin. He continued to Manila and this trip was wrongly interpreted as involving him in questions of Cuban politics. He was tried by a court martial and was sent to Barcelona. After a month he was freed and he then went to France and from there to Venezuela, where he practiced his profession until he returned to Cuba in 1900. He was nominated after a competition to the chair of Natural History in the Institute of Havana, and also assumed charge of the Botanical Garden and Museum of the Institute.</p>
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A R T E A G A	467
<p data-bbox="435 431 685 454">MANUEL ARTEAGA</p> <p data-bbox="338 482 788 1038">MANUEL ARTEAGA was born in Camagüey on the twenty-eighth of December, 1879. In 1892 he went to Venezuela to pursue his studies at the University of Caracas where he followed courses in civil law and theology. After being ordained he was appointed to the position of foreign curate and vicar at Cumana and later was named Canon with the title of Doctor in the Cathedral of Guayana. While at Cumana he took charge of the decoration of the Church of Santa Ines and was also given supervision of the restoration of the parish church at Benita in Venezuela, which had been destroyed by the earthquake of 1900. This work under his direction was entirely successful. In 1910 he was sent to the Eucharistic Congress of Madrid as a representative of the Archdio-</p>	
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	<p>cese of Caracas and read a paper there on ecclesiastical subjects. Afterwards he returned to Camagüey, where he now occupies the position of parish priest of the Church de la Caridad. At present he is Provisor and Vicar General of the Bishopric of Havana. He is also interested in journalism, having published in Venezuela <i>La Iglesia</i>, and at Camagüey a journal entitled <i>Religión y Patria</i>.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

CARTAYA	469
<p data-bbox="340 417 759 442">ENRIQUE HERNÁNDEZ CARTAYA</p> <p data-bbox="593 463 748 488"><i>Lawyer; teacher.</i></p> <p data-bbox="327 512 772 1037"> ENRIQUE HERNÁNDEZ CARTAYA was born on the twenty-sixth of January, 1877, in the city of Havana. His elementary and secondary studies were pursued at the <i>Colegio</i> of San José and at the Institute of Havana, where he received his Bachelor's degree in 1891, with honors. Entering the University of Havana he took courses in law, philosophy, and letters. In the first subject he won prizes in all of his assigned subjects and took the degrees of Licentiate of Laws and Doctor of Laws with first honors. In the faculty of philosophy and letters he received various prizes, became Licentiate and received the public investiture of Doctor in 1897. He was appointed assistant supernumerary professor in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and was </p>	
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engaged in the teaching of Spanish literature and metaphysics from 1897 to 1898. In this year after receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws he was nominated by the faculty as assistant professor in the Law School. In 1900, after competition, he obtained the chair of Assistant Professor in the School of Public Law. In this capacity he has taken charge of the work from 1900 to 1904 in political economy and jurisprudence. In 1904 he was advanced to the position of Titular Professor of Administrative Law, a position which he holds at the present time. He is also a member of the University Council, the governing body of the University of Havana.

He was a legal member of the extinct Superior Committee of Especial Hygiene, a member of the Commission for Social Service, a part of the Department of Justice, a member of the Commission nominated by the President of the Republic to inquire into the increase in budgetary items, a member of the Cuban Section of the Supreme International Commission for Uniform Legislation in Financial Mat-

CARTAYA	471
<p>ters, in which capacity he prepared a questionnaire submitted to the Central Council at Washington on bills of exchange, a work which secured the approval of Secretary McAdoo. He is ex-officio member of the Central Electoral Committee, founded in 1908, and during eleven years he has been actively concerned in all of the electoral cases and questions arising in the Island of Cuba. In 1906 he was named as a Counselor by President Palma, and in this capacity was a member of the Commission known under the name of "Cabildo de Altura." At this time he was nominated by this Commission to be Acting Alcalde of the Fifth District of Havana, which takes in an extensive zone in the city. He has been entrusted with various civic duties, among others that of acting as a member of the boards of judges in the open competitions held at the Institute and the University of Havana. For twenty years he has been actively engaged in law practice and has been a member of the governing body of the Havana bar. At present he is Vice-president of the Cuban Society of International</p>	
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	<p>Law, a member of the American Society of International Law of Washington, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia. He has published a complete work on the Cuban electoral system entitled <i>El Régimen electoral de la República de Cuba</i>, which is cited in the last edition of Esmain's classical treatise on constitutional law. He has published a critical study on the Aeneid of Virgil and the Pharsalis of Lucan, as his doctor's dissertation, 1897. His technical works are as follows: <i>La quiebra en Derecho internacional privado</i>, 1898. <i>La fianza de arraigo en nuestro derecho moderno</i>, 1899. <i>El Régimen parlamentario y la constitución de Cuba</i>. <i>El escrutinio primario</i>, 1908. <i>La inmunidad parlamentaria</i>, 1913. <i>La reforma del derecho público cubano</i>, 1919.</p>
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M E N O C A L	473
<p>ARMANDO MENOCAL</p> <p><i>Painter.</i></p> <p>ARMANDO MENOCAL was born in Havana in 1866. His early education in Cuba was supplemented by the study of art in Spain.</p> <p>In 1888, he was appointed professor in the School of Painting and Sculpture of Havana, the appointment being renewed in 1899.</p> <p>He has at sundry times served as judge in competitions of painting, and was official representative from Cuba to the Paris Exposition in 1900. He was elected in 1912 to membership in the Academy of Arts and Letters (Cuba).</p> <p>Menocal has for many years been a painter of portraits and of <i>genre</i> and historical pictures; he has more recently turned his attention to fresco. His decorations for the auditorium of the University and</p>	
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for the magnificent new presidential palace were chosen as the result of competitions.

Menocal reached the rank of major in the Cuban War for Independence.

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Enrique Collazoy Tejada

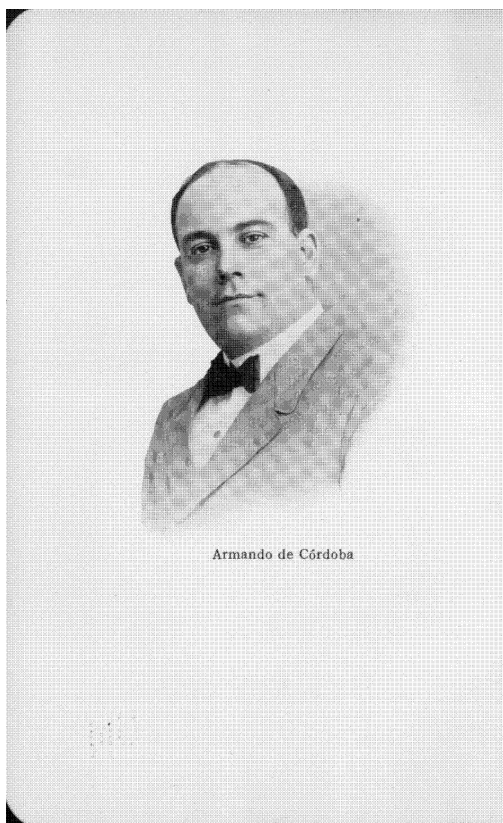
COLLAZO	475
<p data-bbox="452 424 703 449">ENRIQUE COLLAZO</p> <p data-bbox="606 470 777 494"><i>Patriot; historian.</i></p> <p data-bbox="355 519 802 747">ENRIQUE COLLAZO was born in Santiago de Cuba on the twenty-eighth of May, 1844. At fourteen years of age he was sent to Spain and entered the <i>Colegio</i> of Segovia as artillery cadet. He finished the course with the rank of Second Lieutenant (cadet) and later was made full Second Lieutenant, then Lieutenant.</p> <p data-bbox="355 754 806 1044">Two years later, in 1868, war broke out in Cuba and young Collazo renounced his military career in Spain, went to the United States and enlisted as a soldier in the Company "Riflers de la Libertad" under the command of Colonel Manuel Suárez. In May of 1869 he arrived in Cuba with the expedition of the <i>Perit</i>. In 1871 he went to Jamaica with a revolutionary commission and in 1875 returned</p>	
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	<p>to Cuba in the steamer <i>Oclavia</i> as a member of the expedition under Pio Rosado. Thereafter he remained in the Revolution as Major in Camagüey until the signing of the Pact of Zanjón in 1878.</p> <p>He then went to Jamaica with General Máximo Gómez and together with Gómez and Martí signed on the 20th of January, 1895 the order of revolt for the 24th of February of that year. The year following, in March, 1896, he disembarked in Véradero with an expedition carried by the steamer <i>Three Friends</i>. He commanded different brigades in the war and in 1897 was designated Representative for Oriente to the Assembly of Yaya.</p> <p>Upon the formation of the Republic he was made Representative for the Province of Havana; at the close of his term of office he was designated Comptroller General of the Republic, which position he occupied several years as also that of voting member of the Junta de Protestas.</p> <p>He has published various works upon Cuban history: <i>Desde Yara hasta el Zanjón</i> (1893); <i>Episodios de la Guerra</i> (1899);</p>
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COLLAZO	477
<p>(in collaboration with Alboro Catá), <i>Cuba Independiente</i> (1900); <i>Los Americanos en Cuba</i> (1905-06); <i>Cuba Intervenida</i> (1910); <i>Cuba Heroica</i> (1912) and various pamphlets such as <i>La Revolución de Agosto</i> (1906).</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	I







Armando de Córdoba

ARMANDO DE C Ó R D O V A Y  
QUESADA*Physician; specialist.*

ARMANDO DE C Ó R D O V A Y QUESADA was born in Havana in 1880 and educated in the Institute and the University of Havana, obtaining from the latter the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He has served Hospital Number One as Chief of Laboratory and for five years was medical interne. He has been a voting member of the National Board of Health and Philanthropy and specialist in nervous diseases at the Quinta de Dependientes.

As the result of competitions, Dr. Cordova has been assistant in Histology and Pathological Anatomy and has filled various other positions in the National University, reaching in 1907 the one which he now holds (1919): that of Professor of



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	<p>Nervous and Mental Diseases and Head of the Clinic in the same department. He also is at the head of a Sanatorium for the treatment of the diseases in which he specializes.</p> <p>Dr. Córdova has contributed to Cuban Medical reviews numerous articles chiefly along the lines of Neurology and Psychiatry.</p>
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CORONADO	481
<p>FRANCISCO DE PAULA CORONADO Y ÁLVARO</p> <p><i>Historian; literary man; educator.</i></p> <p>FRANCISCO DE PAULA CORONADO Y ÁLVARO was born in Havana on the eighth of January, 1870, of distinguished ancestry on both sides. His father D. Augustin Coronado y Piloña claimed direct descent from the Coronado who was conqueror of Costa Rica and the Coronado who explored parts of North America in 1540.</p> <p>He entered when very young the <i>Colegio</i> "La Educación," and later attended "San Francisco," the "<i>Real Colegio</i> de San Fern- nando" and "Belén" where he followed the courses required for the Bachelorate. In Havana University he studied Civil and Administrative Law and also Philosophy, Letters, and Pedagogy.</p>	
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At seventeen he began to write for *La República*, a Havana daily paper, and to teach Spanish grammar and literature in the "Círculo de Trabajadores."

From about 1887 he devoted himself definitely to literature, history, and teaching despite the traditional family profession, Law, for which he studied but which he never practiced.

From 1889 to 1895 his writing was in the line of literary criticism. Sometimes over his own name, sometimes using the pseudonym César de Madrid, he made constant contributions to various Havana dailies, to the reviews, *La Habana Elegante*, *El Figaro*, *El Hogar*, *El Pitcher*, *Gil Blas* and to some foreign periodicals as well. In the *Figaro* he maintained for several years a special column of wit and satire with the caption "Cosas" in which he signed himself variously as Don Pánfilo, Panfílón or Panfilito.

Upon the organization of the Cuban Revolutionary party in 1892, Coronado joined it and also was allied with the patriotic "junta" of Havana until 1896 when

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<p>he was forced to emigrate to escape the persecutions of the Spanish authorities. Settling in New York he allied himself with various revolutionary clubs and edited <i>Patria</i>, the official organ of the Revolution in foreign parts. He collaborated also in <i>El Porvenir</i>, <i>Cuba y América</i>, and <i>Cuba y Puerto Rico</i>, all published in New York. In 1897, in association with Enrique Hernández Meyares, he founded <i>Carajicara</i> but soon withdrew from it.</p> <p>In 1898, Coronado was free to return to educational and literary work which he has continued with a single interim of two years, 1902-4, when he was Secretary of the Cuban legation in Mexico. He has been member of the Havana Board of Education (1899), school inspector for the Province of Havana (1900), member and secretary of the board of judges for the scholastic contests in the secondary schools of the Provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara (1900), Provincial Superintendent of the schools of Camagüey (1900-1902), Provincial Superintendent of the schools of Havana (1904-1909), Secretary of the Na-</p>	
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tional Council of Librarians of Cuba (1910-1913), member of the board of judges in competitions for the chair of Pedagogy in the University of Havana (1916).

Coronado directed the first lay school in Cuba, that established by the *Círculo de Trabajadores* in 1889; he first taught patriotic history in night classes for laborers; he early gave courses of lectures upon national history to the teachers of the Island. While connected with the Department of Public Instruction he codified and edited the first courses of study used in the elementary schools, established examinations for teachers, and organized the system of common school inspection.

He is a member of the following societies: Association of Painters and Sculptors; Cuban Theatrical Society; Fundación Luz Caballero; National Association of Revolutionary Emigrés; Cuban Society of International Law; Ateneo of Havana (one of the Board of Governors); Academy of History of Cuba (Secretary).

Leading periodicals of Latin America frequently publish poems from Coronado's

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<p>pen under the pseudonyms "Marcelo Du Quesne" and "El Caballero de la Blanca Luna." He also has delivered many addresses of which the most notable are: <i>Luz Caballero</i> (1908); <i>Los Evangelios apócrifos</i> (1911); <i>Villaespesa y la poesía española contemporánea</i> (1912).</p> <p>He is author of pamphlets bearing the following titles: <i>Frutos coloniales</i> (Havana, 1891); <i>Primera campaña</i> (Havana, 1892); <i>En mis trece</i> (Havana, 1893); <i>Debilidades femininas</i> (Havana, 1894); <i>Amoríos</i>, short stories (Havana, 1895); <i>Sangre</i>, short stories (New York, 1896); <i>Apuntes para la vida de General Maceo</i> (N. Y., 1897); <i>Crímenes de España en Cuba</i> (N. Y., 1898); <i>Datos para una biografía del Gen. Calixto García Iníguez</i> (Havana, 1899); <i>La toma de Cárdenas en 1850</i> (Havana, 1900); <i>La enseñanza en Camagüey, 1900-1901</i> (Havana, 1902); and <i>Las Pediciones de Plácido</i> (Havana, 1909).</p>	
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<p data-bbox="443 383 669 408" style="text-align: center;">MANUEL DELFÍN</p> <p data-bbox="503 431 753 456" style="text-align: center;"><i>Physician; charity worker.</i></p> <p data-bbox="333 478 779 767">MANUEL DELFÍN Y ZAMORA was born in Baracoa, Province of Oriente, Cuba, on the twenty-eighth of February, 1849, and began his education in the local public schools. Although in very modest circumstances his family determined to give him educational advantages. Accordingly he was sent to school in Santiago and later to the <i>Colegio</i> de Belén in Havana where he took many prizes for scholarship.</p> <p data-bbox="333 772 779 1030">During these years, struggling with poverty, young Delfín tutored in private families and even worked as a servant. He finally entered a private <i>Colegio</i> as pupil-teacher but unhappy conditions forced him to leave. Returning to Baracoa, he taught for two years in the public schools, then entered upon a pharmaceutical course in the University of Havana.</p>	
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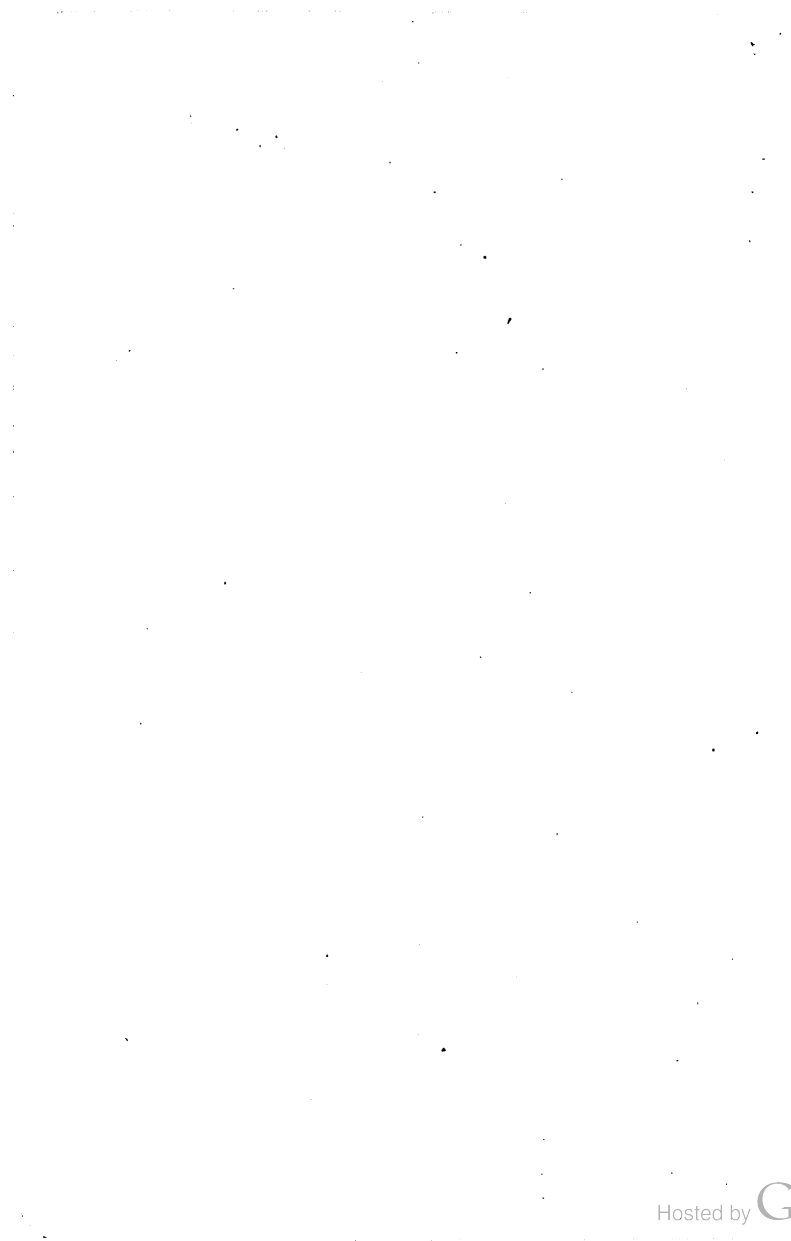


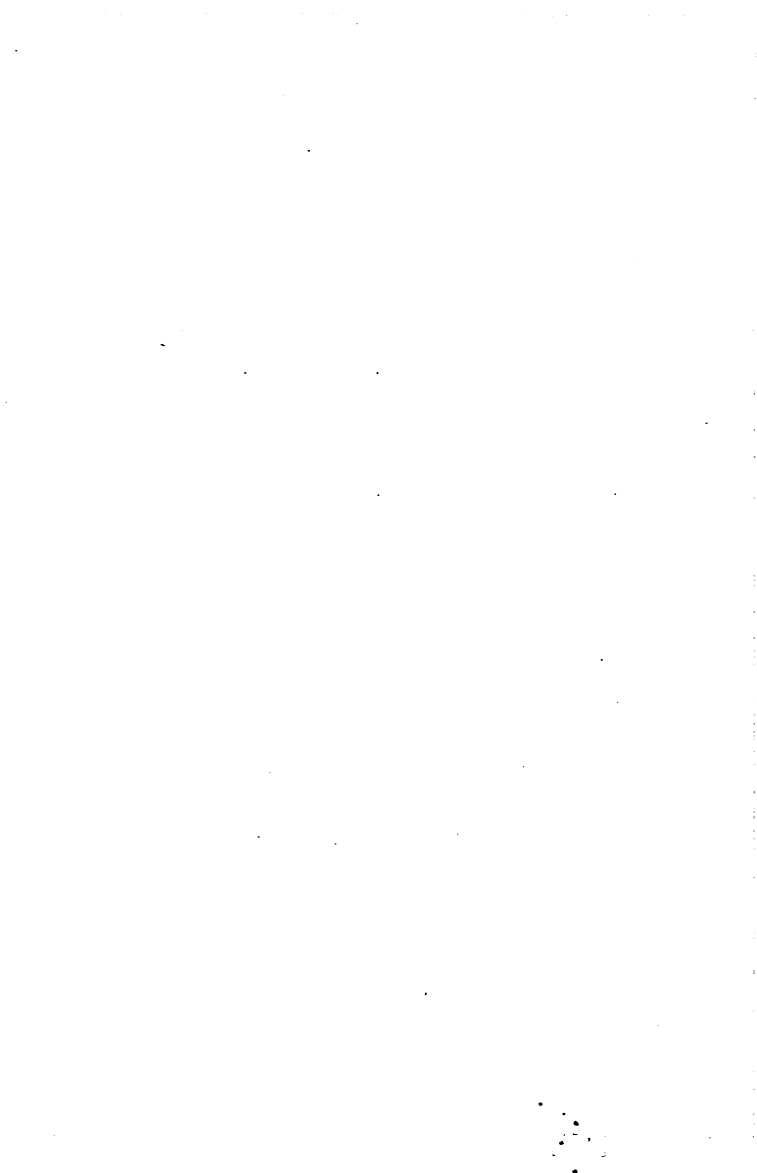
Early in the seventies, Cuba being most dangerous for a youth who was not circumspect in speech about governmental affairs, the family sent young Delfín to Spain to continue his education. From the Central University in Madrid he won the degree of Licentiate in Pharmacy, then gave himself to the study of medicine. At the conclusion of this course he returned to Cuba, making his home in Vuelta Abajo where he founded and managed a paper called *El Veguero*. Active in the Autonomist party he became its unsuccessful candidate for membership in the colonial congress. He became involved in some political difficulties and was imprisoned; liberated, he resumed his professional practice but later moved to Havana.

In Havana, after many hardships, he became established as chemist in a medical and surgical laboratory. During this period he was a pioneer, in Cuba, of medico-legal investigations. He was Secretary to the Board of Philanthropies and for three years issued a review entitled *La Higiene*.

He established dispensaries, said to have

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<p>been the first in Cuba, first in Matanzas and later in Santa Clara and Havana. During the enforcement of Gen. Weyler's re-concentration decree, he maintained dispensaries among the fugitives.</p> <p>Aroused to the necessities of the poor, especially women and children, he founded "La Casa del Pobre," whose object was to care for the poor in their homes; later, about 1915, he succeeded in inducing the public to institute "La Granja de Niños Pobres" and house it satisfactorily. This asylum, directed by Dr. Delfín, cares for about a hundred poor children.</p>	
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*L. Miguel Espinosa  
y Hernández*

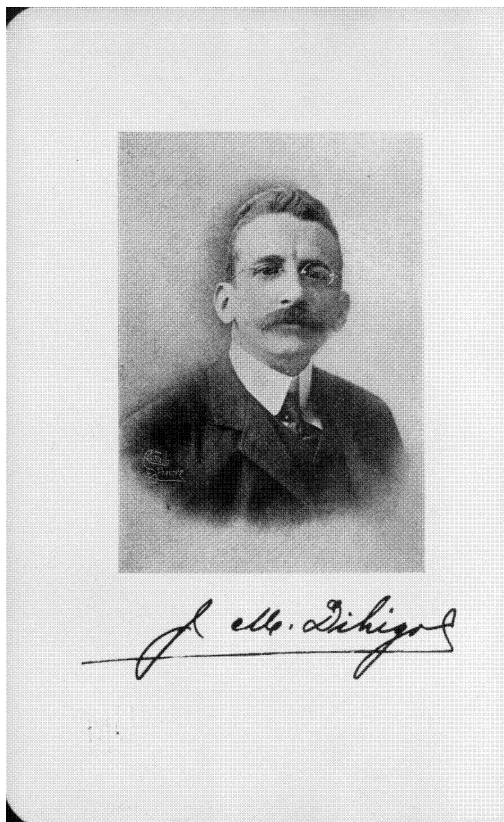
## MIGUEL ESPINOSA HERNÁNDEZ

MIGUEL ESPINOSA HERNÁNDEZ was born on the Canary Islands on the fourth of April, 1869. His father, Miguel B. Espinosa, was a well-known Cuban medical man and publicist. His early studies were pursued in the Santa Cruz Institute at Tenerife. From there he proceeded to the University of Havana. As a young man he devoted himself to journalism and in politics affiliated himself with the Liberal and Autonomist party. In the year 1898, he was elected a deputy to the Spanish *Cortes* by the Autonomist party. From the foundation of the Conservative party he has acted as a zealous adherent promoting its principles in two newspapers, *El Nuevo País*, and *Cuba*. In 1908 he was elected Representative for the Province of Las Villas. In 1911 he founded the

Journal *El Via* of which he is now Managing Editor. In 1912 he was again elected Representative for Las Villas Province, and secured a further election in November, 1916.







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<p data-bbox="396 427 695 454">JUAN MIGUEL DIHIGO</p> <p data-bbox="577 473 740 496"><i>Teacher; linguist.</i></p> <p data-bbox="323 520 770 1043">JUAN MIGUEL DIHIGO Y MESTRE was born in Havana on the eighth of May, 1866. He received his secondary education in the <i>Colegio</i> de "Belén," a Jesuit school, where through his conduct and application he won many prizes. During these school days he was winner in a competition in the English Language in which the students of the several secondary schools of the city were included. Upon terminating his studies for the Bachelorate in 1882 he entered the University of Havana and pursued simultaneously the courses in Philosophy and Letters and in Law, receiving the Licentiate in both departments in 1884, the Doctorate of Philosophy and Letters in 1888, and that of Civil and Canon Law in 1898.</p>	
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	<p>In 1891 he had begun serving as assistant in Greek, and soon after receiving his Doctorate in Law he was given the chair of Greek in the University (1899), at the same time being Professor of the History of Pedagogy. At present (1919) he is serving the University as Professor, by competition, of Linguistics and Philology. In 1901 he was appointed Secretary of the Department of Science and Letters of whose official <i>Review</i> he became Director in 1914, this organ having been founded by the joint labors of Dr. Dihigo and Dr. Aristides Mestre.</p> <p>He founded in the University the Laboratory of Experimental Phonetics which bears his name and, in association with Dr. Mestre, an annual series of University Extension lectures. Some of these lectures he has himself delivered, all on more or less popular subjects: "Influence of Analogy in Language"; "Roosevelt's Influence upon English Spelling"; "The Bible from the Linguistic Point of View"; "Popular Speech in Literature"; "How to Know a Country's History from its Money."</p>
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<p>He has rendered other diverse and distinctive services to the University of Havana, including the editing of the University Statutes, and the delivery of the address of welcome to Dr. Rafael Altamira, delegate from the Spanish University of Oviedo.</p> <p>Not only in the University Extension work has Dr. Dihigo contributed to the education of the masses. It was to him that was assigned the task of reorganizing and reforming the secondary schools of the Republic; he organized with Drs. Alfredo Zayas and Julio San Martín the first municipal School Board of Havana and for many years worked with that group either as Secretary, President, or member, improving and systematizing the public schools of the city which he visited and studied personally; he was at times member of the examining board for teachers; chairman of a committee which studied the rural school-house question; lecturer in summer Normal Institutes for teachers.</p> <p>The Teachers' Club of Havana, as an</p>	
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expression of gratitude for Dr. Dihigo's efforts in behalf of primary education, presented to the Board of Education his portrait in oils to be hung in the Board rooms. In Public School No. 37 of the city there has been established, in recognition of their honored patron, the *República Escolar Juan Miguel Dihigo*.

Although known in other lines of usefulness it is chiefly as a linguist that Dr. Dihigo has gained his reputation. He has long been a student of the Indo-European tongues and of those of the Semitic group, especially Hebrew and Arabic. His linguistic works have been recognized by foreign laborers in the same field, by Manoury, Regnaud, Lebègue, Cejador, Fay, Wheeler, Meyer Lübke, Boisacq, Lenz, Sayce, De Gregorio, Rozenvallé, Meillet. He is frequently consulted upon matters of doubt in relation to language.

He is a member of the French Association for the encouragement of the study of Greek, of the Society of Linguists in Paris, of the Geographical Society of Mexico, of the Cuban Academy of History, and in 1918

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<p>he was elected Corresponding Member of the Hispanic Society of America.</p> <p>Dr. Dihigo has many times been delegate to foreign congresses and celebrations: official representative of the University of Havana on the occasion of the third Centenary of the University of Oviedo, Spain; official delegate from the University and from the Cuban Government to the first Centenary celebration in Mexico; official University and governmental delegate at the 16th Congress of Orientalists convened in Athens in 1912; delegate at the Jubilee of the National University of Greece in the same year.</p> <p>Although several times offered governmental appointments, Dr. Dihigo has not found their acceptance consistent with his many duties, but he did for a time act as member of the Havana City Council. During that term he corrected, by request of the Council, errors that had been noticed in the Latin inscription upon a stone tablet in the Temple. He is a member of the Literary Section of the <i>Ateneo</i>.</p> <p>In 1894 Dihigo came under the surveil-</p>	
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	<p>lance of the Spanish Government and was prosecuted for his alleged unfriendliness. During the Revolution the following year, he was delegate in Havana of the "Oscar Primelles" Club of New York; member of the patriotic committee of "Alacranes"; delegate of the revolutionary committee of Matanzas with the pseudonym "Lincoln"; member of the patriotic Junta of Havana and secretary of its Section of Relief.</p> <p>For many years Dr. Dihigo has contributed to various periodicals and has published the following works: <i>Paradigmas de verbos árabes</i> (1891); <i>Sinopsis de Gramática Griega</i> (Habana, 1894); <i>Elogio del Dr. Nicolás Heredia y Mota</i> (Habana, 1902); <i>José Ignacio Rodríguez</i> (Habana, 1907); <i>Discurso de apertura del Curso Escolar de 1907 a 1908</i> (Habana, 1907); <i>Las raíces griegas</i> (Habana, 1908); <i>Regnaud y su obra</i> (Habana, 1908); <i>El profesor Graziadio I Ascoli</i> (Habana, 1908); <i>Roosevelt y la ortografía inglesa</i> (Habana, 1909); <i>La fonética experimental en el Laboratorio de Rousselot</i> (Habana, 1909); <i>Bréal</i> (Habana, 1910); <i>La fonética experimental en la ciencia del len-</i></p>
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<p>guaje (Habana, 1911); <i>Rufino J. Cuervo</i> (Habana, 1911); <i>L'enseignement de la langue grecque à Cuba</i> (Athènes, 1912); <i>El Congreso de orientalista y el Jubileo de la Universidad de Grecia</i> (Habana, 1912); <i>Elogio del Dr. Ramón Meza y Suárez Inclán</i> (Habana, 1912); <i>Reparos etimológicos al Diccionario de la lengua castellana; Voces derivadas del griego</i> (Habana, 1912); <i>La Biblia desde el punto de visto lingüístico</i> (Habana, 1913); <i>Las clases populares y la extensión universitaria</i> (Habana, 1914); <i>El habla popular al través de la Literatura cubana</i> (Habana, 1915); <i>Rafael María Merchán</i> (Habana, 1915); <i>Poey en su aspecto literario y lingüístico</i> (Habana, 1915); <i>La Universidad de la Habana</i> (Habana, 1915); <i>El movimiento lingüístico en Cuba</i> (Habana, 1916); <i>Hacia el viejo Oriente</i> (Habana, 1917).</p>	
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*Michael Doherty*

## RICARDO DOLZ

*Lawyer; public man;  
sportsman.*

RICARDO DOLZ ARANGO was born in the city of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, on the third of January, 1861. After preliminary schooling in his native place he prepared for and received the degree of Bachelor from the Institute of Havana; he continued his studies in the University of Havana, obtaining there the degrees of Licentiate and Doctor in Civil and Canonic Law.

When a vacancy arose in the professorship of Trial Procedure he competed for and won the appointment, continuing as Catedratico-Proprietor. He has been closely allied with the Círculo de Abogados of Havana, being Secretary and President of the section of Procedure and one of the Board of Directors. This organization has recognized his preëminence and his valu-

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	<p>able service by awarding him several medals including two of gold. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Colegio de Abogados (Bar Association) and formerly was president of the <i>Ateneo</i>.</p> <p>Dr. Dolz early entered political life, allying himself with the partisans of autonomy. His first public appearance in a political rôle was at the theater of Santa Clara during an unsuccessful candidacy for deputyship to the Cortes. He was subsequently elected to a similar position during the period of autonomy, but declined the office and emigrated to New York where he was secretary of the Cuban Revolutionary committee of which Enrique José Varona was President.</p> <p>Since the establishment of the Island Republic, Dr. Dolz has been connected in official capacities with the Moderate, the Republican, and the Conservative parties in turn. He formerly represented the Province of Pinar del Rio and now represents Camagüey in the Senate of which he is President.</p> <p>His legal writings, some of which have been adopted as textbooks in Spanish and</p>
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<p>other universities, are as follows: <i>Prescripción de las acciones civiles; El código civil y el Notariado; La seguridad social y la libertad individual; Las abintestatas y el juicio ejecutivo; Proclama de derecho procesal</i>. He is author of an interpretation of a portion of the Cuban constitution known as the "Quorum Dolz" which has been sanctioned by the Supreme Court. In connection with his professional and public life he has contributed widely to periodicals and for a time was director of a newspaper, <i>Patria</i>. As president of the National Conservative party he was in charge of the party's campaign in which General Menocal was elected President.</p> <p>What time he can take from weightier matters, Dr. Dolz devotes to sports—to horses, of which he owns some fine thoroughbreds, to fencing, and to marksmanship. He was one of a trio of sportsmen who introduced the first airplane, a Bleriot, into the Island, and continues his interest in aeronautics as Vice-president of the Aero-club of Cuba. He also is a member of the Union Club of Havana.</p>	
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## FERNANDO SÁNCHEZ DE FUENTES

*Orator; teacher; economist;  
writer.*

FERNANDO SÁNCHEZ DE FUENTES was born in Havana on the twenty-second of December, 1871, son of Eugenio Sanchez de Fuentes and Josefina Pelaez y Cardiff. With both his Bachelorate (*Colegio La Gran Antilla*, 1887) and his Licentiate (University of Havana, 1891) he received prizes for the highest scholarship.

Upon attaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters he was appointed Assistant Professor in that department of the University (1894) and was reappointed in 1901. At about this latter date he took up the study of law and completed it with the doctor's degree in 1904. Soon afterwards he was successful in competitive examinations for a position in the Faculty



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	<p>of Law of the same University where he now (1919) is Titular Professor of Mercantile and Civil Law and Secretary of that faculty.</p> <p>Dr. Sanchez de Fuentes was a member of the delegation from Cuba at the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, and represented the Law Faculty and the Cuban Society of International Law at the Second Scientific Congress at Washington; he was Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Cuba to the Mexican Centenary Celebration, and assisted in preparing the exhibits for the Fourth Pan-American Conference.</p> <p>He is a member of the American Society of International Law, of the <i>Instituto Americano de Derecho Internacional</i>, of the International Council of the World's Court League, of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, and honorary member of the Bar Association of Lima, Peru. He has been decorated by the Venezuelan Government with the Cross of the Order of the Liberator.</p> <p>As Representative in the lower House of Congress he served upon the Committee</p>
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of Foreign Relations and was Chairman of the Committee on Justice and Legal Codes; he was member of the committee which formulated the existing currency system and of the joint committee which prepared the Law for Economic Defense. He gave final form to the law organizing the Diplomatic and Consular Service, as also to the Workman's Liability Law which, after having been presented ten years before, was finally perfected and passed under his sponsorship.

Two other important parliamentary labors of Dr. Sánchez de Fuentes are the bill—the first he introduced—by which the National University received a considerable appropriation for improvements, and one by which the Penal Code was reformed in conformity to modern standards.

Upon the occasion of the tobacco crisis of 1915-16, he was one of a special commission appointed by the House of Representatives to study the situation. The results of these investigations were collected and form the subject-matter of *Ponencia*, a volume whose editing was as-

signed to Sánchez de Fuentes. It contains studies upon the agricultural problems of the country, tariff and revenue reforms, partition of lands, the lowering of the cost of living, etc., also the text of a bill recommended by the committee providing for the establishment of Agricultural Credits.

Dr. Sánchez de Fuentes' published writings are: *El Teatro moderno*; *Las Nuevas Tendencias del Derecho Civil*; *La Segunda Conferencia de la Paz de la Haya*; *La Ley Orgánica del Poder Judicial y las leyes procesales*; *Por La Libertad y El Derecho*, and various articles and addresses upon professional subjects.





Juan Gualberto Gómez

## JUAN GUALBERTO GÓMEZ

*Journalist; public man.*

JUAN GUALBERTO GÓMEZ was born at the sugar plantation "El Vellocino," Province of Matanzas, on the twelfth of July, 1854. From an early age he was active in the campaigns for the liberty of Cuba, writing on the subject for various papers.

He later went to Paris and entered the Escuela Central de Ingenieros, but having to earn his living he went into newspaper work on the editorial staff of *L' Evénement*. Later he travelled as a teacher through the French Antilles and from there to Mexico; then, going to Havana, he went into the offices of *La Discusión* as editor.

Subsequently he spent nearly ten years in Madrid, the first part of that time being

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	<p>secretary to Rafael M. de Labra. There he published his works: <i>La Cuestión de Cuba en 1884</i> (1885); <i>La Isla de Puerto Rico</i> (1891); <i>Las Islas Carolinas y Marianas</i> (1885). He directed in Madrid the dailies, <i>El Pueblo</i> and <i>El Progreso</i> and was editor of <i>La Tribuna</i>. He was an ardent advocate of the abolition of slavery and the betterment of the negro race, with liberal interpretations of the abolitionist law of 1881. He was secretary of the abolitionist society of Madrid.</p> <p>He was afterwards connected with the War of Independence and his part in the insurrection of Ibarra caused the Spanish Government to deport him to Ceuta in 1897.</p> <p>He has constantly taken an active part in political life. He was secretary of the committee of Consultations which edited the existing organic law of the Cuban Republic. He has been one of the editors of the daily paper <i>La Lucha</i> and at times has directed its policy. At present (1919) he is a member of the national Senate.</p>
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<p>PEDRO MENDOZA GUERRA</p> <p><i>Teacher; journalist; public man.</i></p> <p>PEDRO MENDOZA GUERRA was born in Pamplona, Spain, in September, 1862. While very young his family migrated to Havana where he was educated in the <i>Colegio</i> de Belén, winning there the degree of Bachelor. He early became imbued with a desire to help his adopted country in her struggle for freedom, and the Third Corps of the Army of Liberation, in which he held the rank of Colonel, sent him as its representative to the assembly of la Yaya.</p> <p>In 1896 he was appointed Governor of Camagüey, and was for a time mayor of the City of Camagüey after the establishment of the Republic. In 1902 he was elected to represent that province in the</p>	
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	<p>lower house of Congress where he was for a time Vice-president and presiding member of several committees. In 1907 he was made Inspector of Census for the Province of Havana.</p> <p>The Cuban Government has sent Colonel Mendoza upon various foreign missions: to eastern Uruguay to adjust some national affairs, to Santo Domingo as Minister, to Washington, and Seattle as delegate to international congresses.</p> <p>He has been allied with educational matters of the country having occupied at one time the position of sub-secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts. He has been teacher of Latin, Spanish, and Universal History in the <i>Colegios</i> "San Miguel Arcangel" and "Hernández Mederos" (Havana) and Progreso (Cárdenas). At a pedagogical congress at the National University he delivered an address upon the educational differences between <i>El Niño Cubano y el Niño Americano</i>.</p> <p>He is the author of <i>Laz Razas</i> (a study in comparative ethnology and sociology) thirty-nine chapters of which were pub-</p>
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<p>lished in <i>La Cuna de América</i>; and also of <i>Semblanzas de Políticos</i> and <i>Cancionero Heróico</i>.</p> <p>Besides being a collaborator in numerous periodicals in various parts of the country, he established and directed <i>La Revolución</i> in Cienfuegos and <i>Las Dos Repúblicas</i> in Camagüey; he was for a time director of <i>El Partido Liberal</i> in Havana. He is a member of the Academy of History of Cuba.</p>	
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## GUSTAVO GUTIÉRREZ Y SÁNCHEZ

*Lawyer; teacher.*

GUSTAVO GUTIÉRREZ Y SÁNCHEZ was born in Camajuani in the Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, on the twenty-second of September, 1895. His mother was a native of the same province, his father of Spanish birth. After some primary instruction at home he was sent to the *Colegio* of Belén in Havana and later to St. Ann's Military Academy in New York where he acquired a knowledge of English. Returning to Cuba he received his secondary education in the Institute of Havana whence he entered the University where he was graduated as Doctor of Civil Law in 1916, and a year later attained the degree of Doctor of Public Law, in both cases receiving the highest honors.

Dr. Gutiérrez acted in a secretarial

capacity with the First National Legal Congress of Cuba and with the Board of Directors of the American Institute of International Law in session at Havana; through competitive examinations he has been made Assistant Professor of International Public Law in the University of Havana and, during the absence of the titular professor, Dr. Bustamente, at the Peace Congress in Paris (1919), is the acting head of his department.

Following is the list of scientific societies of which he is a member: Colegio de Abogados de la Habana; Sociedad Cubana de Derecho Internacional (secretary since its foundation); American Academy of Political and Social Sciences; American Society of International Law; National Geographic Society; Organisation Centrale pour une paix durable de la Haye.

As a public speaker he has dealt with such subjects as *La Destrucción de Polonia*; *La emancipación de Grecia*; *La nacionalidad en la familia cubana*; *Cuba contemporánea*.

Aside from various papers on historical and political subjects which, after appear-

ing in *Cuba Contemporánea* and other periodicals, have been collected and published in the *Annual of the Sociedad de Derecho Internacional*, Dr. Gutiérrez has published a volume upon *La Neutralidad y la Beligerancia de la República de Cuba durante la Guerra Actual*, and in collaboration with Dr. Cesar Salaya a work (404 pp.) entitled *Apuntes de Derecho Internacional Público*. He has in preparation works upon *La liga de las Naciones*; *El régimen nacionalista cubano*; *La obligación de no intervenir*; *La situación internacional de Cuba* and *Apuntes de Derecho Internacional Privado*.



D A P E N A	519
<p>ANTONIO MARIA VALDÉS DAPENA</p> <p><i>Physician; teacher.</i></p> <p>ANTONIO MARIA VALDÉS DAPENA was born in the village of Regla in the Province of Havana in 1879. He was educated in his native place and pursued secondary studies in the Institute of Havana, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895 and Doctor of Medicine in 1901. Since then he has held the following positions: Assistant, after competition, in the Chair of Therapeutics and Pharmacy in the University of Havana; in 1908 Assistant head <i>ad interim</i> of the laboratory of Therapeutics and Pharmacy of the University of Havana. In the same year, he was designated by the Titular professor to do the work of the Chair of Pharmacy. In October of the same year he was appointed, after a competition, to be Assist-</p>	
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ant Professorial head of the Laboratory of Therapeutics and Pharmacy.

The following medical works have been published under his name: *Fractura del cráneo con hundimiento de los fragmentos; Trepanación*, 1901; *Acción inhibitorio de la química en el protoplasma Vegetal*, 1902; *Antagonismo entre la esticnina y la quinina*, 1903.

MACHADO	521
<p data-bbox="343 421 785 445">GERARDO MACHADO Y MORALES</p> <p data-bbox="551 468 761 492"><i>Business man; official.</i></p> <p data-bbox="343 516 785 659">GERARDO MACHADO Y MORALES was born in Santa Clara, Cuba, on the twenty-ninth of September, 1871, and was educated in the same province, receiving the Bachelor's degree in 1884.</p> <p data-bbox="343 663 785 981">He then joined his father in agricultural pursuits and together they enlisted in the Revolutionary force organized by Casallas, young Machado receiving the rank of Second Lieutenant. He soon joined the guard of General Suárez and later, promoted to a captaincy, was assigned to the guard of Gen. Juan B. Zayas. At the close of the war he was in command of the Santa Clara brigade with the rank of Brigadier General.</p> <p data-bbox="343 985 785 1040">Upon the organization of the Rural Guard he was appointed Chief of the Dis-</p>	
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	<p>trict of Santa Clara and Trinidad, but resigned shortly to go into the tobacco business, founding the firm Ramos, Machado y Cia with which he remains as a silent partner.</p> <p>General Machado devotes himself chiefly to public activities. In the first popular elections he was chosen Mayor of Santa Clara which office he occupied until the proclamation of the Republic. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the Twelfth Regiment but, desiring to throw himself into the campaign of the Liberal party for the election of General José Miguel Gómez, he severed his connection with the military. He attended to private business until his nomination for the governorship of Santa Clara Province in 1908. In December, 1909, he was appointed secretary of the Provincial Government and occupied that position for seventeen months.</p> <p>Under the presidency of Gen. Gómez, Gen. Machado was in command of the armed forces.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

## LORENZO FRAU MARSAL

*Journalist; author.*

LORENZO FRAU MARSAL was born in Igualada, on the third of April, 1885. After a public school education he entered the University of Havana and pursued courses in philosophy and literature, then took up the study of law and obtained the degrees of Doctor of Civil and Public Law.

He was appointed assistant director of the journal of the House of Representatives in 1910 and has devoted his time largely to journalistic work as editor or director of various periodicals including *Pay-Pay*, *La Ilustración*, *Graphic Press of Cuba*; *Biblioteca América*; *Diario de la Marina*; *La Opinión*; and *El Noticiero*. The last two are daily papers of Liberal affiliation.

His writings show much diversity of interest; they are: *La Babel de Hierro*

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	<p>(a study of the people of North America); <i>Las Tierras Oculas</i> (spiritualistic investigations and deductions); <i>Hombres y Mujeres</i> (a collection of short stories of Cuba); various dramatic writings including <i>Lulu Cancan</i>, <i>La Traviesa Mimi</i>, <i>Miss Pagenta</i>, <i>Horas de New York</i>, <i>El Divorcio</i>.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

GUILLERMO FERNÁNDEZ  
MASCARÓ*Physician; educator; public man.*

GUILLERMO FERNÁNDEZ MASCARÓ was born in Puerto Rico in 1872 of cultured and well-to-do parents, his father being a writer of some note. His academic education in San Juan de Puerto Rico was followed by scientific study in the University of Havana where he obtained the degree of Licentiate in Physico-Chemical Science in 1892. As a student in the School of Medicine and Surgery of the same University he was winner in many competitions and was graduated with the highest honors in 1895, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery.

Although of foreign birth, Mascaró, during his student days became one of the

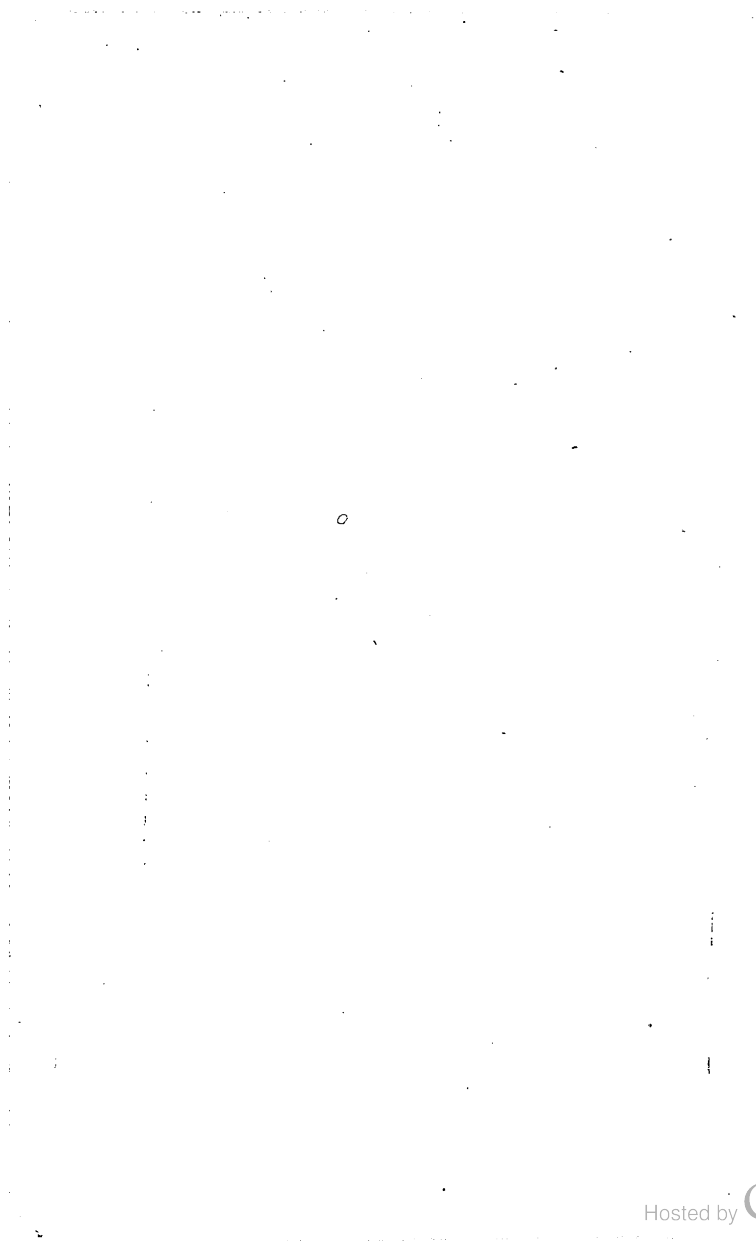
leaders and spokesmen of the anti-Spanish movement, and the moment he was free from the University he hastened to join the Army of Liberation of Cuba. Being appointed to the sanitary service, he attained the rank of Colonel and continued active until the close of the Spanish-American war.

After a short period devoted partially to private practice of his profession and partially to the duties of public and hospital physician, Dr. Mascaró turned his attention largely to educational work. Upon appointment of Governor General Wood in 1900, he took charge of the reorganization of the Provincial Institute of Santiago where he served also as professor of physics and chemistry. He has continued his connection with this school, being reconfirmed as director, and has contributed to the cause of education many scholarly articles of which the following may be cited: *Resumen de los progresos más recientes en las ciencias físico-biológicas*; *Ideas dominantes en el actual desenvolvimiento de la segunda enseñanza*; *Educación*

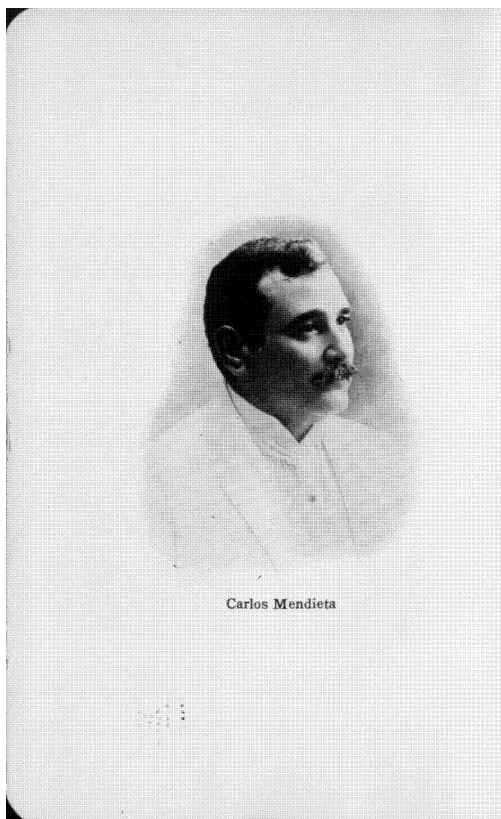
*física; Necesidad de una educación nacional y patriótica para la juventud cubana; Vulgarización de las ciencias y las letras como medio de educación popular; La educación en sus aspectos artístico, filosófico, cívico y moral; Relaciones entre la educación religiosa y moral.*

Closely connected with Dr. Mascaró's labors for general education and for public health has been his political activity; he was one of the founders of the Republican party which has twice elected him to the National House of Representatives and in 1917 to the governorship of the Province of Oriente.









Carlos Mendieta

M E N D I E T A	529
<p>CARLOS MENDIETA</p> <p><i>Journalist; soldier; public man.</i></p> <p>CARLOS MENDIETA was born on the fourth of November, 1873, at La Matilde, the sugar plantation of his family, in the vicinity of San Antonio de las Vueltas, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba. His education was begun with private tutors in his home but was continued in the <i>Colegios</i> "Belén" and "El Mesías" in Havana and in the Institute of Santa Clara. From the last named school he received the Bachelor's degree in 1895, then entered the University of Havana to prepare for the medical profession.</p> <p>Early in January, 1896, he abandoned his studies and went to the family sugar plantation "Central America" situated in San Diego de Nuñez, Province of Pinar del</p>	
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	<p>Rio, there to throw himself into the Revolutionary movement. From his own allowance he armed and equipped a company of one hundred and twenty-five men with whom he joined the Army of Liberation. Before the close of the War of Independence he had attained the rank of Colonel. Upon the formation of the Rural Guard during the first American Intervention he was made Captain but resigned the post to continue his medical studies in the University of Havana. Here he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.</p> <p>In December, following his graduation, he was elected Representative from the Province of Santa Clara for the first and second congressional periods. During the Provisional Government he occupied the position of Inspector of Health of the Republic. In 1908 he was again elected to represent the Province of Santa Clara in the lower House of Congress for four years, and was returned in 1912 for four years more.</p> <p>Meanwhile, in 1911, he was elected by a</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

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<p>parliamentary majority of his party to the presidency of the Commission of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, and two years later, by the same majority, he was made President of the Commission of Legal Acts, Authorization, Procedures, etc.</p> <p>In 1916 he was the nominee for National Vice-president of the Liberal party of which he is a prominent member. He is now (1919) Director of the <i>Heraldo de Cuba</i>.</p>	
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CALVO	533
<p>PEDRO CALVO Y CASTELLANOS</p> <p><i>Dental surgeon; writer.</i></p> <p>PEDRO CALVO Y CASTELLANOS was born in Güines, Cuba, in 1859. He received his early education in Havana then studied some years in the United States. He holds the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery and the University of Philadelphia; also the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Universities of Mexico and Havana.</p> <p>He has been one of the leaders in the dental profession in his native country; was active in the organization of the Dental Society in Havana of which he became president, as well as associate editor of its official organ <i>Anales de la Sociedad Odontológica</i>; he was founder and director of</p>	
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	<p>the Dental College of Havana and has been closely connected with the dental department of the University of Havana both as member of the Board of Examiners and as professor, by competition, of Prótesis Dental e Histología Anormal de la Boca.</p> <p>His extensive writings on scientific subjects in French, English, and Spanish have won him honorary membership in the Dental Societies of France and Spain. Besides numerous shorter articles his published works are: <i>Lecciones de Prótesis</i>; <i>Metalurgia aplicada a la Prótesis Dental</i>; <i>Histología de la Boca</i> (a translation).</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

BARRAQUÉ	535
<p data-bbox="332 435 777 463">JESÚS MARÍA BARRAQUÉ Y ADUÉ</p> <p data-bbox="519 487 753 508"><i>Lawyer; cabinet member.</i></p> <p data-bbox="332 533 777 823">JESÚS MARÍA BARRAQUÉ Y ADUÉ was born on the twenty-eighth of December, 1868, at Havana. His early and secondary education were received in the Provincial Schools of Guanabacoa, after which he entered upon the legal course in the University of Havana. He was graduated as Licentiate in Civil and Canon Law on the twenty-first of June, 1880, his special preparation having been as advocate.</p> <p data-bbox="332 827 777 1026">After many years devoted to the private practice of his profession he was chosen in 1911 to the important position of Secretary of Justice of the Republic of Cuba, one of the departments of the President's Cabinet. He was dean of the Colegio de Abogados of Havana in 1913.</p>	
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M E S T R E	537
<p>ARÍSTIDES MESTRE</p> <p><i>Man of science; teacher; author.</i></p> <p>ARÍSTIDES MESTRE Y HEVIA was born in Havana, on the twenty-eighth of November, 1865, his parents being Dr. Antonio Mestre y Domínguez, one of Cuba's most eminent sons, scientist and man of letters, and Dolores Hevia y Romay. He obtained the degree of Bachelor at the Jesuit <i>Colegio de Belén</i> in 1880. He won the highest honors in his class on that occasion and also at the granting of the Licentiate in Medicine (1886), the Licentiate in Physico-Chemical Science (1886), the Licentiate in Natural Sciences (1887), and the Doctorate in Medicine (1895) from the University of Havana.</p> <p>During his student days, young Mestre had been much under the influence and inspiration of Dr. Felipe Poey, the eminent</p>	
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naturalist who then headed the faculty of sciences in the University. On Dr. Poey's recommendation he was appointed by royal order in 1888 to an adjunct professorship in natural science, a position which he resigned in 1895. Upon the death of Poey in 1891 his professorship, zoölogy of vertebrates, also was given to Mestre.

In 1895, Dr. Mestre started on his first trip abroad for scientific study. He spent some time in New York and Toronto and matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania. Then, sojourning in Mexico, he divided his time between medical work and revolutionary propaganda. The government of the State of Monterey put him in charge of a lazaretto established to combat the yellow fever epidemic. Already he had begun specializing in nervous diseases and he now was entrusted with that department in the Monterey hospital.

The War for Independence won, Dr. Mestre in 1898 set out for Europe by way of the United States and spent some months in Paris attending the famous clinics upon mental and nervous disorders, Bicêtre,

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<p>Salpêtrière, Santa Ana, etc., as well as studying institutions devoted to the care of abnormal children, following summer courses in natural history, and taking lessons in anthropology. Returning to New York he continued the same lines of study at the Vanderbilt Polyclinic, at hospitals, and the Museum of Natural History. At the end of 1899 he reached Havana.</p> <p>In conformity with the order of the American Provisional Governor, he gave in 1900-1904 free courses in anthropology and in nervous and mental diseases at the National Museum, with related laboratory practice. During the same years he delivered many addresses in hospitals, in the Normal School, the Summer School, and the Institute for Secondary Education.</p> <p>As the result of competition in 1904, Dr. Mestre was named Assistant Professor of the School of Sciences with the additional duties of Curator of the Poey Museum, which positions he continues to occupy (1919). To his efforts is due the erection of the Hall of Natural Sciences and the</p>	
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	<p>Biological Laboratory. He has substituted for Dr. Dihigo, Secretary of the Faculty of Letters and Sciences, and has collaborated with him in founding the <i>Review</i>, organ of that faculty (1905), and in editing a biography of Dr. José Manuel Mestre by Dr. José Ignacio Rodríguez which has important bearing on Cuban political evolution.</p> <p>In 1909 he represented his University at the Inaugural of President Lowell of Harvard and in 1914 received leave to visit the maritime biological museums of Europe. This trip was interrupted by the outbreak of the European war and he hastened home.</p> <p>Mestre's first appearance in print was with a translation of a French article on Hygiene in 1883. Since then, aside from the Doctor's theses and an incalculable number of articles in newspapers, the medical journals of Cuba have published, and foreign journals have to an extent cited or reproduced, the following articles: <i>Tendencias a que obedece la Higiene actual</i> (1886); <i>Hipnotismo. Irresponsabilidad de los actos que se sugieren y realizan durante</i></p>
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<p>ese estado (1886); <i>La política moderna y la ciencia antropológica. El problema de la colonización</i> (1887); <i>¿ Deben los anfibios constituir un orden entre los reptiles, o bien una clase intermediaria entre los reptiles y los peces?</i> (1887); <i>Elogio del Sr. Felipe Poe y</i> (1891); <i>De las relaciones entre los diversos estados patológicos, consideradas en la serie ancestral y hereditaria</i> (1893); <i>La Antropología en Cuba</i> (1894); <i>Primera observación de acromegalia recogida en Cuba</i> (1895); <i>La enseñanza de las ciencias Naturales en París</i> (1899); <i>La enseñanza de la Antropología en París</i> (1900); <i>Sobre la creación de un departamento para la educación médica de los niños defectuosos en sus facultades intelectuales y morales</i> (1902); <i>Osteo-artropatía hipertrofiante pñeumica</i> (1902); <i>Epilepsia progresiva</i> (1903); <i>Informe sobre el estado mental de una procesada</i> (1903); <i>Elogio del Dr. José I. Torralbas</i> (1904); <i>La Biología y el programa de su enseñanza</i> (1905); <i>Las inteligencias anómalas y el problema de su educación</i> (1905); <i>La imitación como factor de defensa en el reino animal</i> (1906); <i>Los nidos de las aves y su filosofía</i></p>	
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	<p>(1907); <i>El Profesor Dr. Luis Montané</i> (1907); <i>La inauguración del nuevo Presidente de Harvard</i> (1910); <i>El naturalista Cuvier y sus paradojas científicas. Homenaje al Dr. La Torre</i> (1912); <i>Alfred Russel Wallace en la historia de la filosofía biológica</i> (1914); <i>Las Ciencias Zoológicas en nuestra Universidad</i> (1915); y <i>las Leyes de la herencia y la Biología aplicada</i> (1918).</p> <p>Dr. Mestre has also written a textbook of Biology (editions of 1910 and 1917) and has occupied the following posts: Secretary of the Sociedad Antropológica de Cuba (1886-1889); Member of the Sociedad de Estudios Clínicos (1888) and of the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País (1888); Vice Secretary of the Centro encargado de la Constitución del Museo Biblioteca Ultramarino (1888); Secretary of the Sección de Ciencias de la Caridad del Cerro (1888); visiting physician of the Hospital Mercedes (1892); member of the Academia de Ciencias de La Habana (1892), Professor of Fisiología Humana in the Escuela Preparatoria de Medicina (1894); etc. Chief editor of the <i>Boletín Clínico del Hos-</i></p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

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<p><i>pital Number One</i> (1903) and of the <i>Archivos de Medicina Mental</i> (1910); Secretary of the Sección de Enfermedades Nerviosas y Mentales del Tercer Congreso Pan Americano (1901) and of the Sociedad de Psiquiatría y Neuropatología (1911); member of the Séptimo Congreso Internacional de Zoología (1907); charter member of the Sociedad de Medicina Tropical (1908); Charter member of the Sociedad Cubana de Historia Natural Felipe Poey (1913) of which he is at present Secretary General; Director of the Sección de Biología and chief editor of the <i>Memorias</i>, its official organ; member of the American Genetic Association, of Washington (1918).</p>	
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M I R O	545
<p>JOSÉ MIRO Y ARGENTER</p> <p><i>Soldier; journalist.</i></p> <p>JOSÉ MIRO Y ARGENTER was born near Barcelona on the fifth of March, 1857. He continued his education as far as fulfilling the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.</p> <p>During the War for Independence, he was Chief of Staff of Lieutenant General Antonio Maceo and himself reached the rank of General. The archives of the Army of Liberation were consigned to his keeping.</p> <p>Following his military career he took an active interest in journalism. He founded and directed in Holguín <i>La Doctrina</i>, in Manzanillo <i>El Liberal</i> and <i>La Democracia</i>, and in Havana, <i>Vida Militar</i>. He contributes to various periodicals and is the author of the following pamphlets: <i>La</i></p>	
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	<p> <i>invasión de Occidente</i> (published by the Cuban delegation in N. Y. C., 1896);  <i>Muerte de General Maceo</i> (Key West, 1897);  <i>Apuntes de la vida de Antonio Maceo Gra-  jales</i> (credited at the end to Vera Cruz print, but in reality published by The Revolutionary Press in Camagüey, 1897);  <i>Crónicas de la Guerra</i> (Havana, 1909);  <i>Salvador Roca</i> (Havana, 1910). </p>
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R I V E R O	547
<p>MANUEL RIVERO Y GANDARA</p> <p><i>Agriculturist; public man.</i></p> <p>MANUEL RIVERO Y GANDARA was born in the city of Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, on the third day of January, 1874. He received his primary schooling in the <i>Colegio</i> "San Carlos" and prepared for the Bachelorate in the <i>Colegio</i> of "Montserrat," Cienfuegos, and the Institute of Secondary Education in Santa Clara, the degree being granted him in the latter school in the year 1890.</p> <p>He pursued in the University of Deusto (Bilbao, Spain) the studies preparatory to entrance in the famous Polytechnic School of Madrid in which institution, as well as the special School of Roads, Canals, and Ports, he was a student.</p> <p>Since his return to Cuba he has devoted himself to agriculture and to public life.</p>	
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	<p>He was elected in 1908 to represent the Province of Santa Clara in the lower house of Congress, and was reelected in 1910 and 1914. In 1916 he was elected Senator from Santa Clara for a term of eight years. In both houses of Congress he has served as President of the Committee on Tariffs and Imposts.</p>
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MONTALVO	549
<p data-bbox="426 449 690 473">RAFAEL MONTALVO</p> <p data-bbox="516 495 780 543"><i>Business man; soldier; public man.</i></p> <p data-bbox="336 565 783 736">RAFAEL MONTALVO was born in Havana in 1875 and attended the <i>Colegio Casado</i> until attaining the Bachelorate. He then entered the University of Havana to study pharmacy, but the War of Independence cut short his studies.</p> <p data-bbox="336 742 783 1061">Soon after the outbreak of the Revolution he joined the forces of General José Maceo under whom he fought until he was made Aide to General Antonio Maceo, with whom he served during a portion of the campaign. He then was transferred to the orders of General Calixto García taking part in the famous combat of Victoria de las Tunas. He was promoted to be Chief of the Regiment Carlos M. de Céspedes with which he fought near Bayamo; later,</p>	
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	<p>to be Chief of a Regiment in Manzanillo; and finally to be Chief of a flying column, under the orders of General Calixto García, with which he took part in the attack on Santiago de Cuba. His conduct on this occasion won him the rank of Brigadier.</p> <p>Under the First Intervention of the United States he was Chief of the Presidio, which position he held until the designation of Sr. Estrada Palma for the Presidency of the Republic. Under this administration he served as Secretary of Public Works and Agriculture.</p> <p>He later retired from public life to attend to personal business and to develop, with his company, the sugar property "Habana." He has since returned to active politics, and is one of the prominent members of the Conservative party.</p>
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P A S A L O D O S	551
<p style="text-align: center;">DAMASO PASALODOS</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Lawyer; public man.</i></p> <p>DAMASO PASALODOS was born in Cienfuegos in the Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, on the first of June, 1872. He received his early education at the Jesuit <i>Colegio</i>, "Nuestra Señora de Monserrate," reaching the grade of Bachelor, then passed to the University of Havana to undertake the study of law; here he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Licentiate.</p> <p>He immediately entered public life and occupied various elective and appointive offices:</p> <p>Under the Spanish dominion, — Commissioner of the "Fiscal" of His Majesty for the Audiencia Territorial of Cienfuegos; Managing Secretary of the Board of Charities of the Province of Santa Clara; Register of Properties for Cienfuegos.</p>	
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	<p>During the first American Intervention,—Secretary of the Mayoralty of Cienfuegos; member of the Cienfuegos City Council; sub-director of the Registry and Notary.</p> <p>Under the first Republic,—Register of Properties for the city of Trinidad during two periods covering several years; Registrar for Bejucal, near Havana, to which city he was transferred upon his own solicitation.</p> <p>After the reconstruction of the Republic,—Director of the Registry and Notary for five months—during the Presidency of General Gómez—then called by the national government to become Secretary to the President, which position he occupied two and a half years. Upon the creation of the Registry of Properties del Oriente de la Habana he was designated as its chief and so remained until 1917, at the same time attending to private law practice in Cienfuegos as well as in Bejucal, Trinidad, and Havana.</p> <p>Pasalodos' first political affiliation was with the Reformista party of Duquesne, Amblard, Conde de la Mortera, etc. He</p>
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PASALODOS	553
<p>was Secretary of this group in Cienfuegos until it was merged with the Autonomists. With the political readjustment that accompanied American Intervention, he was instrumental in the formation of the Republican party in company with Alemán, Monteagudo, Machado, and the afterwards President José Miguel Gómez.</p> <p>Beside contributing to various newspapers, including the <i>Diario de la Marina</i> and <i>El Triunfo</i>, he has written a number of pamphlets of an administrative order and in his official capacity the presidential reports.</p>	
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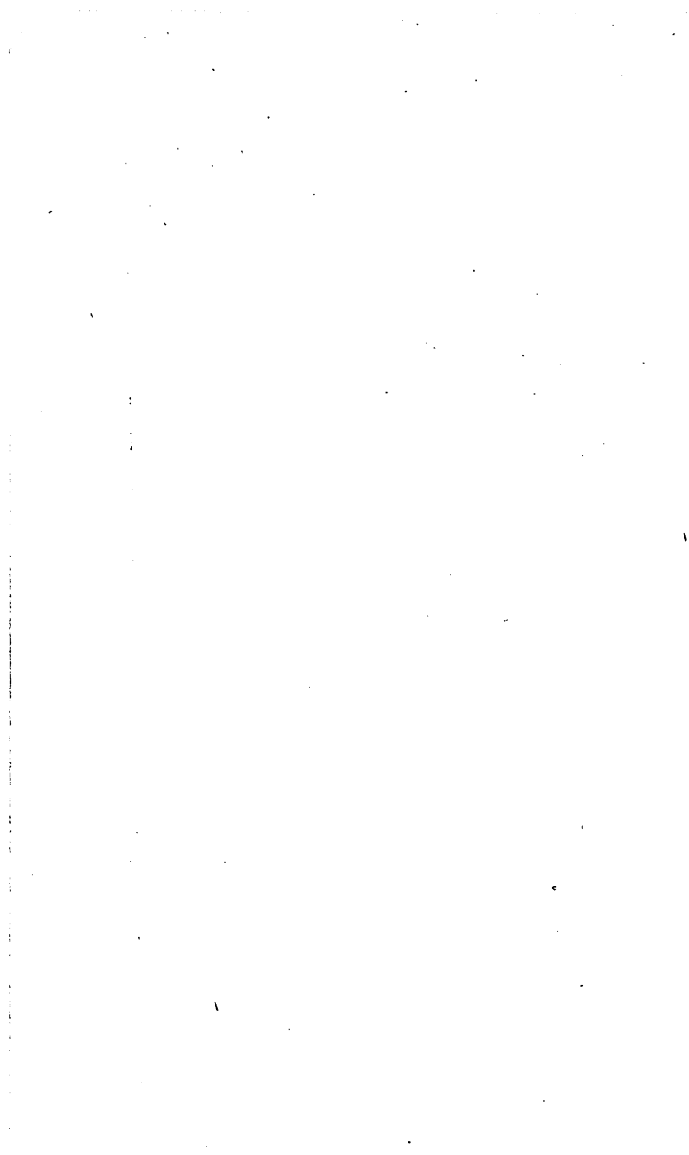


P E R E D A	555
<p style="text-align: center;">JOSÉ PEREDA</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Physician and surgeon.</i></p> <p>JOSÉ PEREDA Y GALVEZ was born on the twenty-sixth of January, 1872, in Consolación del Sur, Province of Pinar del Río, whence after having fulfilled the requirements of the Bachelorate he moved to Havana and matriculated in the Medical Department of the National University.</p> <p>His special leaning was toward anatomy and surgery to which he devoted his entire time as student and instructor.</p> <p>In 1894, he received the title Doctor of Medicine and immediately began in Havana the practice of the profession and also the institution of the "Escuela Libre de Medicina," a private medical school into whose teaching force he drew some of Cuba's most prominent physicians.</p> <p>At the outbreak of the War for Inde-</p>	
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	<p>pendence in 1895, he offered his professional services to the Army of Liberation, but being without private means of support for his family he was permitted to serve in the vicinity of Havana and to devote a portion of his time to personal affairs. The war terminated, he returned to his surgical practice in the several hospitals of the city and in the "Quinta del Rey."</p> <p>In 1906 he founded his clinic "San Rafael." Throughout the Revolution which broke out the same year, he gave his services in city and country and used his clinic as an army hospital. He had in his care the Commander-in-Chief, General Máximo Gómez and, refusing to accept any emolument for that service, the City Council of Havana proclaimed him an "adopted son of that city and capital."</p> <p>In 1908 the Liberal party elected him to represent the Province of Havana in the lower house of Congress where he was placed at the head of the Committee of Health and Philanthropy; but he resigned to accept President Gómez's appointment as Surgeon General of the army with the</p>
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<p>rank of Lieutenant Colonel. This position he held until August, 1913.</p> <p>In 1913 under a commission from the Government he left Cuba upon an extended tour of inspection and observation among the leading hospitals of America and Europe.</p> <p>At various sessions of the Pan-American Medical Congress, Dr. Pereda has presented addresses upon the following subjects: <i>Cinco casos de rescción o sea en el cráneo; Consolidación viciosa en una fractura del fémur; Talla hipogástrica por cuerpo extraño; Un caso excepcional de uretrotomía externa.</i></p> <p>He is author of pamphlets as follows: <i>Anastomosis de las arterias del cerebro</i> (1892); <i>Las localizaciones cerebrales y la trepanación; Modalidades de la artritis blenorragica</i> (1896); <i>Contribución al estudio del peritoneo tuberculoso</i> (1906); <i>Ictero apendicular; Diversas etiologías</i> (1906); <i>Estudio comparativo entre la seda y el calgut, para ligaduras en las operaciones abdominales</i> (1908); <i>La apendicitis y el ovario esteroquístico derecho</i> (1909); <i>Un caso de tuberculosis genital</i> (1911); <i>Hojas clínicas</i> (1912).</p>	
A N D M O N O G R A P H S	I







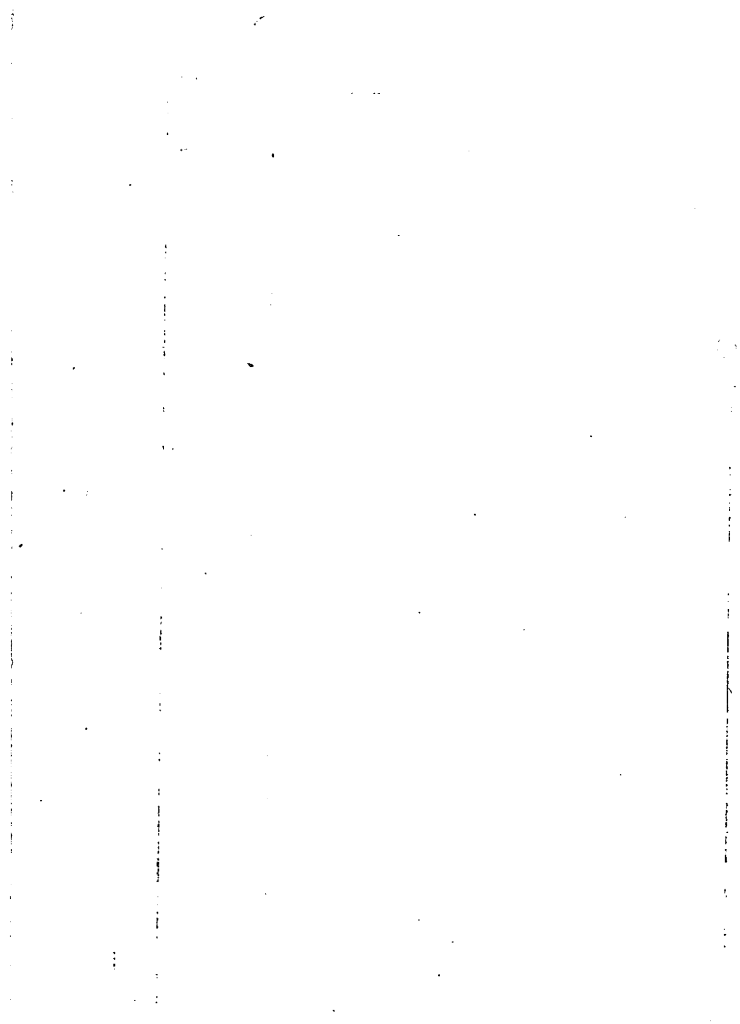


*Carolina Pinet y de Cárdenas.*

P O N C E T	559
<p>CAROLINA PONCET Y DE CÁRDENAS</p> <p><i>Author; teacher.</i></p> <p>CAROLINA PONCET Y DE CÁRDENAS was born in the village of Guanabacoa in the outskirts of Havana and belongs to an ancient and distinguished Cuban family, her uncle being the well-known literary man José M. de Cárdenas y Rodríguez. After finishing her elementary studies she pursued courses in the normal school for school teachers in Havana and secured the degree of Mistress of Elementary and Superior Primary Education. As her family was ruined economically during the War of Independence, she was obliged to put her pedagogical training into practice at an early age. She took part in the reorganization in Cuba of primary education, becoming head-mistress of a public school in Havana.</p>	
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She has held the position of teacher in the vocational school and often lectured in the summer normal schools in the Cuban capital. In 1910 she won the first prize in the Province of Havana at an official competition open to public school teachers. After she had followed advanced studies in the University of Havana for several years, she received the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy, 1909, and Doctor of Philosophy and Letters in 1913. In 1915, when the new normal schools of the republic were founded, she obtained after competition in Havana the chair of grammar, composition, elocution, Spanish and Cuban literature in the normal school, a position which she now occupies, having been at the same time the first superintendent of this school. She has published a monograph, *El Romance en Cuba*, which obtained the prize in the literary competition of the National Academy of Arts and Letters in 1913, and also an educational book, *Lecciones de Lenguaje*, which was rewarded with an especial silver medal at the St. Louis Exposition and adopted as a textbook in the public schools of Cuba.

P O N C E T	561
<p>She has prepared for publication a biography of Joaquin Lorenzo Luaces, a critical study of his workſ, which was rewarded with a prize at a competition held under the auspices of the Bar Association (Colegio de Abogados) in Havana in 1910.</p>	
A N D M O N O G R A P H S	I



RECIO	563
<p>ENRIQUE RECIO Y AGUERO</p> <p><i>Soldier; surveyor; public man.</i></p> <p>ENRIQUE RECIO Y AGUERO was born on the twenty-second of March, 1877, in Callao, Peru. His parents were Cubans and in the early childhood of the boy returned to their native island where he received his early education, obtaining the degree of Bachelor in Camagüey in 1894.</p> <p>Upon the outbreak of the War for Independence in 1895, at that time a student in the University of Havana, he followed the example of his father and joined the Army of Liberation as soldier in the Fourth Cavalry troop "Agramonte." Wounded in the first attack on Cascorro, he was promoted to a second-lieutenancy. In the course of the war, he suffered several subsequent wounds one of which left his right</p>	
HISPANIC NOTES	I



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	<p>arm useless. He was repeatedly promoted until, in the battle of El Infierno fighting with "Los Chincheros," the rank of Major was conferred upon him.</p> <p>At the termination of the war he assisted in the organization of the Rural Guard of which he became an official. He qualified as Public Surveyor and practiced that profession for several years in Camagüey.</p> <p>In 1912, he was elected to the lower house of Congress where he continued to represent the Province of Camagüey until 1917, a part of the time being second Vice-president of the body.</p> <p>He has been for some time President of the Liberal party in his province.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

GARCÍA MON	565
<p data-bbox="400 347 690 372">RAMÓN GARCÍA MON</p> <p data-bbox="647 396 748 421"><i>Physician.</i></p> <p data-bbox="323 445 770 760">RAMÓN GARCÍA MON was born in Vivero, Spain, in 1868, and moved to Cuba in 1881. He received his education in Cuba, fulfilling the requirements for the degree of Bachelor. He devoted himself to the study of sciences, obtaining the Doctorate in 1892 and a year later was graduated as Doctor of Medicine. Soon thereafter he was named Professor of the Institute of Santa Clara, but resigned that he might practice his profession.</p> <p data-bbox="323 767 770 1054">He was appointed assistant secretary of the <i>Colegio Médico</i> of Cuba and member of the Society for Clinical Research of Havana. In 1914 he was offered the position of Director of the "Purísima Concepción," the sanatorium of the Association of Commercial Assistants. He also is the physician of the Spanish Legation, and "Caballero" of the Royal and Distinguished Spanish Order of Carlos III.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	I







R O I G	567
<p data-bbox="327 431 774 456">EMILIO ROIG DE LEUCHSENRING</p> <p data-bbox="602 480 752 502"><i>Lawyer; writer.</i></p> <p data-bbox="327 526 774 1051"> EMILIO ROIG DE LEUCHSENRING was born on the twenty-third of August, 1889, in Havana where he pursued his studies first of all in the Jesuit College of Belén and then at the University of Havana, where he graduated in law (1916), a profession which he now pursues along with that of journalist and writer. He was corresponding secretary of the first National Law Congress held at Havana in 1916 and edited the publication of the proceedings of this congress. At the present time he is corresponding secretary of the codification committee named by the above congress to prepare a new paragraphed edition of the civil code. From 1908 to 1910 he was editor of the <i>Revista de Derecho</i>. He is head of the editorial staff of the <i>Gráfico</i> </p>	
H I S P A N I C   N O T E S	I

magazine and also of the *Social* and one of the editors of *El Figaro* and the *Revista Jurídica*. In the field of letters he cultivates especially descriptions of social customs also satirical and humorous writing, and has published in this vein numerous essays under the titles of *Rasgos y Rasgunos*, 1914, *Personajes y Personillas*, 1916. Along with these may be mentioned his *Recuerdos de Antaño*, a collection of Cuban folk-lore. In addition to this he has published the following monographs: *La Literatura cubana de costumbres*, 1903; *El costumbrista José María de Cárdenas y Rodríguez*, 1914; *La reforma del Código Civil y el Primer Congreso Jurídico Nacional*, 1916; *Contratos de Comercio no existentes en el Derecho Mercantil positivo vigente en Cuba*, 1916; *La intervención norteamericana en Santo Domingo y el Derecho de las pequeñas nacionalidades*, 1919. He is a member of the Cuban Society of International Law.

## ALBERTO DE ROJAS Y CRUZAT

*Business man; patriot;  
official.*

ALBERTO DE ROJAS Y CRUZAT was born in Cárdenas, Cuba, on the second of April, 1868. He fulfilled the requirements for the degree of Bachelor at the *Colegio* "La Gran Antilla" in Havana, then entered the law department of the University in that city where he remained until, at the end of the third year, he was called to take charge of his father's sugar plantation near his native town.

Throughout the War for Cuban Independence he was representative of the Revolutionaries in Cárdenas, where he was arrested and imprisoned and his sugar properties destroyed. Shortly after General Blanco succeeded Weyler, Rojas was freed.

During the American Intervention he belonged to the City Council of Cárdenas



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	<p>and for a time was acting mayor as substitute for his brother the titular Alcalde. Subsequent to this period he devoted himself to private business until his election in 1908 to the mayoralty of Cárdenas in which office he served four years. Sr. Rojas belonged to the early Moderate party and followed it when it merged into the Conservative party.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

S A A V E D R A	571
<p>FRANCISCO CABRERA SAAVEDRA</p> <p><i>Physician; public man.</i></p> <p>FRANCISCO CABRERA SAAVEDRA was born in the Canary Islands in 1850. While very young he moved to Cuba where his parents' circumstances were such that they could afford for him only the most elementary education.</p> <p>Seeing in him a promising student, the Council of Caibarien, where he lived, granted him a pension to enable him to study in the Normal School of Guanabacoa. Here he received the title Teacher in 1868.</p> <p>He then went to the United States and later to Santa Cruz de la Palma where in one year he fulfilled the requirements for the Bachelorate. Going to Madrid he took up the study of Medicine and was graduated as Licentiate in 1875.</p>	
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	<p>In a brilliant competition in which he stood at the head of 214 aspirants, he obtained a place in the sanitary corps of the army. On his return to Cuba, he soon retired from the military service, entered the University, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine.</p> <p>Thereupon he began the practice of his profession in which he has won a creditable position and has been elected President of the <i>Colegio Medico</i> of Cuba. He has also served as Medical Inspector of Special Hygiene, member of the City Council and inspector of the Sanitary Service of that body. In addition to these offices he has held those of president of the Railway of Caibarien and Delegate for Havana to the Spanish Cortes.</p> <p>Since 1898, Dr. Cabrera Saavedra has taken little part in public life, but has devoted himself to medical practice and his personal affairs.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

R O I G	573
<p data-bbox="319 445 771 473">ENRIQUE ROIG Y FORTESAAVEDRA</p> <p data-bbox="512 491 744 519"><i>- Lawyer; public man.</i></p> <p data-bbox="319 543 771 1065">           ENRIQUE ROIG Y FORTESAAVEDRA was born on the twenty-ninth of June, 1872, in the city of Havana, where he pursued all of his studies, first at the <i>Colegio</i> of Belén and then at the University of Havana, at which he received the title of Advocate. Since his graduation he has devoted himself to the practice of law, along with that of notary public. He was a member of the Provincial Council of Havana. In November, 1908, he was elected Representative by the Liberal party in the Province of Havana, and was reelected in 1910 and in 1914. His term expires in April, 1919. During the Fifth Congressional period he was president of the Committee on Foreign Relations and in 1913 he was reelected to the same position.         </p>	
A N D   M O N O G R A P H S	I

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	<p>He has published the following works: <i>La Ley del Dragado</i>, a report presented to the Commission of Justice and Legislation of the House of Representatives in regard to the project of the law of the Senate referring to the company of the Ports of Cuba, 1915; <i>Los acontecimientos políticos de 1917 y el problema de la amnistía</i>. 1918; <i>El servicio militar obligatoria</i>. 1918; and various legal monographs on: <i>Diferencias entre el delito de disparo de arma de fuego y lesiones y el de homicidio frustrado</i>; <i>El concepto jurídico de la iducción</i>, and others.</p> <p>He is one of the first criminal lawyers in Cuba and has taken part on the side of the defense in the most important trials of his time, among others in the case against the Governor of Havana, Gen. Asbert.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

DE SATO	575
<p>LUÍS DE SATO Y SAGARRA</p> <p><i>Scholar; teacher.</i></p> <p>LUÍS DE SATO Y SAGARRA was born in Ponce, Puerto Rico, on the twenty-seventh of December, 1893. After a short residence in Spain, he went to Santiago de Cuba, where he pursued his first studies at the <i>Colegio Séminario</i>, and at the <i>Colegio Inglés</i>. Later he entered the <i>Colegio</i> de Belén, Havana, where he secured the degree of Bachelor of Letters and Sciences in July, 1911. From here he proceeded to the University where he studied law and philosophy. In 1916 he was graduated as Doctor of Civil Law and in 1917 took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters. After being nominated to a fellowship in the University he took up graduate studies at Columbia University, New York, as a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	I

in Greek archæology. He also applied himself while in Havana to the study of public law and pedagogy. In 1918, after a competition, he obtained the Assistant Professorship in classical languages at the University of Havana. He is the author of an archæological study on Phidias, which was his Doctor's Thesis, and of a lecture on the character of Andromache, in the History of Literature. He has collaborated in the *Review of the Faculty of Letters and Sciences*, and also in architectural and legal reviews, published in Havana.







1919 *Luis Santamaria*

SANTAMARIA	577
<p>LUÍS SANTAMARIA</p> <p><i>Lawyer; diplomat.</i></p> <p>LUÍS SANTAMARIA was born in Cuba in the city of Pinar del Rio on the fourteenth of June, 1886. He was educated at the Institute of his native place and also at the University of Havana, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Letters and Sciences. He also graduated as land surveyor and land inspector and Doctor of Civil Law. He was Master in Bankruptcy twice and exercised during one year the said profession. For one year he was employed in the Secretary's office of the Senate of the Cuban Republic. He served two years as Second Secretary of the Cuban Legation in Mexico and afterwards was promoted to the rank of First Secretary and then for eight years was Chargé d'Affaires at the</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	I

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	<p>same legation. The period of his diplomatic career in Mexico, from 1910 to 1919, covers the critical years of recent Mexican history.</p>
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Manuel Márquez Sterling

MANUEL MÁRQUEZ S T E R L I N G Y  
LORET DE MOLA

*Journalist; diplomat; au-  
thor.*

MANUEL MÁRQUEZ S T E R L I N G Y L O R E T DE MOLA was born in Lima, Peru, at the Cuban Legation in that city on the 28th of August, 1872. He comes of distinguished Cuban parentage, being in both lines of descent associated with illustrious and ancient families in the town of Camagüey. His father, Manuel Márquez Sterling, took part in the War of Separation in 1868, and was sent to South America to secure the recognition and protection of Cuban patriots in South American countries. After Peru had recognized the independence of Cuba, his father remained there for some time, representing as Minister Plenipotentiary the Cuban President Carlos Man-

uel de Céspedes. Márquez pursued courses in the University of Havana, but the war of 1895 prevented him from completing his studies. During his youth he traveled in Europe and the United States. After the war was ended and Cuba had become independent he was intrusted with important public duties. He was Secretary to the Cuban patriot, Gonzalo de Quesada, at Washington, during the negotiations for the establishment of the republic. In 1900 he was member of the Commission sent by Cuba to the Paris Exposition. After this date he devoted himself to journalism until 1907, when he was nominated Chargé d'Affaires in Buenos Ayres. In 1909 he became Resident Minister at Rio de Janeiro; in 1911 Minister Plenipotentiary in Peru, and in 1912 Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico. He was in Mexico at the time of the tragic end of President Madero and with other diplomats tried to save his life. These efforts failed, but he was able to place the widow, the father, and the sisters of the President and the President's brother, Ernesto Madero, safe on board the

cruiser *Cuba*, which was anchored in the port of Vera Cruz.

He soon retired from the diplomatic career and founded the journal, *Heraldo de Cuba*, which achieved great success. After this paper had passed into the hands of Dr. Orestes Ferrara he founded his present organ, "La Nación," which supports the Liberal party. In 1918 he was nominated as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies, but refused after learning that the election would be tainted by fraud. In the line of literature he has written many books. The best known of these are *Ideas y sensaciones*, *Hombres de pro*, *Alrededor de nuestra Psicología*, *Psicología profana*, *Burla burlando*, *La Diplomacia en nuestra Historia*, *Los últimos días del Presidente Madero*, a volume of more than seven hundred pages, a large edition of which was exhausted in one month. He is a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters.





## ANTONIO PARDO SUÁREZ

*Journalist; proletarian.*

ANTONIO PARDO SUÁREZ was born on the thirtieth of March, 1871, in Havana. After primary instruction in the *Colegio* of Estebán Borrero Echevarría, his education was continued in the *Colegios* "Santiago Apostol" and "San Francisco de Paula" and the Institute of Havana.

He then entered the factory "Por Larrañaga" as grader of tobaccos. He later entered the field of journalism serving as editor of *La República*, *La Epoca*, and *El Nuevo Criollo* successively, and is at present (1919) Director of *Regeneración* a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the laboring classes.

During the War of Independence, the persecutions of which he was the object forced him to emigrate. He took up his

residence in Vera Cruz (Mexico) where he served the cause of the Revolution through various clubs, returning to Cuba only after the American Intervention.

In 1908, he became the candidate of the Conservative party, and was elected Representative from the Province of Havana and was reelected in 1912. In April, 1911, he was chosen Secretary of the House of Representatives and continued in that office during the four legislatures of the fifth Congressional period.

In April, 1915, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. In the same month he was elected Vice-president of the House of Representatives for the seventh Congressional period, by virtue of which office he occupied the Presidency for two months in 1917.

## JOSÉ VARELA ZEQUEIRA

*Physician; teacher; poet.*

JOSÉ VARELA ZEQUEIRA was born in Nuevitas, Province of Puerto Príncipe, Cuba, on the nineteenth of March, 1859. His secondary education was received in Spain and in Havana after which he entered the University of Havana and began the study of medicine. In 1887 he received the degree of Licentiate.

In the early days of his medical career he was visiting physician of the hospitals "La Benéfica" and "Mercedes" and chief of the clinic of the latter. In 1894 he founded in Havana a Preparatory Medical School which he directed.

In 1897 he went to Costa Rica where he was quarantine doctor at Puerto Limón and edited the medical journal *Gaceta Médica de Costa Rica*.

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	<p>Returning to Cuba in 1899, he was at first Vice-Director and later Director and Surgeon of the hospital "La Benéfica." In 1900 the University of Havana conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery and appointed him to a professorship in the faculty of Dissection. Later he became, by competition, Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and in the following year was promoted to the titular professorship, which position he continues to hold.</p> <p>In 1900 Dr. Varela was delegate to the Third Pan-American Medical Congress and Secretary of the section of General Surgery. In 1903 he was appointed a member of the National Board of Health.</p> <p>Aside from his profession, two of Dr. Varela Zequeira's interests have been poetry and anthropology. He has specialized in political verse and was one of the founders of the Anthropological Society of Cuba.</p> <p>He is also Vice-president of the "Colegio Médico de Cuba," member of the Society for Clinical Research of Havana, and cor-</p>
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responding member of the Academy of Medicine of Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

He is the author of numerous articles in medical publications of Cuba and Costa Rica, among which are: *Teoría Celular* (1878); *La Adaptación* (1880); *La Gula* (1883); *Diagnóstico diferencial* (1886); *Carácter actual de los Estudios Antropológicos* (1889); *Paramyoclonus múltiplex* (1890); *Resección completa del maxilar superior*, *Congreso francés de Cirugía* (1893); *Estadística de operaciones practicadas en el Hospital "Mercedes," años 1894, 1895 y 1896* (1896); *Notas Clínicas* (1897); *Técnica de la cura operatoria de la hernia inguinal* (1900); *Estadística de las operaciones practicadas en la Casa de Salud "La Benéfica," del Centro Gallego* (1902); *Las Casas de Salud de la Habana* (1902); *Mecanismo de la Muerte en Garrote* (1903); *Sífilis. Blenorragia. Lepra* (1905); *Hernia inguinal conteniendo el apéndice* (1905); *Elogio del Doctor Federico Horstmann y Cantos* (1906).



T A R A F A	589
<p>JOSÉ TARAF A</p> <p><i>Business man.</i></p> <p>JOSÉ TARAF A was born in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1869. His early education was received in Havana, after which he continued his education in the United States.</p> <p>Upon his return to Cuba he went into the sugar business, but at the outbreak of the War for Independence enlisted in the insurrectionist forces. Fighting under Generals Máximo Gómez, Monteagudo, and Vega he won several promotions, reaching the rank of Colonel.</p> <p>At the termination of the war he once more turned his attention to financial affairs especially as related to sugar. Through the great experience acquired in re-organizing several sugar enterprises and the successful outcome of his efforts, he has come to be considered an expert in the</p>	
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	<p>financial and administrative side of sugar production.</p> <p>He has interests in three great sugar plants: Flora Sugar Co., Morón Sugar Co., and Central Sugar Co., and is president of the last two. He is president also of the railroad from Júcaro to Morón.</p> <p>He also has organized the Cuban Distilling Co., a syrup and molasses business, which has branches in Puerto Rico.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

VILLALÓN	591
<p>MANUEL VILLALÓN</p> <p><i>Lawyer; public man.</i></p> <p>MANUEL VILLALÓN was born in Cienfuegos on the twenty-second of December, 1877. After receiving the degree of Bachelor in his native city he matriculated in the University of Havana where he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Doctor of Laws.</p> <p>Upon his graduation he was named municipal judge for the city of Cienfuegos and also acted <i>ad interim</i> as judge of the Primary Court of Claims and Mandates. In the political turmoil which was specially violent in Cienfuegos at the beginning of the American Intervention, he was appointed by General Wood to study questions of electoral legality and to assist in remedying the situation.</p> <p>He has served as Register of Deeds of</p>	
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	<p>Santa Clara and as member of the City Council for Cienfuegos. In 1908 he was elected to the Council for the Province of Santa Clara, being chosen secretary and afterwards president of that body.</p> <p>Upon the death of the provincial Governor Roban he succeeded by virtue of his office to the governorship. His administration has been marked by the execution of several public works within the province: the building of roads and bridges and a fine Palacio de Gobierno. Politically Villalón is a Conservative.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

TORRIENTE	593
<p>RICARDO DE LA TORRIENTE</p> <p><i>Painter; illustrator; cartoonist.</i></p> <p>RICARDO DE LA TORRIENTE Y TORRIENTE was born at Matanzas, Cuba, on the eighth of January, 1867. He was educated in Bordeaux, France, and in the leading schools of Spain. After receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts he returned to Cuba and devoted himself to artistic labors.</p> <p>At the time of General Weyler's reconcentration decree Torriente emigrated to New York. He became associated with well-known American cartoonists and was for five years cartoonist for New York daily papers—the <i>Journal</i>, the <i>Herald</i>, and the <i>World</i>.</p> <p>In 1900 he returned to Havana and became professor in the National School of Painting and Sculpture, which position he</p>	
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	<p>now holds. He established <i>La Política Cómica</i> of which he is owner and director. "Liborio," the popular representation of Cuba—what "Uncle Sam" is to the United States—is the creation of Torriente.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

## REGIS DU REPAIRE DE TRUFFIN

*Business man; club man.*

REGIS DU REPAIRE DE TRUFFIN, generally called in Cuba Regino Truffin, was born in the Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, in the year 1857. He was educated in Paris in the *Colegio* de "Sainte Barbe" obtaining the degree of Bachelor. He retained the citizenship of his father who was French.

At the close of his course of study in France he returned to Cuba where, under the firm name R. Truffin & Cía, he devoted himself to business enterprises, especially to the export of molasses and crude sugars. This business was transferred after twenty-two years to the "Cuba Distilling Co." He built up also the large sugar plantations "Mercedes" and "San Juan Bautista."

During an interim in his business ac-

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	<p>tivities, Truffin served as Cuban Consul in Russia, appointed in 1892. The Russian Government conferred upon him the Cross of Santa Ana and the Order of Saint Stanislas.</p> <p>Returning to commercial life he has been Vice-president of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation; President of the Manatí Sugar Co., and President of the Compañía Cubana de Jarcia. Furthermore, he has been President of the French Chamber of Commerce of Havana, President of the Union Club, and President of the Yacht Club of that city.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES

V A L L E	597
<p>JAIME VALLE Y DIAZ</p> <p><i>Artist; draughtsman.</i></p> <p>JAIME VALLE Y DIAZ was born in Barcelona in the year 1885 and was educated at the church schools where he obtained the Bachelor's degree. In Havana he has acted as supervisor of Modeling and Drawing in the public schools of the city and as Artistic Director of the Bureau of Publicity and Graphic Arts. He has served also as art editor of the Cuban paper, <i>La Discusión</i>. He is the author of the artistic posters which obtained the first prize in all competitions held in Cuba up to the present year (1919). These competitions, it may be mentioned, were nine in number. He is responsible for almost all the drawings and posters published by the Bureau of Publicity and Graphic Arts in Havana, and of a great number of title-pages, illustrations</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	I



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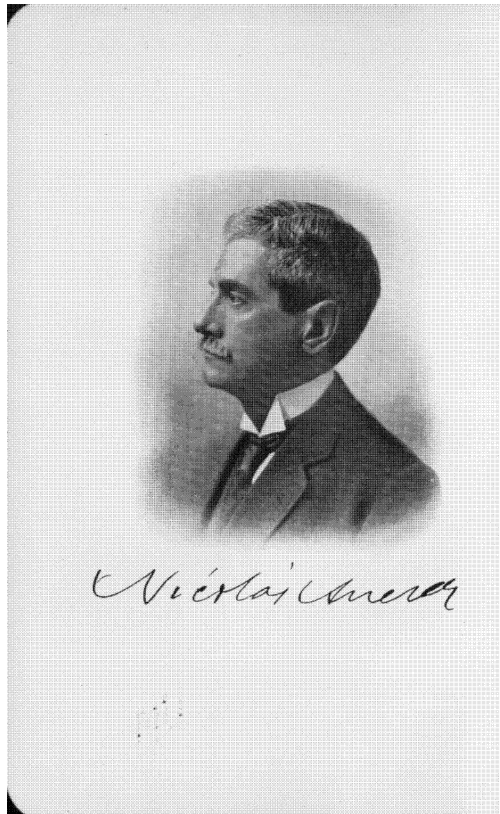
## CUBANS OF TO-DAY

and caricatures contributed to the leading papers and magazines of Havana. He has the reputation of being one of the best draughtsmen in Cuba at the present time. His poster work is noticeable for its firmness of treatment, its distinction of form and its beauty of coloring.

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A L B E R D I	599
<p data-bbox="435 438 673 466">NICOLÁS ALBERDI</p> <p data-bbox="538 487 750 515"><i>Doctor; soldier; official.</i></p> <p data-bbox="332 536 776 767">NICOLÁS ALBERDI was born in Sagua la Grande, Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, in the year 1865. At the age of ten he was taken to Spain to continue his education in Seville and in 1883 he returned to Cuba, entered the University of Havana and in 1892 obtained the degree of Doctor in Medicine.</p> <p data-bbox="332 774 776 1061">Following his graduation Doctor Alberdi settled in Cifuentes to practice his profession and continued there until the Revolutionary War broke out in 1895, whereupon he joined General José Luís Roban in the organization of the military forces of Santa Clara and was appointed to a command. He later joined the Medical Corps, being chief health officer first of the brigade of Juan Bruno Zayas and later of the Fourth</p>	
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	<p>Corps of the Army of Liberation. By the Fourth Corps he was elected to the Assembly of Yaya and there chosen Subsecretary of Foreign Relations, later becoming Secretary. He retired at the close of the war with the rank of Colonel.</p> <p>He has held important appointments both civil and medical. During the American Intervention he was made Director of the Civil Hospital of Sagua la Grande; in 1901 he was appointed Health Officer for the Province of Santa Clara; during the first Cuban Government he was elected Member and President of the Council of the Province of Santa Clara and Governor <i>pro tem</i> of the Province, and in January, 1909, he was appointed Secretary of Government (Gobernación) in the cabinet of President José Miguel Gómez. In 1913 he was elected Senator for the full period of eight years on the Fusion ticket. He is chairman of the Committee on Sanitation.</p>
I	HISPANIC NOTES





*Leopoldo Somoza*

CANCIO	601
<p>LEOPOLDO CANCIO Y LUNA</p> <p><i>Economist; publicist; financier; Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic of Cuba, 1913.</i></p> <p>LEOPOLDO CANCIO Y LUNA was born on the thirtieth of May, 1851, in the historic town of Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, where he received his early education, later attending the <i>Colegio "El Salvador"</i> in Havana founded by Don José de la Luz Caballero. From there he went on to the University of Havana where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1873. Already revolution was in the air and Dr. Cancio attached himself to the group of young men who aspired after a free Cuba. In 1879 he was elected one of the Deputies from Cuba to the Spanish <i>Cortes</i>. At almost the same time he was elected a member of the governing committee of the new Autonomist party</p>	
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which he had helped to organize. To further the purposes of the party new periodicals sprang up, *El Triunfo*, *El Pais*, and later *La Unión* on all of which Dr. Cancio served as editor. He later withdrew from the Autonomist party; but not desiring to join the revolutionary conspirators, separated entirely from political activity, shutting himself up in his house.

Nevertheless when, upon the American Intervention, a new government was organized Dr. Cancio's talents were recognized and his services required. He served in the Treasury Department under the direction of General Brooke and also under the administration of General Wood.

Shortly after the first Cuban government was formed under the Presidency of Tomás Estrada Palma in 1902, Dr. Cancio was appointed substitute Secretary of Government in which capacity he acted a year and a half. At about this time he was instrumental in removing serious obstacles to the negotiation of the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States; in recognition of this service he was placed in charge of

C A N C I O	603
<p>Public Instruction. This post he resigned, however, because of political differences with the President and entered upon an active campaign of opposition using the columns of the review <i>Cuba y América</i> and coöperating with Dr. Emilio Nuñez in founding the Conservative party, upon the success of which Dr. Cancio became President of the Provincial Assembly and Delegate to the National Assembly. In 1913, when the Conservative party won a complete triumph, Dr. Cancio was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in President Menocal's cabinet.</p> <p>He has headed many committees designated to study the financial problems of the country and for many years has been censor of the economic Society, Amigos del Pais. He is contributor to periodicals and reviews upon economic and financial subjects and is the author of numerous pamphlets among which is <i>La Moneda y la Circulación</i>, published in 1900 under the auspices of the University of Havana where he is professor of Political Economy and Finance.</p>	
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Rafael A. Fernández

FERNÁNDEZ	605
<p>RAFAEL ANTONIO FERNÁNDEZ</p> <p><i>Educator.</i></p> <p>RAFAEL ANTONIO FERNÁNDEZ was born in the Asturias in Spain at the town of Belmont, in 1877. He was educated privately at Surgidere de Batabanó, Cuba. At the University of Havana he obtained the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy. In Batabanó from 1910 to 1915 he was director of a primary school called José Alonzo Delgado. He was pedagogical instructor of the Aguacate District in the Province of Havana in 1915, and in 1915 became provincial instructor of primary instruction in the Province of Pinar del Rio. After competition he was nominated to the chair of Associate Professor of Pedagogical Studies in the Normal School for Schoolteachers in Havana, 1916. In the same year he was named by the Department of Public</p>	
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Instruction and Fine Arts Acting Professor for Anatomy, Physiology, in Hygiene and Physical Education of the same school. In 1918 he obtained, after filling the due requirements, the position of Associate Professor in the A. and B. chairs of the School of Pedagogy in the University of Havana, and his work includes Pedagogical Psychology, the History of Pedagogy, the Hygiene of Schools, and Pedagogical Methodology. From the time at which he adopted the teaching profession, he has published several pamphlets on educational matters, and also numerous articles on the same subjects in the professional review called *Cuba Pedagógica*. He is the author of the following books: *La geografía en la escuela primaria*; *Geografía elemental de Cuba*.







A R A M B U R O	607
<p data-bbox="432 417 718 442">MARIANO ARAMBURO</p> <p data-bbox="522 463 790 509"><i>Jurist; man of letters; public speaker.</i></p> <p data-bbox="345 533 790 967">MARIANO ARAMBURO y MACHADO was born in Puerto Principe (now Camagüey) on the thirtieth of November, 1870, and obtained his early education in his native city at the <i>Colegio</i> of Esculapius, where he completed the course for the Bachelor's degree in 1886. In the same year he went to Spain, entered the University of Saragossa and pursued simultaneously the courses leading to two degrees—that in Philosophy and Letters and that in Law,—both of which he obtained as Licentiate in 1890. A year later he passed on to the University of Madrid and there obtained the degree of Doctor likewise in both faculties.</p> <p data-bbox="345 971 790 1027">For some years he remained in Madrid devoting himself to intellectual pursuits,</p>	
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contributing to important magazines and *discursos oratorios* before the Royal Academy of Jurisprudence, the *Ateneo* and other learned societies. In 1898, he returned to Cuba but remained only three years, retracing his steps to Spain in 1901, where he devoted himself to literary criticism.

At the end of 1906 he again resumed his residence in Cuba and in 1909, when General José Miguel Gómez was elected President, Señor Aramburo was appointed Minister to Chile—a post which he filled until 1913. Under the Gómez administration he arbitrated, in association with a Spanish appointee, a complaint of judicial injustice to a Spanish subject; the findings are given in his pamphlet *Proyecto de laudo o voto particular* (1917). His other writings are: *Personalidad literaria de doña Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda* (1898); *Orígen, desarrollo y decadencia de la tragedia griega* (1890); *Estudio de las causas que determinan, modifican y extinguen la capacidad civil* (1894); *Impresiones y juicios* (1901); *Monógrafas oratorios* (1906); *Liter-*

A R A M B U R O	609
<p><i>atura crítica</i> (1909); <i>Arte de bien vivir</i> (1915); <i>Doctrinas jurídicas</i> (1916); and <i>Bases para el Código civil cubano</i> (1916).</p> <p>He belonged to the directorate of the Democratic Union party; is academician of the Real de Jurisprudencia y Legislación, Madrid; honorary President of the Academia Jurídico-Literaria Aragonesa; President of the Sección de Ciencias Morales y Políticas of the <i>Ateneo</i>, Havana; honorary member of the Real Hispano-Americana, Cádiz; Corresponding member of the Instituto de la Orden de Abogados Brasileños, of the Academia Nacional de Historia de Colombia and of the Real Academia de Ciencias Morales y Políticas, Madrid.</p>	
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H E V I A	611
<p style="text-align: center;">ARTURO HEVIA Y DIAZ</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Lawyer; magistrate.</i></p> <p>ARTURO HEVIA Y DIAZ was born on the fifth of November, 1864, in the city of Havana, and there gained his education; first in the <i>Colegios</i> of Belén and San Elias, where he completed the courses for the Bachelor's degree in 1880, and later in the University where he took the law course and obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1885.</p> <p>In addition to the practice of his profession, Dr. Hevia has held various official positions. He has served as judge of the lower courts in Colón and in the city of Havana; special Prosecuting Attorney in the Provincial court of Havana, and Magistrate in the same court. In 1908 he was Member and Secretary of the Legislative Committee to revise the Penal Code and</p>	
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the Law of Criminal Procedure. In 1909 he was appointed magistrate in the Civil Section as well as in that of Administrative litigation in the Supreme Court of Cuba where he continues (1919).

H U E R T A	613
<p>SANTIAGO DE LA HUERTA</p> <p><i>Physician; teacher.</i></p> <p>SANTIAGO DE LA HUERTA Y PONCE DE LEON was born in Cuba, City of Matanzas, on the sixth of April, 1870. He received his secondary and technical education in Havana, first at the <i>Colegio</i> Gran Antilla, and then at the University. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886, was made a Licentiate in Natural Sciences with first honors in 1890, Doctor of Natural Sciences, with first honors, in 1891, and became Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery in 1892. From 1890 to 1897 he was Assistant Curator in the Museum of Natural History of Havana University. In 1893 he was named, after competition, to be Associate Professor in the Santa Clara Institute of Secondary Education. In 1894 he was made Associate Professor in the Free</p>	
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School of Medicine of Havana, in the department of General and Medical Pathology, and in the same year took charge of the course in Histology at the same school. In 1895 he became titular professor of Medical Natural History in the same school. From 1896 to 1898 he was acting professor of Natural History, including Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoölogy at the University of Havana. In 1898 to 1899 he held the chair of Stratigraphic Paleontology in the same faculty, that is, the Scientific Faculty of the University. In 1899 he was titular professor of Mineralogy and Crystallography. From 1900 to date he has acted as titular professor, after a competition, in Chair "1" in the School of Sciences. From 1900 to 1901 he gave courses in Natural History in the Normal Summer School. In 1902 and 1903 he gave similar courses in geography. In 1906 he was a delegate of the Cuban Government to the "X" section of the Geological Congress held in Mexico and was nominated Vice-president of this Congress.

In 1907 he was made *Vocal* of the Ex-

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<p>ecutive Committee of the Conference on Charity and Corrections of Cienfuegos. In 1908 he held a similar position at Cárdenas. He was named by election in 1913 substitute member in the Faculty of Letters and Sciences of the University Council, in which position he served three years. In 1915 he became a Foundation Member of the Society of Natural History "Felipe Poey." In 1915 he was elected director of the Geological Section of this society and has served in that position four years. In 1916 he became titular member of the University Council, elected by the Faculty of Letters and Sciences, and has served as such up to the present date.</p>	
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## GUILLERMO DOMÍNGUEZ ROLDÁN

*Teacher; writer; lawyer;  
public speaker.*

GUILLERMO DOMÍNGUEZ ROLDÁN was born in Havana, December 12, 1868, was educated in the same city; was graduated from the University of Havana at nineteen with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters and two years later received the Doctorate in Law, in both cases being the recipient of class honors.

At twenty years of age he entered a competition conducted in Madrid for the Professorship in Hebrew in the University of Havana and won. He taught Hebrew and other ancient languages for a time with the rank of Assistant Professor and was Secretary of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, but in 1901 succeeded Dr. Nicolás Heredia in the chairs of History of Spanish

Literature and Modern Foreign Literature, which posts he still occupies. He has been member of the University Council, and attained this and all other appointments by competition.

Dr. Domínguez Roldán is Vice-president of the National Academy of Arts and Letters; President of the Section of Literature of the "Amigos del País" before which organization as well as before the Ateneo, the Fundación Luz Caballero, and the University he has delivered numerous addresses on literary and educational subjects.

Outside numerous articles and stories contributed to magazines he has written *Lugar que ocupa Cervantes en las letras Castellanos* (1905); *España como del Extranjero* (1905); *La Literatura Cubana, necesidad de su enseñanza* (1915); *Elogio Funebre del Dr. Luís Padró* (1918).

As lawyer he has been City Attorney and has kept up his private practice especially as attorney for insurance companies. He has made a special study of Insurance, owns and edits an Insurance periodical, *Revista de Seguros*, and has written pam-

DOMÍNGUEZ	619
<p>phlets on <i>Estudio del Contrato de seguro por derecho comercial terrestre y marítimo</i> and <i>Poliza tipo francesa de Seguros contra incendio</i>.</p> <p>Politically Dr. Domínguez Roldán has always been a Conservative and was by that party elected to the City Council (1906-1913).</p>	
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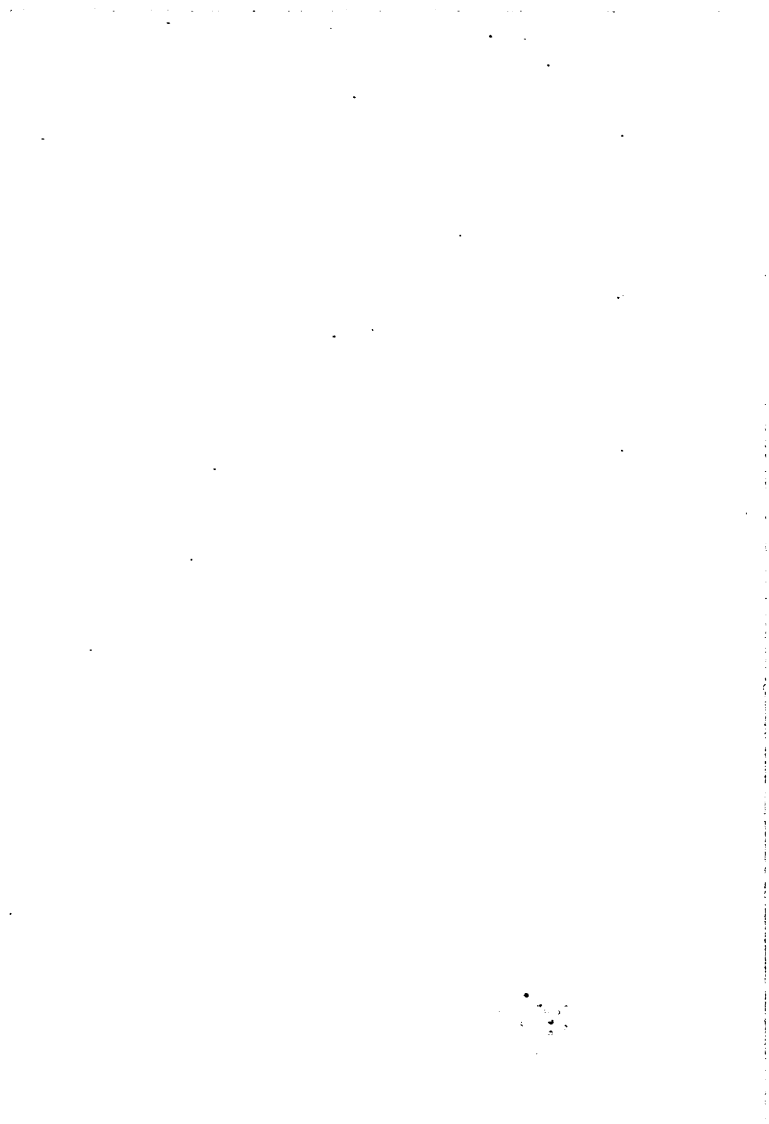


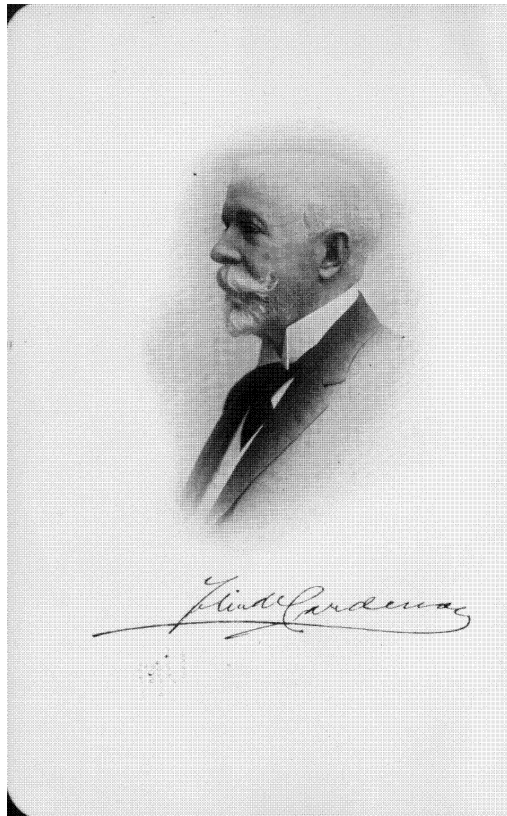
for back pay. In 1899 he was a member of the Constituent Assembly. In 1900 he was named by General Brooke Chief of the section of State in the Secretaryship of State and Government, a post in which he was continued by General Wood. In 1902 when President Tomás Estrada Palma came into office Dr. Hevia became Sub-secretary of State where he had to do with organizing the diplomatic and consular service of Cuba and with negotiating the treaties which the infant Republic entered into with the various Powers.

When the second Intervention became imminent Dr. Hevia opposed it to his utmost and on its occurrence withdrew to private life only to resume his interest in public affairs with the candidacy of his friend General Menocal for the Presidency in 1909. Into that campaign he threw himself with ardor, and although unsuccessful he gained experience which enabled him to contribute to General Menocal's success in the notable campaign of 1913. Elected then to the Presidency, General Menocal designated Dr. Hevia Secretary of Gov-

H E V I A	623
<p>ernment, which post he occupied until 1918.</p> <p>While Secretary he introduced important prison reforms including the abolition of corporal punishment and commutation of sentence for good behavior; secured the regulation of the manufacture, sale, and storage of explosives; dictated improvements in mail and telegraphs; aided in suppressing brigandage; supported Army and Navy reforms and the retirement provision for both branches of the service.</p>	
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C Á R D E N A S	625
<p>JULIO DE CÁRDENAS</p> <p><i>Lawyer; magistrate.</i></p> <p>JULIO DE CÁRDENAS Y RODRÍGUEZ was born in Matanzas on the twelfth of April, 1849, and began his education in the famous <i>Colegio</i> of "San Francisco de Asis," which was then conducted by D. José Alonso y Delgado. Thence he passed to the University of Havana and completed the studies for his degree in the Law, which he began at once to practice in the office of Dr. Antonio González de Mendoza.</p> <p>In addition to his long practice of the profession, extending over nearly half a century, Dr. Cárdenas has seen important and varied service as a judge. In May, 1894, he was appointed Municipal Judge for the District of Pilar in Havana; in 1899, General Brooke, the first Military Governor of Cuba, appointed him Presiding Judge</p>	
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over the Criminal Section of the Provincial Court of Havana and in 1901 General Wood appointed him Presiding Judge of the Provincial Courts of Santa Clara, a post which he found it inconvenient to accept. In 1906 the City Council of Havana elected him Mayor and Chairman of the Council and in 1908 he was chosen by popular vote on the Conservative ticket to the same office under the new laws. Besides these regular appointments and elections, Dr. Cárdenas has filled from time to time temporary posts on the bench, thus extending the period of his service as a magistrate. After completing his term of office as Mayor in 1913 he was appointed Attorney General of the Republic which office he held until he retired with a pension in 1918. He then resumed the practice of law.

MARIA DE LOS ANGELES LANDA  
Y GONZALES*Scholar; teacher.*

SEÑORITA MARIA DE LOS ANGELES LANDA Y GONZALES was born in Colón, Province of Matanzas, on the second of August, 1865, where she received her early education. Later she attended the University of Havana where she won the title of Mistress, 1898, and Doctor of Pedagogy (1906). She was appointed Superintendent and Mistress of Public School, No. 8, in the City of Havana in 1899, and in 1919 she became Superintendent of the first home school founded in the Republic of Cuba. This position she secured from the Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts on the grounds of the preparation by her of the project for the Home School, which met the approval of this department. She has been instrumental in founding boards of examiners to act in filling the chairs of

the Normal School. In School No. 8, at Havana, she founded an Alumnæ Association for the purpose of increasing the *esprit de corps* among its graduates. Many of the students instructed under her have taken prominent places in the teaching force of the republic. She was the founder of the night school held in the building of School No. 8, and because of her work, industry, and success she has been formally recognized by the Board of Education in Havana which conferred upon School No. 8 her name, and it is now called the Angela Landa School. She has been able through the Alumnæ Association founded by her to increase the interest of the graduates by holding regularly literary exercises, at which addresses are given by experienced persons. This association, called the "Sunshine Association," conferred upon her a gold medal as a reward for her labors in behalf of the good of humanity. The thesis offered by her in obtaining the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy has the following title: "Como afecta el concepto de evolución al estudio de la moralidad."

H E R R Y M A N	629
<p>MANUEL HERRYMAN GIL</p> <p><i>Soldier; official.</i></p> <p>MANUEL HERRYMAN GIL was born in the city of Manzanillo, in the Province of Oriente, on the fifteenth of April, 1879. In March, 1895, although he was only fifteen years old, he took part in the revolution that had its center at his native place, and he first operated in the Eastern Province, under the direction of Generals Bartolomé Masó and Amador Guerra. Later he acted under the orders of Lieutenant General Antonio Maceo, during the invasion of this province and he became Aide-de-Camp of Maceo. He was a member of the Sixth Corps of the Army of Liberation, having gained distinctive honors, and was a member of the Staffs of Generals Vidal Ducasé and Pedro Diaz. At the end of the revolution he had obtained the rank of Major.</p>	
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	<p>He took part in all the actions of the War of Invasion, namely: Paralejo, Cacarajícara, Montezuelo, Ceja del Negro, Tumas de Estorino, La Madama, etc.</p> <p>During the Presidency of Tomás Estrada Palma he occupied positions of trust in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, being attached in this capacity to the Department of Finance. After the termination of the war and since then he has applied himself to agriculture. When General Menocal became President of the Republic in 1912 he was appointed Provincial Inspector of Internal Revenue for the Province of Pinar del Rio, a post which he resigned in February, 1917, in order to take possession of the office of Civil Governor, to which he was elected at the election held in November, 1916.</p>
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LEBREDO	631
<p>MARIO G. LEBREDO Y ARANGO</p> <p><i>Physician; teacher.</i></p> <p>MARIO G. LEBREDO Y ARANGO was born in Havana on the twenty-seventh of April, 1866. He was educated in Havana and also studied in Paris at the Lycée Henri Quatre. He also practiced in Paris hospitals. From the University of Havana he has received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery and also Doctor in the Physico-Chemical Sciences. In 1902 he was appointed Resident Physician in Las Animas Hospital, Havana, which is devoted to the treatment of contagious diseases. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Vice-superintendent of the same hospital. Later on he became Director of the Laboratory of Scientific Investigation and finally chief of the section of Epidemiology and the laboratories of the Depart-</p>	
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	<p>ment of Hygiene. He was also substitute member in the Commission for Infectious Diseases. He is ex-director in the Biological Section of the Felipe Poey Cuban Society of Natural History. He was head of the campaigns conducted in various regions of the Island against the yellow fever epidemic. He was given a special commission by the Department of Hygiene for epidemiological works for such diseases as yellow fever, paludism, bubonic plague, poliomyelitis, and typhoid fever. He organized the bacteriological service for the diagnostic study of the human and murine plague during the epidemic which took place in 1912. He was delegated officially to go abroad at different times to study epidemic conditions: to New Orleans for the bubonic plague; to Merida for the yellow fever; to Vera Cruz and Tampico on suspected cases of cholera and yellow fever; to Puerto Rico for yellow fever. He was a delegate from Cuba to the Paris Tuberculosis Congress in 1905; to the American Public Health Association in Colorado in 1912; to the Tuberculosis Congress held in Washington in 1908; to</p>
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<p>the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography held at Washington in 1912; to the second Pan-American Scientific Congress held in Washington in 1915.</p> <p>He was in charge of the reports on Sanitary Subjects in the second and third National Congresses of Cuba. He was a member of the Yellow Fever Commission at Guayaquil, Ecuador, July to September, 1918, appointed by the Rockefeller Institute. He is the author of reports and pamphlets on medical subjects from the point of view of original investigation in the field of epidemiology, embracing such questions as filaria, malaria, poliomyelitis, inquilostomiasis; in collaboration with Dr. Arthur Coca, New York, he has made a study of cancer. He is the author of monographs on the anatomy of the mosquito, and on the transmission of the nocturnal filaria by the mosquito. He is the author of a memoir rewarded with the "Nicolás Gutiérrez" prize of the Academy of Medical and Physico-Natural Sciences of Havana on Intestinal Parasitism in Cuba principally inquilostomiasis.</p>	
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LÓPEZ DEL VALLE	635
<p>JOSÉ ANTONIO LÓPEZ DEL VALLE</p> <p><i>Doctor; health officer.</i></p> <p>JOSÉ ANTONIO LÓPEZ DEL VALLE was born in Havana on the sixth of November, 1875, and was educated by his mother. At the age of twelve he was pupil-teacher in a private school; at the age of fourteen he was assistant-professor in a public school of the Monserrate ward, and at fifteen he was student-interne in the Hospital Aldecoa. Aided by the maternal counsels, López del Valle continued his arduous course; he obtained the degree of Licentiate in 1897 and that of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in 1903.</p> <p>After seven years at the Hospital of Aldecoa in which he held the most important posts, he accepted the position of Physician of the Emergency Station and Home Relief Staff (Casa de Socorro y</p>	
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Asistencia Domiciliaria). But in 1898 at the end of the War of Independence he found an opportunity under the American Intervention of entering the field of Public Health and Sanitation to which he has devoted himself without respite ever since and in which he has held successively many offices: Local Inspector; District Inspector; Disinfection Officer; Inspector-General of the Department; Secretary of the Local Board of Health of Havana; Executive Head of the Department of Health, etc.

As health officer Dr. López del Valle has contributed to the public health by many practical suggestions and regulations looking to the reduction of means of contagion and infection. In association with Drs. Furbusch and Jacobsen he had an active part in founding the first dispensary for ailments of the lungs. And he was instrumental in having Arbor Day adopted as a holiday.

Among his publications are: *El Departamento de Sanidad de la Habana, su organización, procedimientos y marcha* (1905), *La nacionalización de las servicios de Sanidad*

LÓPEZ DEL VALLE	637
<p>(1908); <i>Lecciones populares sobre tuberculosis</i> (1910); <i>Desenvolvimiento de la Sanidad y la Beneficencia en Cuba</i> (1914); <i>Plan de campaña contra la peste bubónica</i> (1915); <i>La Fiebre Amarilla, Casos atípicos</i>; <i>Instrucciones Populares contra la Gripe</i>; <i>El Paludismo—Notas para la propaganda sanitaria</i>; <i>Fiebre Tifoidea—Profilaxis y marcha de esta infección</i>; <i>Los establecimientos públicos desde el punto de vista sanitario</i>; <i>Campaña contra las moscas</i>; <i>Las casas de vecindad—estudio de esas viviendas y mejoras de carácter higiénico que deben introducirse en las mismas</i>; <i>Las Escuelas públicas de la Habana</i>; <i>Abastecimiento de agua.</i></p>	
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N U Ñ E Z	639
<p data-bbox="483 417 686 445">EMILIO NUÑEZ</p> <p data-bbox="555 466 819 533"><i>Soldier; administrator; Vice-president of the Re- public since 1917.</i></p> <p data-bbox="372 557 823 1051">EMILIO NUÑEZ y RODRÍGUEZ was born on the plantation called "San Francisco" near Sagua la Grande on the twenty-seventh of December, 1855. His youth was spent in the midst of revolutionary agitation and he became a revolutionist by force both of heredity and of environment. He had hardly obtained his Bachelor's degree at the Institute of Havana when the Revolution of '68-'78 broke out—the first act of the great struggle—and he joined the fighters. Figuring in the "Guerra Chiquita," he is said to have been the last Cuban leader to come to terms with the Spanish. From that time until the final success in 1898, he never ceased his revolutionary activities, either fighting in the</p>	
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field or directing agitation in Cuba or the United States. He gained the rank of Colonel as an aide to General Martí in charge of the Department of Expeditions obtaining and transporting to the revolutionists in the field, supplies, arms, and munitions and by his vigorous prosecution of these important duties gained in 1895 the rank of General at the head of the Department of Expeditions.

Meantime General Nuñez had obtained his degree in dental medicine and was practicing his profession in Philadelphia. Sometime before the close of the Revolution he returned to Cuba and became the Representative in the Assembly of Santa Cruz del Sur of the Fourth Corps of the Army of Liberation. Upon the dissolution of the Assembly of Representatives of the Army, in 1899, he was appointed by General Brooke, Military Governor under the American Intervention, to go to Philadelphia to represent Cuba in the Commercial Congress. In the same year he was elected a member of the Constituent Convention for the Province of Havana

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<p>and took an active part in its deliberations. In 1900 he was appointed Governor of the Province of Havana under the American Intervention—to which office at the close of the Intervention he was elected without opposition by the popular vote.</p> <p>One of the most notable achievements of General Nuñez in public affairs was his part in the organization of the Veterans of the Revolution into an influential political body, by which his services were recognized in his election as President of the National Council of Veterans—an office to which he has been twice reëlected.</p> <p>Upon General Menocal's accession to the Presidency in 1913, General Nuñez was appointed Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor; in the general elections of 1916 he was elected Vice-president of the Republic, which post he now holds (1919).</p>	
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S O U Z A	643
<p data-bbox="490 425 708 449">BENIGNO SOUZA</p> <p data-bbox="610 471 799 495"><i>Physician; surgeon.</i></p> <p data-bbox="378 519 825 603">BENIGNO SOUZA Y RODRÍGUEZ was born in the village of Macurijes, Province of Matanzas, on the twenty-first of May, 1873.</p> <p data-bbox="378 607 825 865">His early education, up to the completion of the course for the Bachelor's degree, was obtained in Havana at the <i>Colegio "El Progreso"</i> then under the direction of the distinguished scholar Dr. Carlos de la Torre, whence he went to the University and gained the degree of Doctor in Medicine in the year 1900, at the age of twenty-seven.</p> <p data-bbox="378 869 825 1043">While a student at the University he had won in open competition the post of assistant in Dissection. For six years after graduation, Dr. Souza held the position of Interne Physician in Hospital Number One in Havana; then he became Head Physi-</p>	
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	<p>cian and, later, Assistant Director of the Hospital, going on from that post, in 1909, to be Surgeon of the Emergency Hospital.</p> <p>Dr. Souza is President of the Commission of Hygiene; Member of the National Board of Health, and Surgeon of the Hospital Number One. He is the author of <i>Tres casos de cirugía gastro-intestinal</i> (1916).</p>
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<p data-bbox="443 383 726 411">CARLOS M. DE ROJAŚ</p> <p data-bbox="543 439 808 484"><i>Soldier; official; man of affairs.</i></p> <p data-bbox="361 509 808 851">CARLOS DE ROJAS was born on the fourteenth of March, 1862, in Cárdenas. Here he gained his early education, going on to the <i>Colegio</i> of Esculapius in Guanabacoa where he completed the course required for the Bachelor's degree and proceeded to the University. After two years' study of law, de Rojas left the University to visit the United States and spent a year at Harvard University where he had the privilege of studying under the poet Longfellow.</p> <p data-bbox="361 859 808 1033">On leaving the United States de Rojas went to Santo Domingo where he devoted himself to business, but in 1883 he returned to Cuba and settled in Cárdenas to develop certain special business interests. In 1884, he was made Vice Consul for the Dominican</p>	
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	<p>Republic in Cárdenas and, in 1891, Vice Consul for the Republic of Argentina. The latter position he retained until 1896. He then joined the revolutionary forces under General Lacret and fought through the war, gaining promotion step by step by valor in combat until at the close of hostilities he had been made General of a Division and in 1897 had won the rank of Brigadier General.</p> <p>During the first American Intervention de Rojas was appointed Alcalde of Cárdenas and continued in the same office by election of his fellow citizens. During his incumbency of the office the Library and Museum of Cárdenas was founded.</p> <p>In 1903 he was appointed Colonel of the Rural Guard; in 1905, Chief of Corps of Artillery; in 1908, on the reorganization of the Army, he was given command of the Second Regiment of Infantry, and in 1910 he was made Inspector of the Armed Forces of the Republic with the rank of Brigadier General. In 1913 he was appointed Minister to Peru, but he did not take possession of the post.</p>
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## CARLOS THEYE Y SHOSTE

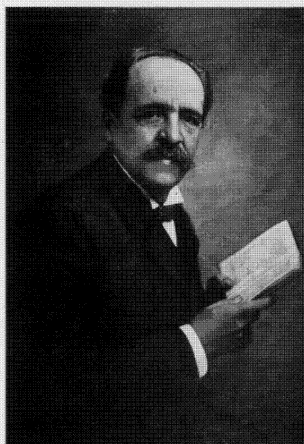
*Scientist; teacher.*

CARLOS THEYE Y SHOSTE was born at Havana on the twenty-third of October, 1853. He was educated at Paris, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Sciences at the Sorbonne, in 1871. He also completed courses at the École Centrale in Paris, obtaining the degree of Engineer in Chemistry, and he received at Barcelona, in Spain, the degree of Industrial Engineer. He was instructor in Chemistry at the École Centrale of Paris, and in 1882 became Professor of Physics and Chemistry at the Havana School of Agriculture. In 1885 he was named Professor of Chemistry at the University of Havana, a position which he holds at the present day. In 1904 he was a member of the Commission appointed by the Cuban Government in

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	<p>connection with the Exposition of St. Louis. He has been University Extension lecturer on Meteorology and Chemistry. He is the author of scientific investigations on the composition of atmospheric air, on the Nitrification of Agricultural Land, and on Meteorology, which have been published in scientific reviews and the daily press.</p>
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*Carlos de la Torre y Huerta*

## CARLOS DE LA TORRE

*Naturalist; teacher; author.*

CARLOS DE LA TORRE was born in Matanzas, on the fifteenth of May, 1858, and after early education at "Las Normales" and the *Colegio* "La Empresa" of Matanzas, completed the requirements for the Bachelor's degree at the Institute of Havana in 1876, then entered the National University where his brilliant scholarship won him many prizes and where, in 1881, he received the Licentiate in Medicine, in Pharmacy, and in Natural Sciences. The degree of Doctor of Natural Science he obtained at the Central University of Madrid two years later, with a thesis upon *Distribución geográfica de la fauna malacológica terrestre de Cuba*.

His vocation for Natural History was furthered by the learned Francisco Ximeno,



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	<p>of Matanzas, who opened to young de la Torre his museum and fine library, and by his teachers Ramón Forns, Rafael Arango, and Juan Gundlach. He also acknowledges a great debt to Felipe Poey in whose inspiring society he worked and whom he succeeded in the chair of Zoögraphy in the University of Havana. Before the end of his twentieth year he had discoverèd two new species of mollusk which were named in his honor <i>Cylindrella Torrei</i>, Arango, 1876, and <i>Cyclostoma Torreianum</i>, Gundlach, 1878.</p> <p>Simultaneously with his enthusiasm for natural science grew his interest in teaching. He taught in "Los Normales" and "San Carlos" (Matanzas) and "La Gran Antilla" and "El Progreso" (Havana) and was one of the founders of the School of Arts and Crafts in Havana. As the result of competitive tests he was appointed in 1880 Assistant in Natural and Physico-Chemical Sciences at the Institute of Havana, and, in 1883, Professor of Natural History and Physiology in the Institute of Porto Rico, which latter position he filled one</p>
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<p>year then returned to take the professorships of Comparative Anatomy and of Zoögraphy of Mollusks and Zoöphites in the University of Havana.</p> <p>In 1886 he joined the Anthropological Society of Cuba and in 1889 the Academy of Sciences, on the latter occasion delivering a learned discourse on <i>Consideraciones anatómicas sobre los huesos de la cabeza del manjuari</i>. Before the same Academy in 1890, he presented an <i>Informe sobre la enfermedad de los cocoteros</i>, and a year later a report, illustrated with many archæological objects there discovered, of his <i>Excursión antropológica a las cavernas de Maísi</i> (Oriente), from which he had just returned.</p> <p>In 1893 he was appointed "Judge of Awards" in the section of Mineralogy and Geology of the Chicago Columbian Exposition. In 1895 he opened the scholastic year at the University of Havana with an address on <i>Clasificación de los animales observados por Colón y los primeros exploradores de Cuba</i>.</p> <p>Persecutions by the Spanish colonial government moved him to leave the coun-</p>	
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	<p>try at the outbreak of the War for Independence. He went first to Mexico where he served as Professor of Natural Science in Chihuahua, then to Paris where, after studying in the University and the College of France, he was, in 1897, admitted to membership in the Société Zoologique of France.</p> <p>Upon returning to Cuba in 1898, his university post of which he had been deprived by order of General Weyler was, by the Government of the American Intervention, restored to him. He has continued active service in the University, being now (1919) Professor of Biology, Zoölogy, and Zoögraphy.</p> <p>Upon his return to Cuba Dr. de la Torre entered political life and was active in founding and organizing the Nationalist party, by which he was elected to the City Council (1900-1902). General Wood appointed him to the Mayoralty which position he was occupying upon the inauguration of the Republic in 1902. He then was elected Representative for the Province of Havana for four years, and in 1905 the</p>
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<p>House chose him for presiding officer. In the same year he retired from public life to devote himself to scientific pursuits.</p> <p>When the Government of the American Intervention designated Supt. Frye and Lieut. Hanna to organize the Cuban public-school system (1899), Dr. de la Torre was an able coöperator: he enlisted the aid of his distinguished countrymen, Aguayo, Borrero Echevarría, Vidal Morales, and others, and prepared the <i>Manual para los exámenes de maestros</i> which soon was followed by <i>Libros de lectura y lenguaje</i>, <i>La Geografía de Cuba</i>, <i>La Historia de Cuba</i>, <i>La Instrucción Moral y Cívica</i>.</p> <p>In 1900 he was delegate for the Province of Havana at the Paris Exposition; in 1904, Commissioner of Public Instruction at the Exposition of St. Louis; in 1906, delegate to the Tenth International Geological Congress in session in Mexico; in 1910, he represented the Government of Cuba at the Eighth International Zoölogical Congress at Gratz.</p> <p>In 1909 he proved the existence of Jurassic strata in the western part of Cuba and</p>	
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	<p>in 1910 found Pleistocene fossils in the central region of the island, restoring a <i>Megalocnus rodens</i>, discoveries which were submitted to the judgment of the Eleventh Geological Congress at Stockholm in 1911.</p> <p>The Cuban Government has committed to de la Torre the revision and publication of <i>Ictiología cubana</i> by the illustrious naturalist Poey, a work in which Dr. Canizares is collaborating.</p> <p>The Academy of Science of Havana in 1911 raised him to the category of member "de mérito." He has been since 1901 corresponding member of the Academy of Science of Philadelphia and since 1911 corresponding member of the Spanish Academy of Science, and life member of the Museum of Natural History of New York.</p> <p>In 1912 Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary title Doctor of Science, characterizing him as "statesman and naturalist, first in the knowledge of mollusks of the Gulf of Mexico, discoverer of fossils which have revolutionized the geological history of Cuba." In recognition of this honor to their co-worker the University</p>
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<p>of Havana gave a great celebration in 1913; the Academy of Science hung his portrait in the Salon de Sesiones; Matanzas, his native city, declared him a "favorite son" and had a gold medal made in his honor; the Institute of Matanzas gave a festival and hung his portrait in the Auditorium. In 1918 Dr. de la Torre was elected corresponding member of The Hispanic Society of America.</p>	
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<p data-bbox="354 427 753 454">ANDRÉS SEGURA Y CABRERA</p> <p data-bbox="508 475 779 525"><i>Lawyer; public man; writer.</i></p> <p data-bbox="328 546 783 1043">ANDRÉS SEGURA Y CABRERA was born on the twenty-third of October, 1864, in the city of Havana, of Cuban parentage. He pursued his secondary studies in Havana, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1883, and then entered what was then the Royal University of Letters at Havana, where he pursued legal studies. In 1888 he was graduated as Licentiate in Civil and Canon Law, and immediately after graduation began to practice his profession. In 1897 he received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence and in 1898 the title of Notary Public. In the year 1900, he was graduated as Public Expert Land Surveyor and Taxer of Lands in the professional school of the Island of Cuba, which later</p>	
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on was incorporated in the Engineering Institute of the University. In 1805 he graduated as Mercantile Professor in the Havana School of Commerce, an institution affiliated with the Institute. After being duly authorized by the Secretary of Public Instruction and after having given proof in the University of his training in Paleography, he began the exercise also of expert caligraph and paleograph and expert chirograph.

During the course of his public career he has filled the following positions: Assistant Reporter and Administrative Judicial Instructor in the Bureau of Public Works; and acted in the same capacity in the Bureau of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor; ex-municipal Judge of the Town of Regla; ex-secretary in the office of the Civil Section in the Havana Court and in the local Tribunal of Administrative Cases in the Island of Cuba; Clerk of the Department of Records and Judicial Archives in the Department of Finance; President of the National Association of Land Surveyors in the Republic of Cuba; of the Buenos



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<p>Aires Latin-American Scientific Congress; of the Perpignan Agricultural Scientific and Literary Society of the Pirenés-Orientales; of the New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence; of the Caracas Academy of National History; Corresponding Member of the Association of Medical experts attached to the Courts of the State of Yucatan; Corresponding Member of the Barcelona Economic Society, called Amigos del País; of the Economic Society of Havana, called Amigos del País; of the Economic Society of Porto Rico; of the Association of Sugar Manufacturers and Distillers in Cuba; of the Society of Electricians in Havana; founder and ex-director of the <i>Colegio "El Salvador"</i> in Havana; member of the National Touring Club of Spain; author of various works on legal matters and land taxation; as the author of these works the holder of a prize given by the Paris Exposition of 1900; founder and ex-director of <i>La Revista Decenal de Jurisprudencia y Noticias</i>; <i>El Mundo Judicial</i>; of the review <i>Los Sports</i>; editor of the <i>Consultorio de la Discusión</i>; ex-editor of the</p>	
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same section in *El Comercio*; contributor to *El Figaro*; *Cuba Agrícola*; *Revista del Foro*; *Diario de la Marina*; *Cuba y América*; *Revista de Construcciones y Agrimensura*, etc., etc. The works and papers published by him are the following: *Indice alfabético de la Ley Hipotecaria y su Reglamento* (1887); *Comentarios al Real Decreto de Enseñanza Libre* (1887); *Prolegómenos e Historia del Derecho Mercantil* (1887); *Las Costas Procesales en los Tribunales Contencioso-Administrativos* (1892); *La caducidad de la Instancia en asuntos Contencioso-Administrativos* (1893); *Los Desertores de la vida* (1893); *El Mundo Judicial* (1894); *Ensayo de un programa para el estudio de lo Contencioso-Administrativo* (1894); *La simonia* (1895); *El Contrato de Seguro de vida* (1897); *La Policía Judicial ante los Delitos Públicos* (1900); *Almanaque Judicial*, para 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, y 1914; *El Automóvil y el Chauffeur* (1915).







Gnl. Eusebio Hernández

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<p data-bbox="423 411 713 435">EUSEBIO HERNÁNDEZ</p> <p data-bbox="584 459 765 482"><i>Soldier ; physician.</i></p> <p data-bbox="347 506 793 767">EUSEBIO HERNÁNDEZ was born in the year 1858, in the town of Colón, Province of Matanzas, and received his education in Madrid where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine which was afterwards confirmed at Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, and also at Havana. At a later date he pursued special studies in obstetrics in Paris.</p> <p data-bbox="347 771 793 1031">In 1879 he interrupted his studies at Madrid to take part in the revolution known as the "Little War" (La Guerra Chiquita) which had its origin in an uprising organized abroad and brought to pass in Santiago on August 26th of that year. In this enterprise he held the rank of Captain and in the same year he was promoted, in consideration of his services to the</p>	
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revolution where he coöperated with José Maceo, Emilio Nuñez, José Martí and other leaders, to the rank of Major.

In 1880 he was obliged by the persistent persecution of the Spanish authorities to leave Cuba, and he sailed to New York where he joined the revolutionary leader Calixto García. With a group of revolutionists including Carlos Roloff and José María Aguirre he went to Kingston, Jamaica, to organize an expedition directed to Santa Clara. The "Little War" came, however, to an unsuccessful end and he turned for a time to journalism, contributing to the *Deber* of Kingston and *La República* and *El Yara* of Key West, acting also as secretary to Antonio Maceo. In the following year Hernández went with a group of revolutionaries to Honduras and there continued his journalistic work in *La Paz*, *El Yara*, and *El Renacimiento*.

In 1883 he was appointed Professor in the School of Medicine of Tegucigalpa and there continued his labors as a revolutionist, serving as envoy of Generals Antonio Maceo and Máximo Gómez to the govern-

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<p>ments of Honduras, Guatemala, and San Salvador. These labors finished he went to Europe to resume his medical studies, but continued his relations with the revolutionary group and took an active part in the Revolution of 1895-8.</p> <p>Hernández maintained an equal loyalty to his profession and served in many capacities in his special field of obstetrics. He was interne in the clinic of Bandelacque in Paris; assistant to Professor Segond in the same clinic; Professor of Obstetrics in the Free School of Medicine of Havana; Professor of Obstetrics in the clinic of the University of Havana; chairman of the Board of Patrons of the Hospital of San Lazaro, etc., etc. He is also author of many articles in his special field of medicine.</p> <p>On the political side, Hernández has played a prominent part, having been Chief of his political party and its candidate for high office. He was Vice-president from 1908 to 1912; President of the Historical Assembly, and in 1912 was candidate for Vice-president but was defeated.</p>	
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## JOSÉ LÓPEZ RODRIGUEZ

*Merchant ; planter ;  
financier.*

JOSÉ LÓPEZ RODRIGUEZ was born in Spain but emigrated to seek his fortune in Cuba before he was twenty. He arrived in Havana without money or friends or education, penniless and illiterate. In spite of these hindrances, López Rodriguez has won great success and has become one of the most widely known and reputed to be one of the richest men in Cuba.

He began his business career as a dealer in books and though he has since extended his interests into many fields,—printing, manufacturing, contracting, farming, sugar planting, real estate, banking, etc.,—he has retained his early interest and still has one of the leading book-stores of Havana and in fact of Cuba.

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	<p>Señor Rodriguez, known far and wide as "Pote," and regarded with almost sentimental respect for his remarkable business sagacity and the prosperity of his enterprises, has made no attempt to enter the public life of Cuba but continues to devote himself to his commercial and financial interests.</p>
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*Dr. Thomas W. Cronan*

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<p data-bbox="413 445 696 467">TOMAS V. CORONADO</p> <p data-bbox="512 491 765 513"><i>Physician; teacher; author.</i></p> <p data-bbox="346 537 790 1065">TOMAS V. CORONADO was born in 1855 in Matanzas and there in his native town completed the courses leading to the Bachelor's degree at the <i>Colegio</i> "La Empresa" and in the Institute. Interrupted for a time by reverses of fortune which obliged him to turn to commercial pursuits, he resumed his studies at the University of Havana where in 1881 he gained the degree of Licentiate and in the following year that of Doctor in Medicine and Surgery. While he was a student he won in competitive examination the appointment as Assistant in Dissection and Histology and later that of Interne in the Hospital of San Felipe and Santiago. He served also as free instructor of preparatory education in Zoölogy, Mineralogy, Anatomy, and Histology.</p>	
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From 1882 to 1893 he was a member of the Board of Health of Cabañas.

In 1888 he founded a free station for vaccination in the district of San Diego in Vuelta Abajo.

In 1896 he was Delegate representing Cuba and Porto Rico to the Second Pan-American Medical Congress, held in Mexico.

In 1899 he aided in founding the Medicopharmaceutical Association of Cuba and served as its Secretary; in the following year he became its Vice-president and in 1901 its President.

In 1899 he was appointed auxiliary professor in the Faculty of Sciences in the University. In 1900 he received the degrees of Licentiate and Doctor in Physico-Chemical Science and Pharmacy and in the same year won the position, by competitive examination, of auxiliary Professor of Hygiene and Legal Medicine.

Dr. Coronado has held many honorary positions and is member of many societies. He is a member of the National Board of Health; he has served as Vice-president of

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<p>the Academy of Sciences and as President of the Society for Clinical Studies.</p> <p>In 1918, after being auxiliary Professor of Hygiene and Legal Medicine for seventeen years, he became titular Professor. He has devoted himself chiefly for a number of years to Hygiene and Medicine, and has in preparation a work on <i>Hygiene and Sanitary Legislation in Cuba</i>.</p> <p>His published works are very numerous and include: <i>Presentación á la Academia de preparaciones de filarias sanguinis hominis</i>, 1879; <i>Pleuresia con derrame, muerte</i>, 1881; <i>Hemato-quiluria de los países cálidos</i>, 1882; <i>Tratamiento de las fiebres palúdicas sin quinina</i>, 1888; <i>Botón de Biskra</i>, 1888; <i>Envenenamiento autoctono en el paludismo</i>, 1888; <i>Ayuda forceps</i>, 1888; <i>Cuerpo extraño en la articulación peroneo-tibial superior</i>, 1888; <i>Impotencia temporal</i>, 1888; <i>El microbio del paludismo</i>, 1889; <i>Orquitis palúdicas</i>, 1889; <i>Cuerpos de Laveran</i>, su confirmación, 1889; <i>¿Pneumonia palúdica?</i> 1889; <i>Contestación al Dr. Roig</i>, 1889; <i>Crítica científica</i>, 1889; <i>Tétanos traumático</i>, su tratamiento, 1889; <i>Erupciones medica-</i></p>	
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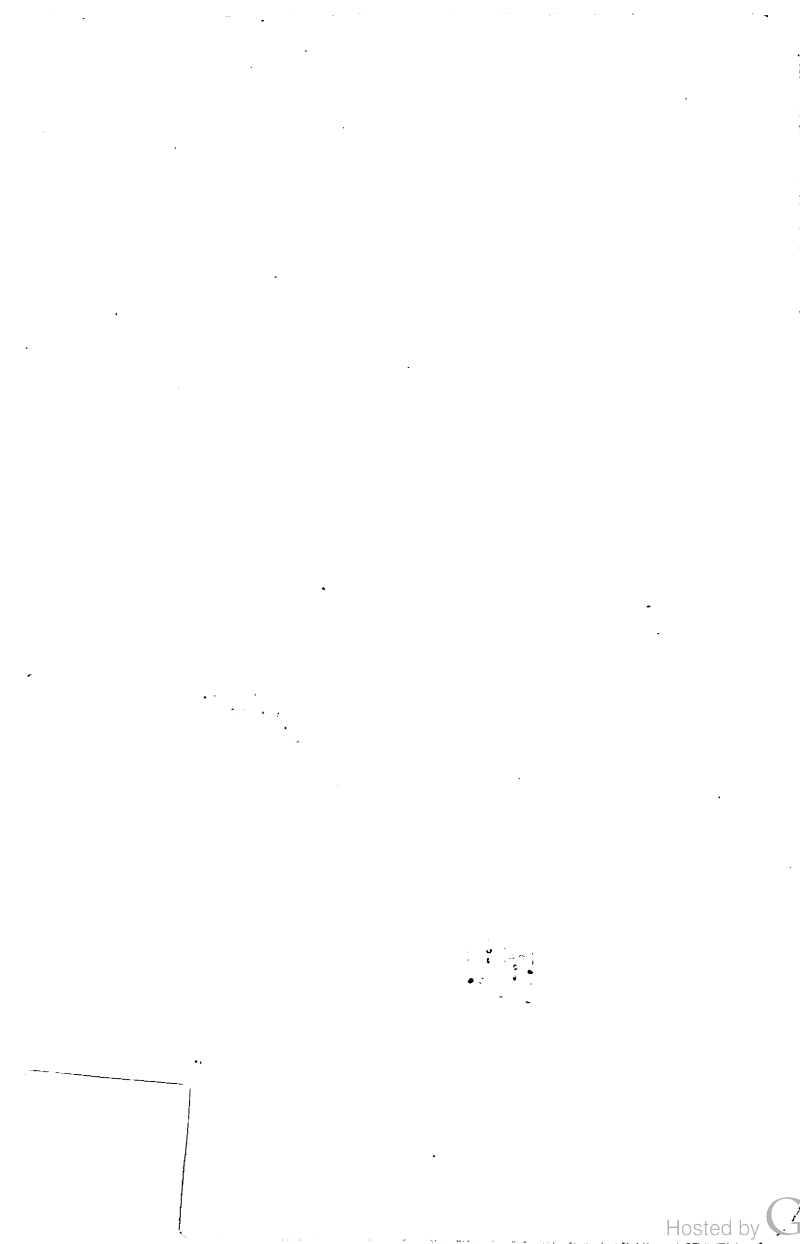
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	<p>mentosas, 1889; <i>Correspondencia de Guar-eiras</i>, 1890; <i>Estadística de una localidad de Vuelta Abajo</i>, 1890; <i>Del paludismo</i>, 1890; <i>Formas anormales del paludismo</i>, 1890; <i>Diagnóstico y pronóstico de los palúdicos</i>, 1890; <i>La nigua</i>, <i>Dermatophilus penetrans</i>, de los países cálidos, 1890; <i>Tratamiento de los palúdicos</i>, 1891; <i>El hematozoario del paludismo desde el punto de vista clínico</i>, 1891; <i>El paludismo como complicación</i>, 1891; <i>Apreciaciones sobre el tratamiento de los palúdicos</i>, 1891; <i>Determinaciones viscerales del paludismo</i>, 1892 (En colaboración del Dr. Mádan); <i>Formas clínicas del paludismo en Cuba</i>, 1892 (En colaboración con el Dr. Mádan); <i>Pústula maligna</i>, 1892; <i>Confirmación experimental de la bacteridia</i>, 1892; <i>Reconfirmación de la bacteridia de Davaine</i>, 1892; <i>Pústula maligna</i>, 1892; <i>Campes malditos</i>, 1892; <i>El microbio de la malaria</i>, 1892; <i>Reproducción de los hematozoarios</i>, 1892; <i>Gripe</i>, Una epidemia, 1893; <i>Laveráneas linfémicas</i>, 1893; <i>Remitentes palúdicas de larga duración</i>, 1894; <i>Paludismo y puerperio</i>, 1895; <i>Hematozoarios de Laveran</i>, 1895; <i>Contribución al estudio de la profilaxia del paludismo</i>, 1895;</p>
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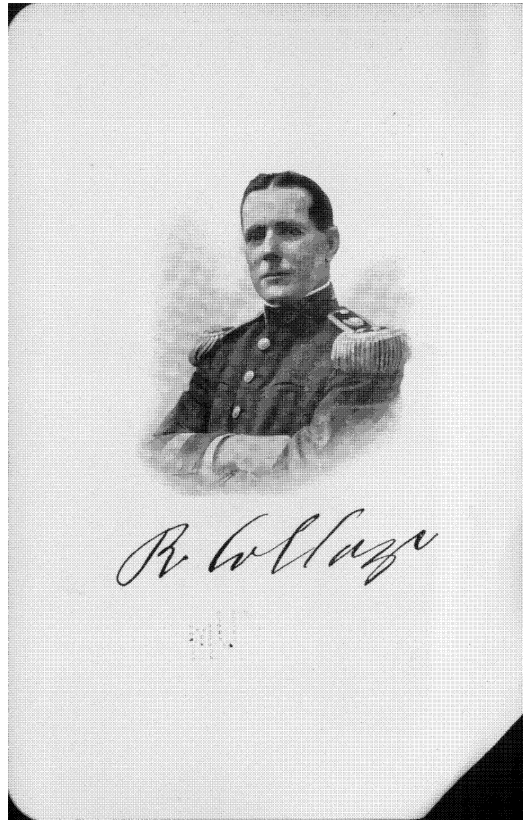
*tarios*, 1900; *Reglamentos profesionales*, 1900; *El sulfato de sosa*, 1900; *Intereses profesionales*, 1900; *Deontología médica*, 1900; *El paludismo es contagioso*, 1900; *Espirilo de la recurrente*, 1901; *Informe en causa por muerte*, 1901; *Informe sobre infanticidio*, 1901; *El III Congreso Médico Pan Americano* (Discurso), 1901; *Personificación del altruismo*, *apuntes biográficos del Dr. Vila*, 1901; *Juicio crítico sobre el diagnóstico de la fiebre amarilla*, 1901; *Fiebres recurrentes* (Conferencia), 1901; *Boliquines acéfalos*, 1901; *Comprobadores de pesas y medidas*, 1901; *La botica municipal*, 1901; *El nuevo Reglamento de Farmacia*, 1901; *Fórmulas favoritas para la Gripe y el paludismo de repetición*, 1901; *Don Antonio Guiteras y el Colegio "La Empresa,"* 1901; *Técnica del procedimiento de Wassermann y Schulz sobre la aglutinación con ciertos sueros*, 1902; *Aglutinación y disolución de los glóbulos rojos en las manchas de sangre*, 1902; *Informe médico legal sobre un infanticidio*, 1902; *El Dr. Carlos Finlay y sus descubrimientos de la palogenia amarilla*, 1902; *Higiene pública. La salud del norte*

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## ROSENDO COLLAZO

*Soldier.*

ROSENDO COLLAZO Y GARCÍA was born on the Hacienda "San José," in the district of Mangas, Province of Pinar del Rio on the first of March, 1875, and obtained his education in the provincial Institute of Pinar del Rio.

He joined the Revolutionary Army in 1895 and thus entered the military profession to which he has devoted his life. His first command was that of Captain in the forces of Brigadier General Torres and Colonel Nuñez who were coöperating with Generals Gómez and Maceo. He obtained promotion to the rank of Lieut. Colonel by conspicuous gallantry in the action of "Galope" on March 17, 1896, and in May 14, 1898, won the rank of Colonel in the battle of "El Mayo" at Guines.

He saw much active service and took part in a great number of combats small and great, among them "Guano Prieto," "Caiman," "Mulatin," "Potrero de Mendoza," "Batabanó," "Canja de Prieto," "Ufón," "La Lima," "Adjovin" and "Venecia."

When the war closed he was appointed Inspector of Police for Havana (Fifth Zone) and fulfilled the duties of this post until 1903 when he was made First Lieutenant in the Rural Guard. In 1905 when a revolution was attempted in the district of Alquizar he was called upon at the suggestion of President Palma to assume command in the zone of disturbance, where he speedily restored order, taking a great number of the rebels prisoners and compelling the surrender of their leaders. This and his success in dealing with the threatened revolution of August, 1906, secured him promotion to the rank of Captain.

In these and other actions it has been chiefly as an organizer and as an expert in the use of machine guns that Major Collazo—rank granted him in 1912—has gained his

successes. To this weapon he has given special study and attention making it the subject of various articles for publication.

In the year 1912 Major Collazo was placed in command of the operations of the so-called "War of the races," or negro uprising in the Cobro district where he took personal charge and had part in numerous skirmishes as well as engagements of a larger scope including those at "Santa Elena," "La Yaya," "Trinchera," "Gran Colima," "Loma de Gato," "Barraqueria," etc., etc.—operations which he brought to a successful termination.

He was appointed in this year Paymaster General of the Army.

In 1913 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and in 1915 to that of Colonel. In 1917 when a revolution was threatened he was in command of the troops who captured the city of Sancti Spiritus and sometime later seized General Gómez and staff—thus putting an end to the rising.

He has always maintained an active interest in sports, particularly in polo in

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which he has been Captain of the Artillery team and has won two years in succession the trophy offered by the President. He has also written occasional articles on military subjects, particularly in his special field of the Machine Gun and its uses.

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